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GERMANS SURGE INTO SOFIA WITH PANZER AND AIR UNITS

NAZIS POUR INTO BULGARIAN CITY AND SEIZE PORT

Troops Roll Across Danube With Full Battle Kit in Heavy Numbers.

SWASTIKAS QUICKLY RUN UP

Break With Britain Due Hourly as Envoy Calls on Boris—London Warns of Bombs.

BY ROBT. ST. JOHN

Sofia, March 1 (A. P.).—Germany poured her army into Bulgaria by panzer division and transport plane today, occupying this capital en masse **almost before the ink was dry on the Bulgarian signature to the Berlin-Rome-Tokio alliance.**

The British Minister, George Rendel, made a final appointment with King Boris this evening to tell him that Great Britain has no choice but to break off relations with Bulgaria. British sources said he was awaiting only formal approval by London before rupturing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

A British declaration of war on Bulgaria and R. A. F. bombing of German communications lines within the country already has been [illegible] by the Minister—in the [illegible] of just such an occurrence as today.

Number of Germans Grows.

The first German armored cars rolled into the heart of the capital two hours after Bulgaria's Premier, Bogdan Philov, had signed at Vienna the document which aligns Bulgaria for the second time in a quarter century with a warring Germany.

As darkness fell, the German mechanized columns still were thundering down the streets in increasing numbers and huge Junkers transport planes, packed with troops, were coming down methodically on the Sofia airdrome.

Soon after the German troops reached the heart of the capital, Bulgarian official sources said that Varna, strategic Bulgarian port on the Black Sea, was being occupied by the Nazis.

Occupation Begins at Dawn.

The military occupation must have begun at dawn, with the crossing of the Danube, where for weeks the Germans have been establishing pontoon bridges. The German troops were in Sofia, as it happened, before many Bulgarians had learned that their country had signed the Axis pact.

The soldiers were in regulation battle kit, with steel helmets, and carried rifles, gas masks and heavy packs as the first contingents entered the capital in gray armored cars.

Three carloads rolled through the main streets of Sofia and passed the German legation.

Swarms of German fighter planes winged over the city, circling low enough for the cross and swastika markings to be plainly seen.

Swastika Flags Unfurled.

A Junkers transport, presumably carrying German air infantrymen, flew less than 1,000 feet over the German legation and then swooped down toward the Sofia airdrome. It was followed by other transport planes in great numbers.

As soon as the first Nazi troop cars rolled into the city, many German firms unfurled swastika flags.

The police began to clear the main avenues of approach, indicating that heavy troop transport was outside the city.

Meanwhile Bulgarian soldiers newly called to the colors left the capital for frontier posts in large units as the nation rapidly approached general mobilization.

Earlier there had been no indication that Sofia expected anything but an ordinary working day. At daybreak observers were suprised to find no foreign troops, although there were creditable advices that sixteen truckloads of Nazi soldiers had entered the country at Varna.

The implications of Germany's occupation of Bulgaria were a tangle, but these possibilities stood out:

1. That Hitler's legions might shove on across Bulgaria into eastern Greece, attacking the flank of the Greek armies now engrossed with Italy in Albania.

2. That Turkey, if convinced that Germany intends to push on to the Mediterranean shores of Greece, might counter by attacking the Germans and Bulgarians in Bulgaria. The Turks and the British have newly affirmed their mutual aid alliance by announcing complete accord on Balkan problems.

British May Launch Attack

3. That Britain might wait for no further show of Nazi intentins, but quickly turn the R. A. F. loose on strategic objectives in Bulgaria, at the same time pressing Greece to admit large British forces to oppose the Nazis.

4. That Grece, seeing how the military cards are stacked, might resist British overtures for continuing the fight and quickly make the best possible peace with Italy.

5. That Germany planned to go no further toward Grece through Bulgaria than the fronier, using the occupation as a feint for a drive through Yugoslavia, avenue for more direct aid to Italian forces in Albania, or for an assault through Bulgario on Turkey's Daradanelles.

6. That the whole Balkan play might be a feint to pull down Britain's guard from defense of the British Isles against invasion.

Bulgaria showed concern over Turkey's intentions now that the Nazis had been let in. The country approached general mobilization. Troops newly called from cities to the colors left Sofia in large groups—bound for the Turkish frontier.

Bulgars could not be sure that the recent non-aggression pact with Turkey meant that Turkey would not move whne now confronted by German occupation of her neighbor.

The occupation at least was another sharp development of Germany's modern "drang nach osten"—march to the East—it immeasurably strengthened Germany's hand in the teetering Balkans.

Thus at long last Bulgaria joined the procession of states overrun by Germany since the anschluss of Austria, March 13, 1938.

Those which preceded her are, in chronological order, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France and Rumania. Hungary, although not occupied, has provided railroads for Nazi armies moving into Rumania, whence they entered Bulgaria.

Stalin Go Ahead Signal Seen

A few hours ofter the Vienna ceremony diplomatic quarters heard that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who has just concluded talks with the Turks at Ankara, might fly from Cairo to Belgrade as well as to Athens. At Belgrade he would presumably attempt to steady Yugoslavia's wavering neutrality.

Premier Philoff's expression of friendship with Soviet Russia today at Viennt was seen by observers as confirming reports that Joseph Stalin had given Adolf Hitler the go ahead in Bulgaria in return for territorial concessions elsewhere—such as in Finland or Rumania's Province of Moldavia.

BULGARIA DOUSES LIGHTS, FEARING BRITISH BOMBS

Nazi Occupation Rouses Apprehension Of Reprisal And Revolt

Blackout And Defense Guns Recall London Envoy's Warning

[By the Associated Press]

Skoplje, Yugoslavia, March 1. Three Yugoslav pursuit planes forced down a three-engined German Junkers bomber which appeared over this city this afternoon with a full bomb load.

"We thought we were over Sofia," said one of the six German non-commissioned officers, who were seized and interned.

This city is 120 miles southwest of Sofia.

By ROBERT ST. JOHN
Associated Press Correspondent

Sofia, March 1—Germany occupied Bulgaria today—the eleventh sovereign state she has overrun since 1938—and tonight the entire country doused its lights in fear that Britain might make good at any moment on a threat to bomb Bulgaria if Nazi soldiers were allowed in her borders.

The coming of Adolf Hitler's legions in gray-green battle dress by plane, armored car and truck raised grave questions as to the future of Greece in her war with Italy, and of Turkey under her still passive alliance with Britain.

Internal Disturbances Feared

But the first and gravest questions to Bulgarians were the fear of internal disturbances as a result of the Germans' entry and of British bombardment from the dark skies without further notice.

The former was seen in the issuance of carbines to all policemen and the stationing of Bulgarian troops along the frontiers and at strategic points.

The latter was made plain by the blacking out of all cities and the erection of additional anti-aircraft guns atop the tallest buildings.

Warned By British Envoy

British Minister George W. Rendel last Thursday warned Bulgaria that to join the Axis would be to invite Britain to "attack Germans on Bulgarian soil without any formal declaration" of war.

With sofia only a half-hour by bomber from Salonika, Greece, and only two hours from the British base at Crete, many Bulgarians felt that at any time the Royal Air Force might attack communication centers to impede any German march against Greece.

Observers declared that British bombardment of the pontoon bridges over which the Germans crossed the Danube into this country, and attacks on the narrow mountain passes and the tunnels of the interior could seriously slow the Nazis and give time for bringing British troops from Africa.

Threat To Rumanian Oil Wells

Minister Rendel already has intimated that the oil fields of German-dominated Rumania also are subject to air assault, having been spared previously only because the British did not wish to fly over Bulgaria.

Although Rendel was scheduled to see King Boris tomorrow, it was considered likely that final instructions from London concerning diplomatic relations might not arrive for two or three days.

"In The Interest Of Peace"

The Bulgarian Government was expected in some circles to issue a statement that it had requested German troops to come "in the interest of peace."

The German military occupation, however, extended even to the heart of Sofia almost before the ink had dried this afternoon on Premier Bogdan Philoff's signature of the German-Italian-Japanese military pact at Vienna.

Official Bulgarian quarters admitted that Varna, strategic Black Sea port, was occupied by the Germans.

Earle And Party Turned Back

The rigor of the Bulgarian border control for any other persons was indicated by the fact that George H. Earle, United States Minister, and a party of American newspapermen were turned back when they tried to enter Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian Parliament may meet tomorrow to ratify formally Premier Philoff's signature of the Axis pact, since Philoff is expected back from Vienna at noon.

In any event, the German occupation already was an accomplished fact.

Influx Precedes Pact Signing

The occupation of Bulgaria must have started at dawn today—hours before the Vienna signing ceremony. Bulgarians mutely watched German armored cars roll into their capital even before many had learned that the pact had been signed.

Information on troop movement outside Sofia was scant, but presumably the Germans crossed the Danube on their pontoon bridges. Six hundred thousand Germans are said to have been concentrated in Rumania.

The vanguard of the German mechanized forces reached Sofia this afternoon only two hours after the Vienna pact signing.

Warplanes Roar Overhead

As their gray column filed into the traffic-cleared streets, fleets of warplanes—fighting craft and troop-carrying transports—roared low overhead.

Steel-helmeted troopers sat like ninepins in the gray, lumbering road cars.

They were in full battle dress. Beside them they carried rifles, gas masks and packs. Up the main streets they came and the advance unit parked close to the German legation.

Swastika Unfurled In Welcome

One great Junkers transport, presumably carrying air infantrymen, circled at less than 1,000 feet over the German legation and then wheeled away toward Sofia's airport. Other transports followed.

Many German business houses promptly unfurled their swastika flags in welcome. Police cleared the main avenues, apparently for the approach of truck columns believed to be just outside the city.

Implications Of Occupation

The implications of Germany's occupation of Bulgaria were a tangle, but these possibilities stood out:

1. That Hitler's legions might shove on across Bulgaria into eastern Greece, attacking the flank of the Greek armies now engrossed with Italy in Albania. The Germans may do this right away or wait a while.
2. That Turkey, if convinced that Germany intends to push on to the Mediterranean shores of Greece, might counter by attacking the Germans and Bulgarians in Bulgaria. The Turks and the British have newly affirmed their mutual-aid alliance by announcing complete accord on Balkan problems.

As To Britain And Greece

3. That Britain might wait for no further show of Nazi intentions but quickly turn the R. A. F. loose on strategic objectives in Bulgaria, at the same time pressing Greece to admit large British land forces to oppose the Nazis.
4. That Greece, seeing how the military cards are stacked, might resist British overtures for continuing the fight and quickly make the best possible peace with Germany's partner, Italy, even before the Germans moved.

As To German Plans

5. That Germany planned to go no farther toward Greece through Bulgaria than the frontier, using the occupation as a feint for a drive through Yugoslavia, avenue for more direct aid to Italian forces in Albania, or for an assault through Bulgaria on Turkey's Dardanelles.
6. That the whole Balkan play might be a feint to pull down Britain's guard from defense of the British Isles against invasion.

Bulgar Concern Over Turkey

Bulgaria showed concern over Turkey's intentions now that the Nazis had been let in. The country approached general mobilization. Troops newly called from cities to the colors left Sofia in large groups—bound for the Turkish frontier. Thousands of peasant soldiers trudged along with them.

Bulgars could not be sure that the recent non-aggression pact with Turkey meant that Turkey would not move when now confronted by German occupation of her neighbor. Some Bulgarian troops, it was supposed, were helping direct details of the occupation.

Nazis Pointed Toward Greece

The German armies—naturally—were pointed southward toward Greece in their occupation of Bulgaria, but none could say that that was their destination.

The occupation at least was another sharp development of Germany's modern *drang nach osten*—march to the east—it immeasurably strengthened Germany's hand in the teetering Balkans.

Thus at long last Bulgaria joined the procession of states overrun by Germany since the *Anschluss* of Austria, March 13, 1938.

Axis Chronology

Those which preceded her are, in chronological order:

Austria.	The Netherlands.
Czecho-Slovakia.	Belgium.
Poland.	Luxembourg.
Denmark.	France.
Norway.	Rumania.

Hungary, although not occupied, has provided railroads for Nazi armies moving into Rumania, whence they entered Bulgaria.

Still other territories to go under Nazi control since the Austrian *Anschluss* include Memel, Britain's Channel islands and the Free City of Danzig.

Panzers Cross Pontoon Bridges

When dawn lifted along the murky Danube the vanguard of Germany's *Panzer* columns already had rumbled across the pontoon bridges which her engineers had practiced laying in recent days. These columns were winding over mountain highways north of Sofia hours before Bulgaria joined the Axis at Vienna.

Thus, for the second time in twenty-five years, Bulgaria has cast her lot with Germany's fortunes of war. She was a World War comrade of the Central Powers. What persuasion it took no one announced.

But Bulgaria was in the Axis debt for return from Rumania of southern Dobruja, which added 2,883 square miles to the 39,825 of her former national territory and increased her population by 375,000 to nearly 6,500,000.

Boris' Attitude Still Mystery

The attitude of Bulgaria's reputedly pro-British King, 47-year-old Boris III, remained a mystery. The monarch remained secluded in his big yellow palace in the heart of Sofia while German troop trucks and armored cars rolled past the gates.

Bulgaria's World War partnership with Germany carried Boris' father, Ferdinand, into exile and his nation to partition at the World War peace conference table. Ferdinand abdicated October 3, 1918.

While the British Minister, Rendel, waited to see the King this evening, the British legation staff loaded its equipment and records on trucks for quick dispatch to the Turkish frontier.

BALKAN (PMS BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH 1--BULGARIA, GERMAN ALLY IN THE WORLD WAR, ANNOUNCED SHE WOULD CAST HER LOT WITH THE ROME-BERLIN-TOKYO PARTNERS TODAY--CLEARING THE WAY FOR NAZI TROOPS TO MARCH TO THE FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, AND GREECE.

BRITAIN'S MINISTER TO SOFIA, GEORGE W. RENDEL, PACKED FOR SWIFT DEPARTURE AFTER WARNING POINTEDLY THAT A NAZI ARMY PUSH INTO BULGARIA MIGHT MAKE THAT COUNTRY A NEW BATTLEFIELD BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

SUCH A MARCH, HOWEVER, WAS EXPECTED HOURLY. REPORTS FILTERING THROUGH A WALL OF SECRECY AROUND SOFIA INDICATED THE DANUBE HAD BEEN CROSSED LAST NIGHT BY FULLY-EQUIPPED, BATTLE-CLAD NAZI COLUMNS FROM RUMANIA.

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DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID THEIR PRESENCE WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY BULGARIA AS TROOPS OF AN ALLY UNDER A TREATY OF PARTNERSHIP IN THE TRI-PARTITE PACT.

BULGARIA'S SIGNATURE WAS EXPECTED TO BE PLACED ON THE DOTTED LINE AT VIENNA THIS AFTERNOON IN THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY LIEUT.GEN. HIROSHI OSHIMA, AND PROF.BERNARDO ATTOLICO OF ITALY. (ARRIVAL OF VON RIBBENTROP AND OSHIMA IN VIENNE WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IN BERLIN.)

A SPOKESMAN AT THE GERMAN LEGATION IN SOFIA DENIED, HOWEVER, THAT NAZI TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE DANUBE.

RUMANIAN PREMIER BOGDAN PH[illegible]ND FOREIGN MINISTER IVAN POPOFF WERE TO FLY TO VIENNA TO MEET [illegible] AND JOIN THE PARTNERSHIP ALONGSID SLOVAKIA, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA.

DIPLOMATIC REPORTS SAID THE BRITISH MINISTER HAD DESTROYED HIS RECORDS AND ORDERED A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR ISTANBUL.

RENDEL WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE TOLD PHILOFF THE MOMENT GERMAN TROOP ACTUALLY MARCHED IN, BRITAIN WOULD SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA AS SHE DID WITH RUMANIA LITTLE MORE THAN A FORTNIGHT AGO. DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID RENDEL DECLARED BRITAIN WOULD FEEL FREE TO CONSIDER BULGARIA AN ENEMY CAMP AND BOMB LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS AS SOON AS THE NAZIS TOOK OVER.

BULGARIA'S ANSWER, APPARENTLY, WAS MOBILIZATION OF HER AIR DEFENSI CORPS AND REINFORCEMENT OF HER TROOPS ALONG HER SOUTHERN FRONTIER WITH TURKEY AND GREECE.

(SOFIA'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD WERE RESTORED EARLY TODAY AFTER HAVING BEEN SEVERED FOR 32 74'. FIRST DISPAT EARLY TODAY AFTER HAVING BEEN SEVERED FOR 32 HOURS. FIRST DISPATCHES FROM THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL SAID THAT, TO THE SURPRISE OF SOME FOREIGN OBSERVERS, NO FOREIGN TROOPS SHOWED THEMSELVES IN THE CITY STREETS.

TURKEY WAS SAID TO BE BOLSTERING HER FORCES ALONG THE FRONTIER, TOO, FOLLOWING TALKS WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IN WHICH, AN ANKARA COMMUNIQUE SAID, "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" WAS REACHED.

DESPITE THAT COMMUNIQUE, FEW DIPLOMATS IN THE BALKANS BELIEVED TURKEY WOULD ACTIVE[illegible]POSE A GERMAN DRIVE INTO GREECE THROUGH BULGARIA.

MOST OF THEM PREDICTED TURKEY WOULD KEEP WITHIN HER OWN FRONTIERS, READY TO FIGHT ONLY WERE HER OWN TERRITORY ENTERED.

SOFIA WAS DESCRIBED IN DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES AS A "VERITABLE MAD-HOUSE" AS THE HOUR OF CLIMAX NEARED. WHOLESALE ARRESTS, STARTED EARLY YESTERDAY, CONTINUED THROUGH THE NIGHT. SEVERAL BRITISH SUBJECTS AS WELL AS SOME EMPLOYES OF THE GREEK LEGATION WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN HUSTLED OFF TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. POLICE GUARDED EXITS FROM THE CITY.

DECISION TO SIGN THE AXIS PACT, COMMUNICATED OFFICIALLY TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT LATE LAST NIGHT, WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN REACHED AT A SERIES OF AGITATED CONFERENCES BETWEEN KING BORIS AND HIS MINISTERS AFTER A SHORT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

BULGARIA, REPEATEDLY EXPRESSING RELUCTANCE TO JOIN, HAS BEEN UNDER INCREASING GERMAN PRESSURE TO SIGN UP SINCE GERMAN TROOPS FIRST ENTERED ADJACENT RUMANIA LAST SEPTEMBER.

REPORTS FROM RUMANIA HAVE INDICATED THE GERMANS HAVE AS MANY AS 600,000 SOLDIERS THERE--A THIRD OF THEM MASSED ALONG THE DANUBE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 1-(AP)-TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WITH SOFIA, OPENED BRIEFLY THIS MORNING AFTER BEING CUT OFF FOR 32 HOURS, WAS CLOSED AGAIN WITHIN AN HOUR.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT ONLY DIPLOMATIC CALLS WOULD BE ACCEPTED FOR BULGARIA DURING THE REST OF THE DAY.

BELGRADE, MARCH 1-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING BRITISH CIRCLES IN BELGRADE TODAY SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN OVER BULGARIA'S IMPORTANT BLACK SEA PORT OF VARNA, NEAR THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER. NO CONFIRMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Bulgaria Signs Axis Treaty; Hitler Sees Vienna Ceremony

Von Ribbentrop, Ciano and Oshima Close Alliance With Philov—Eden Leaves Turkey With Pledge of Loyalty.

Vienna, March 1 (A. P.).—In the presence of Adolf Hitler, little Bulgaria signed up today for partnership in the Rome-Berlin-Tokio military alliance.

Through the signature of her Premier, Bogdan Philov, Bulgaria cast in her lot with Germany, her big ally in the world war, thus joining Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia as the smaller States lined up for the New Order in Europe.

The ceremony came at 1:50 P. M. (6:50 A. M., New York time), and historic Belvedere Palace was the setting.

Besides Philov and Der Fuehrer, the party gathered for the ceremony included the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop; the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Hiroshi Oshima. Von Ribbentrop signed for Germany, Ciano for Italy and Oshima for Japan. Hitler took no active part in the ceremony.

When Philov had set his hand to a protocol expanding the alliance, the statesmen walked into the center hall of the palace, where Hitler warmly congratulated the principals. Diplomatic representatives of the lesser States already members of the alliance were there as observers.

Ceremony Takes Seven Minutes.

Von Ribbentrop welcomed the party at 1:43 P. M., and the actual ceremony of the signing was over seven minutes later.

Hitler arrived in Vienna and received an ovation at 11:20 A. M. Philov had arrived from Sofia a short time earlier in a special German plane, accompanied by the Nazi Minister to Bulgaria, Baron Herbert von Richthofen. Ciano preceded Philov, coming by special train. The other principals had been in Vienna over night.

What military steps would follow today's meeting remained obscure, but it was recalled that Germany has reacted to reports of German troop entry into Bulgaria by repeatedly stating that no such move would be made without Sofia's consent. The consent of Bulgaria to the admission of Nazi troops appeared to be one of the items on today's agenda, and the final effect was expected to concern Greece. Hitherto Germany has maintained normal relations with Greece, despite her conflict with the Rome end of the Axis.

Historic Event Staged.

The Vienna ceremony bore all the earmarks of an historic event. It brought the most imposing gathering of any of the occasions on which lesser Powers adhered to the three-Power alliance.

Hitler was accompanied to Vienna by Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the command of German armed forces. A luncheon for Der Fuehrer and his guests was arranged to follow the ceremony at Belvedere Palace, an ancient home of the Hapsburgs.

It was there that Germany and Italy arbitrated the territorial dispute between Hungary and Rumania which was followed by Hungary's signing of the three-Power alliance on November 20.

Philov's signature was the sixty-fourth to be affixed to the pact and its protocols since it originated among Germany, Italy and Japan in Berlin on September 27, 1940. (Several signatures, such as von Ribbentrop's, have been repeated several times.)

The basic provision of the pact is that the signatories pledge mutual support to each other in event any one of them is attacked by a Power not at the time involved in the European or Oriental wars.

Eden Gets Turkish Pledge.

Ankara, March 1 (A. P.)—The British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir John G. Dill, headed for Egypt today with assurances of Turkey's adherence to the two-year-old Anglo-Turkish treaty of alliance as events in the Balkans moved rapidly toward a crisis. It was understood that after a flying trip to Cairo, they would return to the Balkans for conferences at Athens on British military aid to Greece.

The British leaders conferred here immediately after the signing of a new Turco-Bulgarian non-aggression treaty, which the Germans hailed as a diplomatic triumph for the Axis and the Turkish press described as a check to Germany's southeastward drive. Great Britain said that the pact, negotiated with her knowledge, did not affect the Anglo-Turkish agreement, and as Major Eden and Gen. Dill left, a communique reaffirmed that tie.

Alliance Is Reaffirmed.

"The two governments recorded their firm attachment to the Anglo-Turkish alliance," the statement said. "The present international situation was fully reviewed in all its aspects and special consideration was given to Balkan problems which closely concern the common interests of Great Britain and Turkey. The two governments found themselves in complete agreement regarding policy on all these problems."

The Balkan problems taken up included, presumably, the expected march of Germany into Bulgaria.

Major Eden and Gen. Dill also conferred here with Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Russia, who flew here from Moscow; and with the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey. British spokesmen said that Major Eden had found Russia near the British point of view after harmonious conversations.

Hinges on Russia.

Russia's attitude toward the Balkan crisis is expected to play a large part in Turkey's ultimate decision on whether she will fight with Great Britain if Germany attacks Greece.

The Anglo-Turkish pact of 1939 provided for such consultations as Major Eden and Gen. Dill have just concluded and for mutual assistance in the event of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean. Although the treaty has not been invoked in connection with Britain's current Mediterranean conflict with Italy and Germany, both nations have reaffirmed previously their attachment, and Turkey's prolonged state of mobilization has been characterized by Britain as adequate to date under terms of the pact. British financial assistance has been given Turkey and last December the treaty was further bolstered by a trade agreement.

VIENNA PACT SEEN STEP TO SHOWDOWN

Bulgarian Premier Signs With Axis Under Hitler's Eye In Belvedere Palace

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF
[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, March 1—Bulgaria joined the German-Italian-Japanese Axis today in a seven-minute ceremony believed to mean the approach of a final showdown with all the Balkan nations.

Only Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia among the Balkan countries now remain apart from the lengthening Axis, and neutral observers believed that events already were exerting pressure on Yugoslavia, which is considered friendly, to sign.

Greece Not Mentioned

In welcoming Bulgaria into the alliance, Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, predicted that other states would join the movement which he said now represents 100,000,000 of the most powerful peoples on earth.

Greece was not mentioned in today's ceremony in Vienna's historic Belvedere Palace, but von Ribbentrop declared, "the power of England is to be opposed and smashed wherever it shows itself"—and Greece is Britain's lone ally, engaged in war with Italy, the first Axis partner.

Turkey's position was not fully clarified, but some quarters said the recent Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression pact might well be an entering wedge for the Axis into the Near East despite the Turkish-British defensive alliance.

Asserts Power Is Broken

Von Ribbentrop asserted that as a matter of fact the power of Britain already was broken.

"That is evidenced by England's appeal to other lands for help," he said. "This help, even if it comes, will be too late."

For, he said, "the Axis armies are drawn up, ready for action, to grab and strike England wherever she shows herself. . . . The states represented here today are on watch and ready to make their contribution to the final triumph of our common cause."

Others Present

Present besides von Ribbentrop were the Bulgarian Premier, Bogdan Philoff, who affixed his signature to the treaty at 1.50 P. M.; the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano; the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, and representatives of the other Axis members, Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia.

Adolf Hitler himself, accompanied by the chief of his armed command, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, was waiting in the middle hall of the old palace, to which participants in the ceremony walked to receive the Führer's congratulations.

To Keep Soviet Amity

Philoff declared that Bulgaria was determined to "continue friendly relationships with Russia," and defined the purpose of joining the Axis as "the possibility for stable development and bringing about a just peace."

In this connection, political circles said Russia was kept informed of the negotiations preceding Bulgaria's decision and presumably was completely agreeable.

Hitler was host to the entire signatory party at a late-afternoon luncheon. Informed sources said that afterward he conferred with Count Ciano in von Ribbentrop's presence. The Führer wore his gray military uniform.

Von Ribbentrop Speaks

In his remarks at the signing, von Ribbentrop said the alliance undertook to "counteract every attempt of England to hitch additional states to her war chariot (possibly a reference to Turkey, Britain's friend) and to bring England to her senses and force her to make peace through the concentration of all the political, military and economic strength of the three great powers"—Germany, Italy and Japan.

He predicted that in 1941 "the misty veil of British propaganda will be finally torn up," and reasserted the German theses of an Axis bent on delivering the world from "laboring for England."

For Ciano it was, so far as was known, the first diplomatic activity of consequence since the announcement some weeks ago that he had gone to the war front in command of a bomber squadron.

Axis Pacts Call for Mutual Support in War

By the Associated Press.

The Rome-Berlin-Tokio ten-year military and economic pact with which Bulgaria affiliated herself today provides that the original three signatories shall "mutually support" each other in the event any one is attacked by a power not then involved in the European or Far Eastern conflicts.

Japan's leadership in "the creation of a new order in the Great Asiatic region" and the leadership of Germany and Italy "in creating a new order in Europe" are recognized.

The treaty, originally signed in Berlin Sept. 27, 1940, also provides for the establishment of technical commissions and specifically states that any treaty any of the three powers has with Russia is not affected by the three-power pact.

Other partners have not actually signed the treaty, but signed protocols by which they accepted the pact. Other signers and the dates of their affiliation:

Nov. 20, 1940—Hungary.
Nov. 23—Rumania.
Nov. 24—Slovakia.

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R.A.F. Likely To Bomb Nazi Troops In Sofia, London Reports Hint

Hitler's Paper Calls Pact Foes "Roosevelt Allies"

Berlin, March 1 (AP) — Authorized German sources insisted tonight they were unable either to confirm or deny that German troops were in Sofia.

Führer Hitler's own newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, listed the Axis pact-signings today as among the "bloodless victories of Adolf Hitler."

From the military standpoint, it added, it would have been easy to carry the swastika to the boundaries of Europe. But it viewed that as belonging to the periods of Alexander, Napoleon and the World War, and said it would have caused suffering, destruction and distress.

Those who do not join the pact, the *Beobachter* commented, "cannot change the outcome of the historic struggle—although tomorrow they can take serious blame for lengthening the war and therefore were allies of Roosevelt."

Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's *National Zeitung* of Essen said the only reason cannon are booming today in a small part of the Balkan peninsula—Greece—is because they (the Greeks) gave ear to false friends."

London Unimpressed

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 1 — Authoritative sources in London said today that Bulgaria's adherence to the Axis pact would be "without great practical importance" because she already had lined up with Germany.

One source said Bulgaria's affiliation with the Axis would be "merely a formal indication of the attitude of subservience already shown and yet another indication of the extent of the acquiescence of the Bulgarian Government in German measures designed to secure control of Bulgaria at the expense of Bulgarian independence."

"It is now quite evident," he added, "that the Bulgarian Government must have decided long ago to adopt this attitude, to the regret of a very great number of its own people and to friends outside Germany."

British Ultimatum To Sofia Reported

Belgrade, March 1 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports from Sofia said today the British Government had handed an ultimatum to Bulgaria, calling upon the country to forswear any intention of giving German troops the right of passage or otherwise consider herself at war with Britain.

These reports, for which no confirmation could be obtained, said the ultimatum, handed to the Bulgarian Government by British Minister George W. Rendel, expires at midnight tonight.

Diplomatic reports said the British Minister had destroyed his records and ordered a special train for Istanbul.

(An authoritative British source said early this afternoon that Britain had not handed an ultimatium to Bulgaria.)

Rendel Departure Imminent

However, news of the departure of British Minister George W. Rendel from Sofia was expected hourly.

"There is no question," said an authority, "of his remaining in Sofia with German troops parading past his front door."

Bulgarian signature of the three-power Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact was classed by one spokesman as a "hollow victory for the Axis."

"It is apparent," he said, "that there is not much fight in a country which has sold its soul for peace."

Have No Sympathy For Bulgaria

It was evident that the British had no sympathy for Bulgaria; that they put her in a different street even from Denmark, which did not try to stop the German invaders last spring.

In some quarters it was stated flatly that Bulgaria, with the different examples of Greece and Rumania before her, should not expect any leniency from the British.

General pleasure was expressed with the new Turkish-British agreement effected by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, but details were withheld for reasons of security.

Ultimatum Reports Denied

Officials denied reports that Britain had sent a last-minute ultimatum to Bulgaria, calling upon her to foreswear any intention of giving German troops passage or face a British declaration of war.

But the British Minister to Sofia already has said that such a declaration, coupled with R. A. F. bombing of German communication lines in Bulgaria and Rumania, was a likely consequence of such an occupation as was carried out today.

BRITISH ENVOY EXPECTED TO QUIT BULGARIA

England Shows No Sympathy For New Axis Partner

Reports Of Ultimatum To Occupied Nation Officially Denied

BY GEORGE TAIT

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 1—British sources said tonight that the Royal Air Force "is just as likely to bomb German troops in Sofia as in Wilhelmshaven," repeatedly raided Nazi North Sea naval base.

This declaration, for the time being, was unofficial. The British, with traditional caution, said they had no formal confirmation of the entry of German troops in Sofia on the heels of Bulgarian signature of the Axis tri-power pact.

Gayda Warns U. S. Again

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 1—Virginio Gayda declared today that Bulgaria's adherence to the three-power alliance—"a further step toward driving British influence completely out of Europe"—should be a warning to the United States Government.

Writing in *Il Giornale d'Italia*, the editor, who frequently speaks for the Fascist regime, indicated that the Vienna signing would be a forerunner to Bulgarian help, passive or otherwise, in a spring offensive to defeat Greece.

"It confirms the isolation of Greece in the Balkans," Gayda asserted.

Gayda said that the signatures in Vienna today "should, above all, warn the more responsible men of Washington who would like to assume the attitude of arbitors of European destiny."

Another authoritative Italian source commented:

"It is evident that the Bulgarians' adherence to the pact will have great influence in the military situation of the present war."

PACT IS DESCRIBED AS WARNING TO U. S.

Gayda Says Sofia's Action Should Be Noted By 'Responsible Men Of Washington'

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 1—Virginio Gayda declared today that "without a doubt" Bulgaria's adherence to the three-power alliance is a preliminary to "that new political and military phase of the war which is getting under way with the approach of spring."

Calling it another step in erasing British influence from Europe, the authoritative Fascist editor said it should be a warning to "the more responsible men of Washington who would like to assume the attitude of arbiters of European destiny. . . ."

Says Greece Is Isolated

The Vienna signing, he said, "confirms the isolation of Greece in the Balkans." He recalled Bulgaria's claim on Greece for an Aegean Sea outlet through Thrace and added that Greece has to answer to Bulgaria for many misdeeds following the second Balkan War.

Bulgaria's adherence, Gayda said, showed that the three-power pact is the center of "growing European and Asiatic forces which are voluntarily inserting themselves in the policy of the three big signers (Germany, Italy and Japan) and announcing from now on they want to participate as direct collaborators in the work of revision and reconstruction."

"Two Associated Wars"

This, he said, belies British contentions that the pact was a "purely formal document which would lack any concrete significance in the political and military developments of the two associated wars of Europe and Asia."

With Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia now aligned with the Axis, Gayda declared, a Danubian-Balkan bloc is being created around it, "orienting its policy and action to the vast and complex European region in which England had exerted every means to assure itself space of operation against Italy and Germany."

He called it noteworthy that Bulgaria's signing followed only two weeks after the Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression accord, British Prime Minister Churchill's "threat to the Sofia Government" and the presence of the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, "on the shores of the Mediterranean."

ITALIANS WARN SWISS

Objection Made to 'Insults' on Fascist Army in Neuchatel

ROME, March 1 (AP)—The newspaper Tribuna warned the Swiss today against "provoking" Italians living in Switzerland with "insults" against the Italian Army, which, it reported, were heard in the canton of Neuchatel.

Switzerland was reminded that she was surrounded by Axis powers and the newspaper asked:

"Can Switzerland provokingly consider itself Anglophile and therefore anti-European?"

"Certain insults," it added, "when not stopped by a firm severe attitude of the governing authority end by involving the responsibility of a whole people."

N.Y. Man Assigned To Rome Embassy

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—The State Department announced today that George Wadsworth of Buffalo, N. Y., counsel general at Jerusalem, had been designated counselor of the American Embassy at Rome. Wadsworth will succeed Alexander Kirke, who became American Minister to Egypt.

Hull Indicates Freezing Of Bulgar Assets Here

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Secretary Hull indicated today that Bulgarian assets in the United States would be frozen if German troops occupied that country.

Hull said the State Department was watching closely the situation developing in the Balkans and that if and when Bulgaria joined the Axis and German troops occupied the country the question of freezing Bulgarian funds here would immediately arise.

The Secretary characterized the situation as somewhat similar to that in Rumania, into which German troops marched after the Rumanians adopted a pro-Axis policy.

Up to the hour of his Press conference, Hull had no official reports of the signing of the Axis agreement by Bulgaria.

The Commerce Department said Bulgarian investments in this country probably were less than $500,000, while United States investments in Bulgaria were around $7,000,000, composed of about $5,000,000 in Bulgarian Government bonds and $2,000,000 in direct investments.

Tokyo Praises Pact

Tokyo, March 1 (AP)—The Government issued a statement tonight declaring it was "a matter for congratulation that Bulgaria at last has completely joined the Axis."

Bulgaria's adherence is highly significant "at this time when the Balkan situation is tense," the statement said.

U. S. on Watch, Ready to Freeze Bulgar Funds

Action Believed to Await Official Word That Nazis Have Occupied Country

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—An indication that the United States awaited only official word that German troops ahd occupied Bulgaria before impounding Bulgarian assets in this country came today from Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He told reporters that the State Department was watching the Balkan situation closely and that German occupation of Bulgria would raise immediately the question of freezing assets.

The Treasury recently reported to Congress that a total of $4,369,000,000 in foreign assets had been frozen by the United States, including funds of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Rumania, France, Latavia, Lithuania and Estonia. The assets of the first seven nations were frozen after they came under German domination, and those of the others after Soviet Russia extended its sphere to the three Baltic nations.

The United States stands to lose little trade through the decision of Bulgaria to join the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis, figures compiled today by the Department of Commerce indicated.

Bulgaria bought goods worth about $1,440,000 from this country and sold to it about $2,460,000 worth in 1939, the latest year for which

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MOSCOW, MARCH 1--(AP)--A LETTER IN PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, DISCLOSED TODAY THE ARRIVAL IN RIGA OF THE FORMER LATVIAN MOTORSHIP HERCOGS JEKABS, 9,000 TONS, WHICH LEFT CALLAO, PERU, LAST DEC. 17.

THE LETTER FROM HUGO MICHELSON, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS CAPTAIN OF THE VESSEL, SAID THAT WHEN LATVIA WAS TAKEN INTO THE SOVIET UNION LAST FALL, THE SHIP WAS DETAINED IN CALLAO THROUGH EFFORTS OF "THE AGENT OF BOURGEOIS LATVIA IN WASHINGTON" AND THE CREW WAS TOLD TO TAKE THE SHIP TO A UNITED STATES PORT.

INSTEAD, HE WROTE, THEY SAILED TO VLADIVOSTOK, AND THEN TO RIGA, ARRIVING FEB. 24. ONLY THEN, HE WROTE, DID HE LEARN THAT FALSE RUMORS HAD CIRCULATED THAT THE SHIP HAD PASSED INTO GERMAN HANDS AND BEEN OUTFITTED AS A RAIDER WHICH WAS STILL CRUISING IN THE PACIFIC.

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figures are available. Exports to the United States accounted for only 2.3 per cent of Bulgaria's total foreign sales in 1939, with leaf tobacco comprising three-fourths of those shipments and rose oil one-half of the remainder. Automobiles and tractors were the major items in American sales to that country.

American direct investments in Bulgaria amounted to more than $2,000,000 in 1937, but these were reported to have been reduced since then. Bulgarian investments here have been estimated at less than $500,000.

SAYS SOVIET KEEPS U. S.-BOUGHT GOODS

Envoy Gives Assurance on Transshipment to Nazis.

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today that Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, had informed Under-Secretary Welles that all goods being purchased in this country were for the exclusive use of domestic industry in Soviet Russia.

Mr. Oumansky's promise, which was interpreted as providing assurance that none of the goods shipped to Russia are being transshipped to Germany, was made during the course of discussions during the day with the Under-Secretary.

During 1940, American exports and re-exports to Soviet Russia totaled $82,092,000, exceeded only by exports to the United Kingdom and France.

Protests Mail Seizure.

Soviet Russia has lodged a protest with the State Department against seizure of mail from Russia allegedly containing Soviet propaganda. State Department officials said that the protest came from Ambassador Oumansky. No details were made public.

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SOVIET REASSURES U. S. ON PURCHASES

Oumansky Declares Goods Bought Here For Domestic Use Exclusively

Seizure Of Mail From Russia Protested — Probe Revealed Under Way

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 1—United States concern that American goods sold to Russia might find their way to Germany brought from the Soviet Government today official assurances that all purchases made here were "destined exclusively" for domestic use.

The Soviet declaration was made by Constantine Oumansky, the Russian Ambassador, during discussions with Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, concerning Soviet-American trade in particular and general relations between the two nations.

Investigation In Progress

The State Department also disclosed that Oumansky had protested against seizure of mail from Russia, alleged to contain propaganda, and that an investigation was in progress to determine whether any mail matter—other than printed propaganda—had been confiscated.

The Postoffice Department recently confiscated 15,000 pieces of mail weighing fifteen tons, mostly from Russia and Germany, on the ground that the mailers were not registered with the State Department as agents of a foreign government.

No Comment On Pledge

The State Department made no comment on Oumansky's pledge that Soviet purchases were destined only for Russia.

The statement was interpreted in informed quarters, however, as the Soviet's disclaimer of British allegations that considerable amounts of such purchases were being transshipped to Germany, or were imported to replace materials delivered to Germany.

Issue Raised By Halifax

Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, raised the question in recent discussions with Secretary Hull and Under Secretary Welles, and both officials promised an investigation.

Soviet purchases in the United Stttes in 1940 totaled $86,943,000, including chiefly rubber, copper and tin. Only Great Britain and France, which purchased huge amounts of war materials, were bigger buyers of American goods.

General export restrictions because of the defense program have hampered Russian purchases here in recent months. In his conversations with Welles, Oumansky has made repeated efforts to obtain export licenses for a number of American products, particularly machine tools.

Russia Protests U. S. Seizure Of Mail

Complaint Made To State Department By Soviet Ambassador

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Soviet Russia has lodged a protest with the State Department against seizure of mail from Russia allegedly containing Soviet propaganda.

State Department officials today said the protest came from Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, in recent conferences with Under Secretary Sumner Welles.

Frank Walker, Postmaster General, announced February 21 that more than 75,000 pieces of foreign propaganda mail had been seized by postal authorities in the last two months, most of which originated in Russia and Germany.

3 Nazi Craft Downed in France

British Fighters Sweep Over Continent in Followup on Wilhelmshaven Raid.

London, March 1 (A. P.).—British fighter planes swept over northern France this afternoon and shot down three German fighters without loss, the Ministry of Information announced.

The afternoon thrust was a follow-up for a violent assault last night in which, the Air Ministry said, docks and shipyards at Germany's Wilhelmshaven naval base were heavily hit.

The British added to the day's toll when a fighter patrol shot down a German bomber over the channel, the Ministry said.

The attack on Wilhelmshaven started about 11 o'clock last night, according to the Air Ministry news service, and lasted until after midnight. Many bombs were reported to have burst beside the Bauhafen and on Hipper Hafen, parts of the Wilhelmshaven harbor.

In the attack on Wilhelmshaven, which lasted for about one hour, many bombs burst beside the Bauhafen and on Hipper Hafen, the Air Ministry news service said. Full results of the bombings were hard to see because of the low-hanging clouds and haze, the service added, but "fires in the dock area made an aiming point for some of our aircraft and these either increased after the bombing or else new fires started up immediately beside them."

The Air Ministry said Wilhelmshaven was strongly defended and one pilot counted fourteen guns shooting at the same time.

Airdromes Are Bombed.

The port of Emden and several airdromes in northwest Germany and Holland also were attacked, the Ministry said, and the invasion port of Boulogne, on the occupied French coast, was raided for the seventy-seventh time.

Quirberon, on the south coast of the Breton Peninsula, not far from the Nazi submarine base at Lorient, was identified as one target of attack, and objectives on the Dutch coast also were reported bombed. The communique declared that several direct hits were observed in Holland. It added that one British plane was missing.

Sirens signaled an air raid alarm in London after darkness early tonight.

During the day a German gun on the French coast hurled several shells across Dover Strait, but no casualties were reported. Coastal observers said they believed the Germans were trying out a new gun.

German planes flew up the Thames Estuary, apparently trying to reach London, but British reports said they were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

German Rivers Mined.

Berlin, March 1 (A. P.)—Relatively large formations of British bombers mined the estuaries of rivers of northwest Germany during the night, informed spokesmen reported today. Some bombs were said to have been dropped on the land.

DNB, the official news agency, quoted a military authority as saying that although British planes attacked Wilhelmshaven, Germany's great naval base, early today, only three high explosive and ten incendiary bombs were dropped. One apartment house was slightly damaged, the agency said.

BRITISH RAIDERS BAG 4 NAZI PLANES

Sweep Over France Follows Overnight Assaults On Wilhelmshaven, Emden

BY ROBT. BUNNELLE

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, March 2—British fighter planes swept over northern France yesterday afternoon, shot down four German planes—three fighters and a bomber—and returned without a loss, the Government reported.

The fighter raid followed up overnight bomber attacks in which, the Air Ministry news service said, the German ports of Wilhelmshaven and Emden were pounded despite thick weather which kept Nazi raids on Britain to a minimum.

One Shot Down Over Channel

The three Nazi fighters were downed in an "offensive sweep" across the Channel, the Ministry of Information reported. The bomber, it was said, was shot down into the Channel later by R. A. F. fighters.

The submarine and naval base at Wilhelmshaven was described as the "principal objective" of the overnight air assault in which British bombs were dropped also on several airdromes in northwest Germany and Holland, the invasion port of Boulogne on the Nazi-held French coast, areas of the Dutch coast, and Quiberon and the near-by Nazi submarine base in the French port of Lorient.

Wilhelmshaven Raid No. 44

The raid on Wilhelmshaven, the forty-fourth of the war on that important harbor, lasted about an hour, but the Air Ministry said exact observations of the results were difficult because of the weather.

Nevertheless, it said, "some very large bombs dropped in the target area" and fires spread among the docks.

At Emden, military targets also were said to have been struck and the news service reported a direct hit on naval barracks at Lorient.

Overnight Stabs At London

German raiders struck intermittently at London and England's south coast last night and early today.

Three air-raid alarms were sounded in London after nightfall. The third came shortly after midnight, but it lasted less than an hour.

The others were early in the evening. The first alert was brief. The approach of raiders brought gunfire in one section of the capital during the second alarm. The only report of bombs was from a south coast town. A raid there was said to have caused no casualties, however.

"Very Little" Day Raiding

The Government said there was "very little" Nazi air activity during daylight, and no bombs were dropped.

After an overnight lull, in which the Government reported only "a few casualties" from Nazi bombing of the home counties around London and in East Anglia, German planes flew up the Thames estuary during the day apparently trying to reach London. British reports, however, said they were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

Several shells were hurled across Dover Strait from the German-held French shore and coastal observers said the Nazis apparently were trying out a new gun. No casualties were reported.

Human Ballast Rescued

R. A. F. Crew Climbs Out on Wing After Being Forced Down at Sea

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—The Air Ministry news service told today how crewmen of a big Sunderland flying boat acted as human ballast to keep the plane from capsizing when it alighted at sea after a bombing trip to Norway.

The airmen attacked German barracks, a truck convoy and a parade of goose-stepping Nazis, they said, but were forced down at sea en route home.

To balance the damage dplane, the crew climbed out on one wing while the pilot taxied six miles through choppy snowswept waters until rescued by a Royal Air Force launch and home guardsmen.

Air-Raid Alarms Decline

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—London had thirty-one air-raid warnings totaling forty-four hours in duration during February, as compared with forty-one alerts totaling eighty-one hours in January. Since the beginning of the war this capital has had 489 alarms aggregating 1,312 hours, or nearly fifty-five days, according to a British compilation.

30.24-7801

30.24-7801

BRITISH DEFENSIVE

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-THICK MISTS AND HIGH WINDS OVER THE CHANNEL KEPT AIR ATTACKS ON BRITAIN LAST NIGHT TO A MINIMUM.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID SOME BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE HOME COUNTIES AROUND LONDON AND IN EAST ANGLIA, CAUSING "A FEW" CASUALTIES.

LONDON HAD AN ALARM SOON AFTER DARK BUT THE ALL CLEAR WAS SOUNDED BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED, MEANWHILE, LOSS OF THE 900-TON DESTROYER EXMOOR DURING A GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACK ON A CONVOY IN THE NORTH SEA TUESDAY NIGHT.

THE ATTACKERS WERE DRIVEN OFF, THE ADMIRALTY SAID, WITHOUT INFLICTING ANY OTHER DAMAGE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHETHER ANY OF THE EXMOOR'S CREW HAD SURVIVED.

DOVER, ENGLAND, MARCH 1-(AP)-A GERMAN GUN ON THE FRENCH COAST HURLED SEVERAL SHELLS ACROSS DOVER STRAIT THIS MORNING, BUT NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

COASTAL OBSERVERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE GERMANS WERE TRYING OUT A NEW GUN.

N BRISTOL, ENGLAND, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE NEW UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, JOHN G.WINANT, ACCOMPANIED BY BENJAMIN COHEN AND PRESIDENT JAMES BRYANT CONANT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, ARRIVED HERE AT 2:38 P.M. (8:38 A.M., EST.) TODAY.

BRENDAN BRACKEN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, AND HERSCHEL JOHNSON, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, MET THEIR PLANE AT THE AIRPORT. THEY HAD FLOWN FROM LISBON, WHERE A CLIPPER HAD BROUGHT THEM FROM NEW YORK.

THE DUKE OF KENT, BROTHER OF KING GEORGE VI, WHO ALSO HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO GREET THE NEW ENVOY ARRIVED FIVE MINUTES LATE.

APPARENTLY SLIGHTLY EMBARRASSED, KENT HURRIED INTO THE WAITING ROOM AT THE AIRPORT AND GREETED WINANT. THEY RETURNED OBLIGINGLY TO THE PLANE WHERE THEY POSED FOR PICTURES, SHAKING HANDS JUST AS THOUGH THE DUKE HAD BEEN ON TIME.

"I HAVEN'T MUCH TO SAY," WINANT TOLD REPORTERS. THEN HE NERVOUSLY SHIFTED ONE FOOT, BIT HIS LIP AND IN A LOUD CLEAR VOICE ADDED:

"I'M GLAD TO BE HERE. THERE'S NO PLACE I'D RATHER BE THAN IN ENGLAND."

DR.CONANT IS ON A GOVERNMENT MISSION TO COLLECT SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE NEEDS. COHEN IS WINANT'S ASSISTANT.

ACCOMPANIED BY KENT, WINANT MOTORED TO A SPECIAL TRAIN WHICH WAITED TO CARRY THE PARTY TO LONDON.

King Greets Winant in Britain

Meeting Seen as Reciprocating Reception Roosevelt Gave Halifax.

London, March 1 (A. P.).—With a warm "I'm glad to welcome you," King George VI greeted John G. Winant, the new United States Ambassador, today on a windy railroad station platform between Bristol and London.

Spruce in the uniform of a field marshal the King reached for Winant's hand and pumped it. He turned, then, and shook hands with Benjamin Cohen, the envoy's assistant.

Mr. Winant wore a navy blue coat and a grey suit, both crumpled from his long journey. His white collar appeared a little the worse for wear.

The King's extraordinary gesture was described by diplomatic sources as reciprocation for the reception President Roosevelt had given to Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to Washington.

Earlier today King George's brother, the Duke of Kent, greeted Mr. Winant and Mr. Cohen and President James Bryant Conant of Harvard University upon their arrival by plane at Bristol. The party arrived there by plane at 2:38 P. M. (8:38 A. M., Eastern standard time).

Brendan Bracken, Prime Minister Churchill's personal representative, and Herschel Johnson, charge d'affaires of the United States embassy, met the plane at the airport. The Americans had flown from Lisbon, where a Clipper had brought them from New York.

King George Crosses Half Of England To Greet Winant At Station

Kent Also Greets Envoy.

The Duke of Kent, brother of King George VI, who also had been scheduled to greet the new envoy, arrived five minutes late.

Apparently slightly embarrassed, the Duke hurried into the waiting room at the Bristol airport and greeted Mr. Winant. They returned obligingly to the plane where they posed for pictures, shaking hands just as though the Duke had been on time.

"I haven't much to say," Mr. Winant told reporters. Then he nervously shifted one foot, bit his lip and in a loud, clear voice added:

"I'm glad to be here. There's no place I'd rather be than in England."

Dr. Conant is on a Government mission to collect scientific information for American defense needs. Mr. Cohen is Mr. Winant's assistant.

Accompanied by the Duke, Mr. Winant motored to a special train which waited to carry the party to London.

Recalls Greeting of Halifax.

An action perhaps never before considered by a British monarch in modern times, the journey of King George VI to a railway station to greet the new American Ambassador is indicative not only of the importance the English attach to Mr. Winant's mission, but is an expression of reciprocal courtesy for President Roosevelt's precedent-breaking welcome to Lord Halifax.

When the British Ambassador to Washington steamed up Chesapeake Bay on January 24 on the great new battleship King George V, after a transatlantic voyage clothed in secrecy, the President adopted the extraordinary course of motoring to Annapolis to meet him. He boarded the presidential yacht Potomac in a driving rainstorm, rode out on it to where the King George V was dropping its anchors, and brought Viscount Halifax back to shore.

The President had shattered all diplomatic precedents. Never before in American history had a President left the White House to greet the envoy of a foreign Power. Had the usual formula been observed, Halifax would have arrived quietly in Washington, would have been greeted by State Department officials and later would have gone to the White House to present his credentials. King George VI's action today was a return courtesy.

NEW U. S. ENVOY LATER HAS TEA WITH MONARCH

Cohen Shares Cheery Greeting Extended To Ambassador

Formality Discarded To Reciprocate Roosevelt Welcome To Halifax

BY DREW MIDDLETON

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 1—King George VI swept stiff diplomatic formality aside today and went halfway across England to greet the new United States Ambassador to his court, John G. Winant, with a hearty handshake.

The meeting place was a windswept railroad platform between London and Bristol. Winant, the shaggy ex-Governor of New Hampshire, landed at Bristol after flying across the Atlantic to his new post.

With Winant came his assistant, Benjamin Cohen, and President James Bryant Conant, of Harvard University, who is on a Government mission to collect scientific information for American defense needs.

King Extends Warm Welcome

Spruce in the uniform of a field marshal, the King impulsively reached out and pumped first Winant's hand, then Cohen's.

"I am glad to welcome you," he said, warmly.

Winant's navy blue overcoat and gray suit both were crumpled after the long journey and his white collar was a little the worse for wear.

He and the King grinned frequently during their short chat as March breezes whistled through the station. Winant, bareheaded, kept his gray hat tightly clenched in his fist.

Takes Winant Home To Tea

Having discarded protocol in seeking out the Ambassador—the first time he ever had driven to the station to greet a new envoy—King George kept up the note of cordial informality by driving him home to tea with Queen Elizabeth.

The King's extraordinary gesture was regarded in diplomatic sources as reciprocation for President Roosevelt's reception of Lord Halifax, Britain's new Ambassador to Washington. Last January 24, when Lord Halifax rode up Chesapeake Bay aboard the British battleship King George V to take up his post, President Roosevelt drove to Annapolis and sailed out to the British battleship to greet the Ambassador.

Presents His Credentials

Winant performed his first official duty when he formally handed the King his letters of credence together with letters of recall for his predecessor, Joseph P. Kennedy, who left London last October.

The three Americans landed at Bristol at 2.38 P. M. from Lisbon, where a clipper plane had flown them from New York.

Brendan Bracken, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's personal representative, and Herschel Johnson, charge d'affaires of the United States Embassy, met them at the airport.

Duke Of Kent A Bit Late

In another five minutes the Duke of Kent, King George's younger brother, hurried late into the waiting room and, appearing a little embarrassed, joined in the welcome.

"I'm glad to be here," said Winant, nervously, biting his lip and shifting from foot to foot. "There's no place I'd rather be than in England."

Bevin Tells Labor in U. S. Of 'Great Offensive' Aim

Article for A. F. L. Says Britain Organizes to Defeat Foe

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, told American workers today that Britain is organizing industry and labor not only to withstand a Nazi invasion attempt but also "to make the great offensive" to defeat Hitler.

In a cabled article to "The American Federationist," American Federation of Labor magazine, Bevin said "we are adopting in this country far-reaching measures of organization of industry and labor in order for ourselves not merely to withstand Hitler's onslaught but to make the great offensive which will cause his destruction."

"In industry," he wrote, "we have voluntarily agreed to restrictions on our movements and acceptance of instructions regarding how we shall serve in order to meet and defeat the next violent attack." . . .

Of American assistance Bevin said "when we now learn that the mighty American productive capacity, together with the will of the American labor movement, is going to throw its whole weight into providing the equipment necessary to win this battle for freedom, it stimulates us, heartens our men in the forces and makes us all feel that we are fighting for a greater thing than our own country—that we are spending our energy to win a great victory for freedom of the soul."

Says Wales Is Now Well Fortified

London, March 1 (A. P.).—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair said today that Wales now is defended against the German bombers by eight times as many anti-aircraft guns and fifteen times as many balloons as there were eight months ago.

He said that Wales was open and almost defenseless to attack when the Germans obtained their French coastal bases in June.

Seagull Eggs to Team With Britons' Bacon

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—Seagull eggs are to be teamedup soon with breakfast bacon in England. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has just completed a seagull census and has made arrangements to have eggs collected and marketed during the spring laying season.

Seagull eggs long have been a favorite food by hardy British fishermen. According to the Natural History Society, the eggs taste like duck eggs.

Britain's Fighting Men Accept Cut in Rations

Weekly Allowances Slashed for All Services

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—The Food Ministry announced today that Great Britain's three fighting services had agreed to reduce the rations of soldiers, sailors and airmen "as a contribution to the national food and shipping situation."

These cuts in the weekly ration were prescribed for the army and air force: meat—reduction of fourteen ounces a soldier for all those fed in mess. The new ration will be forty-two ounces; sugar—reduction of three and one-half ounces to fourteen ounces; tea—a "small" cut to two ounces.

The margarine ration was reduced to ten and one-half ounces and that of bacon to nine ounces weekly.

Service personnel in "swivel chair" occupations and troops on leave will receive the same rations as civilians.

The navy's new rations were not disclosed.

Scotland Yard Drafts Women

London, March 1 (AP)—Five women have been drafted into the special branch of Scotland Yard dealing with political and international investigations. Their duties will take them into night clubs and the haunts of the wealthy to follow up clues of dangerous undesirables.

British Halting Release Of Monthly Trade Data

Fear Even Limited Publication Might Aid U-Boat Fleet

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—The British Board of Trade announced today that it had ceased publication of monthly import and export totals in order to keep Germany in the dark regarding ship movements.

Capt. Charles Waternouse, Parliamentary secretary of the board said even the limited information given out since the war began was of potential value to Germany. While published figures had been limited to principal classifications, it was explained that if, for example, they showed increased imports of food at certain times, German submarine commanders could guess where they might lie in waiting for British ships.

$8,000,000 Fine Levied On Amsterdam by Nazis

Penalty Imposed for Disorders; City Must Pay in Week

AMSTERDAM, March 1 (via Berlin) (AP).—The German military authorities fined the City of Amsterdam 15,000,000 guilders (nominally about $8,000,000) today as a penalty for recent disorders against Nazi occupation.

The city must pay the money within a week and then collect within six weeks from inhabitants who are in the $5,000-a-year class. Thus approximately 3,000 of Amsterdam's 800,000 citizens will pay the bill.

If the payments are not made promptly further reprisals will be levied, it was stated.

The towns of Hilversum and Zaandam were fined a total of about $1,500,000.

2 Convoys Attacked, 3 Ships Sunk—Berlin

Berlin, March 2 (Sunday) (AP).—Authorized Germans declared today that Nazi planes, attacking two strongly protected convoys northeast of Scotland last night, sank three ships totaling 22,000 tons and seriously damaged four others totaling 15,000 tons.

These sources said the British attempted two air attacks—one on western Germany and another on occupied French territory.

Night chaser planes and anti-aircraft guns were credited with driving 10 British bombers from western Germany, including the Duesseldorf area, last night.

A number of explosive and incendiary bombs were said to have been dropped, however, causing fires at port and mine facilities.

Twenty British Spitfires approached Calais yesterday, these sources said, but were forced to turn back.

PETAIN MAKES SPEECH

Not Heard in U. S. Due to Radio Interruption.

St. Etienne, France, March 1 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain, France's aged Chief of State, arrived here today for a two-day tour of working class centers designed to emphasize the social character of "National Revolution." He made a public address from the City Hall balcony later in the day.

Owing to interruption of radio communication across the Atlantic attributed to ground currents, the speech was not heard in America, and accounts of it by other channels were delayed.

30.24.-7803

30.24-7803'

Petain Pledges Reforms

Says Workers Will Be Represented in French Industry

VICHY, March 1 (AP).—Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain, addressing a crowd of workers today at Saint-Etienne, a former Left center, said French industry would be reorganized to have it include "social committees" of workers, technicians and employers.

"The class struggle," he said "cannot be stopped without removing its causes," which he listed as unemployment, poverty and slum conditions.

VICHY RENEWS U.S. FOOD PLEA

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—As reduced bread rations became effective in unoccupied France, Gaston Henry-Haye, the French ambassador, renewed efforts today to obtain food from this country.

Henry-Haye discussed the question with Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, with whom he has conducted a series of talks designed to enlist the friendly offices of the United States in having the British blockade lifted.

The ambassador told newspapermen the food situation in France is growing worse from day to day.

SENDING FOOD CARGO.

Meanwhile the American Red Cross announced that a $1,250,000 cargo of food, medicine and clothing will be taken to unoccupied France this month by the American Export line vessel Exmouth.

Charter of the vessel was announced after the British Minister of Economic Warfare granted permission for the cargo to pass through the British blockade.

French Warplane at Gibraltar

LA LINEA, Spain, March 1 (AP).—A French bombing plane with several passengers landed at Gibraltar today, coming from Morocco. It drew Spanish anti-aircraft fire as it circles briefly over Spanish territory.

FOOD SHIP TO SAIL

British Will Pass Cargo for French Children.

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—A cargo of food, medicine and clothing worth $1,250,000 will be taken to unoccupied France this month by the American Export Line vessel Exmouth, the American Red Cross announced today. The supplies are for children.

Charter of the vessel was announced after the British Ministry of Economic Warfare granted permission for the cargo to pass through the British blockade. The vessel is scheduled to sail from Jersey City March 8 and to arrive at Marseilles about March 22.

Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, renewed efforts today to obtain food from this country.
country. M. Henry-Haye discussed the question with Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, with whom he has conducted a series of talks designed to enlist the friendly offices of the United States in having the British blockade lifted.

Americans See U.S. Trade With France Ruined

Vichy Circles Say French Will Lack Capital to Buy Imports When War Ends

VICHY (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—American business circles here predict that Franco-American trade will be permanently ruined by the war, no matter which side wins. American exports to France, they said paradoxically, would find willing sellers and even more willing buyers, but there would be no capital for the transaction.

The French believe industry in the United States is slowly filling the gap in American markets left by the cessation of French exports. With no exports to the United States possible when peace comes, France will have no trade balance in America with which to buy goods there, it is felt.

France's blocked exports to America have been largely quality articles such as wines, Lyons silk, Limoges china, Paris gowns, perfumes and better-grade cigarette paper. Even if current American substitutes may not quite come up to the French mark, the opinion is that the industries will be there when peace comes and probably keep out French goods.

In return for their exports, the French had been getting American cotton, steel, oil, automobile parts and accessories, tobacco and dried fruit and vegetables. Even with trade both ways, France had an unfavorable commercial balance.

American businesses are operating in France on skeleton staffs, mostly in the occupied zone, where their plants are located. These included the Ford Company, General Motors, International Harvester, the Goodrich Tire Company and the Standard Oil refineries at Bordeaux. American-financed holding companies are still limping along with crippled French industry, which is itself folding up for lack of raw materials.

Symptomatic of the condition of American business in France is the retrenchment of American banking here. The four American banking houses in France, Chase National, National City, Guaranty Trust and Morgan and Co., have established their main offices in smaller towns of the unoccupied zone.

Many depositors in these banks have received notices requesting them to close down their franc accounts. Pessimists say simply they are planning to "beat it." Optimists hope the franc accounts will merely be "closed during altercations."

English Seize 9,000 In Somaliland Drive

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, March 1—British general headquarters announced today that 9,000 prisoners had been taken in the British offensive in Italian Somaliland.

As for Libya, Eritrea and Ethiopia, the communique said, there was "nothing of importance to report."

Following up the occupation of Bardera, it said, "our troops are now cleaning the surrounding country, from which the enemy are rapidly withdrawing.

More Surrendering

"Prisoners taken during our advance along the coast, up to now and including the capture of Mogadiscio, so far number over 9,000, with many more surrendering daily.

"In Mogadiscio itself quantities of additional war material have been found."

Mogadiscio is the capital of Italian Somaliland, southernmost part of Italian East Africa.

Supported By R. A. F.

In both Italian Eritrea and southern Ethiopia, the Royal Air Force announced, Britain's advancing troops were supported by bomber and fighter aircraft.

At Asmara, the Eritrean capital, it was added, the railway station was bombed, while fighter planes machine-gunned Italian traffic on the Asmara-Cheren road, destroying some motor transport.

Assab, Berbera and Neghelli, in Ethiopia, also were bombed, the R. A. F. communique said.

Bomber Shot Down

"Some damage" to property and a number of civilian casualties were said to have resulted from an Axis air attack yesterday on Malta, the British fortified Mediterranean island.

In Libya, a German dive-bomber was declared to have been shot down in flames near Bengasi, and in Eritrea an Italian craft was destroyed.

South African headquarters of the British force meanwhile announced that "200 Europeans who had imprisoned themselves in a self-made prisoners' cage" had been captured at Mogadiscio.

A communique said the 200 were found "close to the barracks," and were included among 3,000 prisoners taken in the capital.

(A communique from British headquarters at Cairo last Thursday said "200 Allied seamen" who had been held prisoner by the Italians were released when the British forces reached Merca, a cast town about thirty miles southwest of Mogadiscio. These may be the same 200.)

(Military quarters in London said they believed the two communiques referred to the same 200 prisoners.)

Much material, including an arsenal containing "thousands of rifles and hundreds of light machine guns and radio equipment" was found, it was said.

Nazis Attack Ports

Berlin, March 1 (AP)—German warplanes have "effectively raided" three ports held by the British in eastern Libya, the German high command announced today.

Successful attacks on grounded British planes in North Africa also were reported.

British Mop Up Italians Fleeing In Somaliland

Hold 9,000 Captive, Occupy Bardera in Juba Thrust; R. A. F. Blasts at Asmara

CAIRO, March 1 (AP).—Capture of an aggregate thus far of 9,000 Fascist troops in Italian Somaliland and a further British thrust to the Juba River in that region to occupy Bardera, 160 miles from the river's mouth, was announced today by British general headquarters. The advance was declared to have given to the British control of all upper Jubaland, and a clean-up of scattered units in that vast area was being pursued.

The fleeing Italians had been based either at Bardera or at Mogadiscio, the Somaliland capital and major Indian Ocean port seized recently. With both those bases now firmly in British hands, military sources said, the Fascists remaining were all but helpless. Hundreds, aside from the 9,000 already in hand, were declared to be surrendering daily.

From the far-scattered fronts in Libya, Eritrea and Ethiopia, the British command reported no significant action. In both Eritrea and Ethiopia, however, the Royal Air Force announced a British aerial offensive was effectively supporting the ground troops.

Italian military traffic on the road between Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and Cheren was machine-gunned and some motor transports were destroyed, the R. A. F. said. The Asmara railroad station was bombed, it was added, and so, too, were the towns of Assab, Berbera and Neghelli, in Ethiopia.

Two Italian planes were destroyed in Alomata, in northern Ethiopia between Makale and Dessye, and transports in that area also were attacked, the R. A. F. announced in a communique from Aden, across the Gulf of Aden from Africa.

"Some damage" to property and a number of civilian casualties were said to have resulted from an Axis air attack yesterday on Malta, the British fortified Mediterranean island.

In Libya, a German dive-bomber was declared to have been shot down in flames near Bengasi, and in Eritrea an Italian craft was reported destroyed.

200 Europeans Seized

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, March 1 (AP).—South African headquarters of the British force announced today that "200 Europeans who had imprisoned themselves in a self-made prisoners' cage" had been captured when the British seized Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland.

A communique said the 200 were found "close to the barracks at Mogadiscio," and were included among 3,000 prisoners taken in the occupation of the capital. It offered no further explanation.

[A communique from British headquarters at Cairo said last Thursday that "200 Allied seamen", who had been held prisoner by the Italians were released when the British forces reached Merca, a coast town about thirty miles southwest of Mogadiscio. These may be the same 200.]

Much material, including an arsenal containing "thousands of rifles and hundreds of light machine-guns and radio equipment" was found, it was said.

NAZIS IN MOROCCO

De Gaulle Says They Work to Weaken French.

London, March 1 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, told a reception of French in London today that eighty carefully chosen Germans had arrived in Casablanca, French Morocco, charged with carrying on the progressive disintegration of France and her empire.

Free French headquarters announced today that a field battalion of their forces from the Chad territory now was aiding British in operations against Cheren, Eritrea, and that it had participated in the capture of Cubdub, north of Cheren, seizing 400 prisoners and three guns.

ITALIANS REGAIN DODECANESE ISLE

Recaptured, Rome Claims—Withdrew, Say British.

Rome, March 1 (A. P.).—The High Command said today that Italian re-enforcements from torpedo boats, regained possession yesterday of the island of Castelrosse from British who seized it Tuesday.

[The British announced in London last night that their forces were withdrawn from the island—one of the Dodecanese in the eastern Mediterranean, after the troops "accomplished their object," which they indicated was the destruction of a seaplane base.]

The High Command bulletin said the British overwhelmed the Italian force stationed there, but when Italian re-enforcements landed they regained possession, "rapidly destroying the British garrison."

The Italians said no seaplane base exists on the island, a few miles off the Turkish coast.

"Imposing enemy forces mobilized for the undertaking after bombing the island" seized the island, the communique said.

"Several of our torpedo boats, with effective aid of the air force, disembarked a landing party which rapidly destroyed the British garrison, re-established our possession of the island, capturing prisoners, arms, munitions and a British flag."

Italians Report British Routed At Castelrosso

Rome Says Torpedo-Boat Expedition Regained Isle From 'Imposing' Force

ROME, March 1 (AP).—The Italian high command told in detail today of a victory over an "imposing" British force which, it was said, went to great pains to seize the tiny island of Castelrosso off Turkey's southwest coast, only to be ejected.

[The British said yesterday their forces "accomplished their object"—the destruction of a seaplane base—and withdrew.]

The Italians, mentioning for the first time, events on the four-mile-square island in the Dodecanese, gave this as their version:

Mobilizing an "expeditionary force," with "naval formations" and warplanes, the British had bombed and hammered the island on Feb. 25 until they had overcome the small garrison of "soldiers and sailors" who held it for Italy.

But that was only a temporary victory for the British, the high command said. Three days later, several small Italian torpedo boats, with "effective aid" of the air force, landed a party which "rapidly destroyed the British garrison," took possession of prisoners, arms munitions and a British flag and restored Italian rule. Contrary to London's reports, the high command said, no Italiant seaplane base was located on the island.

Except for "violent" British pressure north of Mogadiscio in Italian Somaliland, today's communique told only of isloated aerial activity on the widespread fronts in Africa.

On the Albanian front, the Italians said, ther bombing formations intensely scatter-bombed and machine-gunned Greek troops. Nine enemy planes were shot down in air battles, while four Italian planes were lost, the communique said. An important enemy naval base was reported bombed.

BRITISH DOWN 30 ITALIAN PLANES

Described as Largest Bag in Albanian Campaign.

Athens, Greece, March 1 (A. P.).—A British fighter squadron closed out the fourth month of the Greek-Italian war yesterday by shooting down more than thirty Fascist warplanes over the southern Albanian front without a single loss to itself, the Greek High Command announced.

A British communique said twenty-six planes in a numerically much larger formation of Italian bombers escorted by fighters were known to have been destroyed, while nine others were so seriously damaged as to make their return to base improbable.

It was the largest bag reported for a single British squadron in the four months of fighting in Albania and Greece. The Greek High Command said the aerial success was paralleled by successful local efforts of ground troops in which "the enemy was dislodged from his position."

Some prisoners were said to have been taken and Italian tank attacks were reported to have been repulsed. One tank, the communique said, was destroyed.

Greeks Say They'll Hold If Nazis Strike in Albania

Declare Terrain Prevents Mass Use of Troops

MONASTIR (Bitolj), Yugoslavia, March 1 (AP).—The Greek Army will be able to hold out, even should Nazi troops aid Italy against the Greeks in Albania, Greek sources in this border town declared tonight.

With German forces one country nearer to the Albanian battle front, through the occupation of Bulgaria, these sources maintained that the Nazi mechanized equipment was unsuitable for a quick offensive and that the terrain would prevent the mass employment of troops. The Greeks are better at adapting themselves to special conditions involved in the Albanian fighting, they declared.

Italian preparations for a big offensive were at their peak, it was said, but no major activities on the battle front today were reported here.

The Greeks were reported to have captured the Village of Kodra, east of strategic Tepeleni, after a hand-grenade engagement in which they repulsed two Italian attacks.

British planes were said to have raided the Tepeleni-Valona Road, where the Italians were moving up troops, and three waves of Italian planes attacked Florina.

NIGHT LEAD GREEK MILITARY

ATHENS, GREECE, MARCH 2-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY THAT GREEK TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED "STRONG ENEMY POSITIONS" ON THE CENTRAL ALBANIAN FRONT AFTER AN ATTACK WHICH WAS MET FOR A TIME BY "DETERMINED" ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

"ON THE OTHER HAND," HE CONTINUED, "THE ITALIANS TRIED TO ATTACK US WITH TANKS, BUT THEIR EFFORTS FAILED RIGHT FROM THE START. TANKS WERE HIT BY OUR FIRE AND MADE OFF. ONE WAS DESTROYED BY OUR ANTI-TANK GUNS."

THE SPOKESMAN REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF SOME MATERIAL AND "A NUMBER OF PRISONERS."

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Yesterday about dusk aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked Quiberon, in Brittany, as well as objectives on the Dutch coast. Several direct hits were observed. None of the aircraft engaged is missing.

During last night the principal objective was Wilhelmshaven, which was heavily attacked in spite of high wind and very bad visibility. The weather made exact observations difficult, but some very large bombs dropped in the target area.

Other aircraft attacked the port of Emden and several airdromes in Northwest Germany and Holland. One of our aircraft is missing.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

Enemy activity over this country last night was very slight and ended before midnight. Bombs were dropped at points in the home counties and in East Anglia. A few people were killed and others injured and some houses were damaged.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

There has been very little enemy activity over this country during daylight today. There is no report of any bombs having been dropped.

The Ministry of Information issued the following statement:

It is learned in London that three enemy fighters were destroyed during an offensive sweep over Northern France, carried out by aircraft of the Fighter Command this afternoon. Later an enemy bomber was shot down into the Channel by one of our fighter patrols. None of our aircraft is missing.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 1 (AP)—British Army Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya, Eritrea and Ethiopia: Nothing of importance to report.

Italian Somaliland: Following the occupation of Bardera our troops are now cleaning up the surrounding country, from which the enemy are rapidly withdrawing.

Prisoners taken during our advance along the coast up to now and including the capture of Mogadiscio so far number over 9,000, with many more surrendering daily. In Mogadiscio itself quantities of additional war material have been found.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

Libya: One German bomber, a JU-88, was intercepted by our fighters and shot down in flames near Bengazi, Libya. Two of the crew were killed and the other two wounded.

Eritrea: In Italian East Africa one of our fighters was attacked by two CR-42s [Italian planes] near Cubcub, north of Cheren. One of the enemy aircraft was shot down, the Italian pilot escaping by parachute.

Further support was given to our advancing troops both in Eritrea and Southern Ethiopia by our bomber and fighter aircraft. At Asmara [in Eritrea] bombs were dropped on the railway station, while our fighter aircraft machine-gunned traffic on the Asmara-Cheren road, destroying motor transport. Assab [in Eritrea] was also bombed and further south Berbera [in Italian-held British Somaliland] and Neghelli [in Ethiopia] were raided.

Malta: Enemy aircraft raided Malta yesterday. Some damage was done to property, and there were a few civilian casualties.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 1 (AP)—The British issued this communiqué today:

Many of the enemy continue to surrender since the battle of the Juba [in Italian Somaliland]. Approximately 3,000 more prisoners have been accounted for, and these include 200 Europeans who had imprisoned themselves in a self-made prisoner's cage close to the barracks at Mogadiscio before the entry of our troops.

Much material is still being discovered and on Thursday an arsenal containing thousands of rifles and hundreds of light machine guns and radio equipment was found. Much valuable air equipment had been abandoned on the airdrome.

In the afternoon of Feb. 26 our African troops occupied Bardera, an important road junction 120 miles north of Jelib.

ADEN, Aden Protectorate, March 1 (AP)—A British Royal Air Force communiqué said tonight:

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed at Alomata [in Ethiopia] and transport was attacked on roads in that area.

Italian

ROME, March 1 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

On the Greek front there was nothing noteworthy to report. Bombing formations intensely scatter-bombed and machine-gunned troop groupings. An important enemy naval base was bombed. Nine enemy planes were shot down in violent air combats. Four of our planes failed to return.

In the Aegean Sea a British expeditionary corps, aided by naval formations, attacked in force Feb. 25 the small island of Castellorizzo, which has ten square kilometers garrisoned by soldiers and sailors and on which no seaplane base exists. Imposing enemy forces mobilized for the undertaking and, after bombing the island, occupied it, overcoming the garrison.

On Feb. 28 several of our torpedo boats, with the effective aid of our air force, debarked a landing party at Castellorizzo which rapidly destroyed the British garrison and re-established our possession of the island, capturing prisoners, arms, munitions and a British flag.

In North Africa our bombers effectively hit enemy mechanized equipment southwest of Agedabia [in Libya].

In East Africa, north of Mogadiscio, enemy pressure remains violent and fiercely opposed by our troops. In other sectors there were local actions. The enemy bombed Asmara, causing deaths and injuries among the civilian population. An enemy plane was shot down.

German

BERLIN, March 1 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

Despite unfavorable weather, individual combat planes effectively bombed port facilities and war-essential objectives along the British southeast coast.

In Northern Africa three ports in Cyrenaica [Eastern Libya] and planes on the ground were effectively raided.

Donovan Talks for Hour With Portugal's Premier

Flies From Madrid to Lisbon and Back With U. S. Pilot

LISBON, March 1 (AP).—Col. William J. Donovan flew from Madrid to Lisbon today, conferred for an hour with the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, and then sped back to Madrid. Col. Donovan traveled in a private plane piloted by Commander Ben H. Wyatt, naval air attache of the American Embassy at Madrid.

Col. Donovan, who has asserted that he is on a private trip, but who is popularly supposed to be an emissary of President Roosevelt, has visited London, the Balkans, Africa and the Middle East in rapid order.

The purpose of his visit to Lisbon was not officially disclosed, but reliable quarters indicated that he had explained to the Portuguese Premier American policy toward Europe, with emphasis on Mr. Roosevelt's desire to see aggression resisted everywhere in the world.

Col. Donovan's visit was so arranged that few persons knew he was here until after he had gone. The American Legation was not advised until the plane landed, but the British Embassy knew Col. Donovan was en route.

Food Rations Cut At Helsinki

Helsinki, March 1 (A. P.).—Food rationing at Helsinki was tightened today with a March allotment of less than 50 cents worth of meat or eggs per person per week. Addition of eggs to the rations list caused little excitement. They disappeared from the market early in the winter.

FRENCH ENVOY AND MATSUOKA DEBATE CRISIS

Settlement On Thailand-Indo-China Dispute Is Expected

Tokyo Press Hints That Vichy Accepts Japanese Demands

BY MAX HILL

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Sunday*, March 2—French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry went into belated conference today with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, but announcement of a decision in the crisis revolving about Japan's mediation between French Indo-China and Thailand was considered unlikely for some time.

Outward appearances indicated confidence in a settlement, despite France's failure to answer by last Friday midnight as demanded in a Japanese ultimatum calling for territorial concessions to Thailand.

Delay Explained

Arsene Henry had been scheduled to see Matsuoka Saturday, but it was said he was unable at that time to present the complete case for Indo-China in keeping with lengthy instructions from Vichy. Matsuoka waited until 10 o'clock last night for Arsene Henry to appear, and then today's meeting was scheduled.

The Japanese press widely displayed suggestions that the French had agreed to Japan's basic terms.

30.24-7805

30.24-7805

Hesitant To Apply Force

Observers believed the Japanese were hesitant to resort to the "forceful action" which they had hinted would be applied so long as a peaceful settlement appeared at all possible.

The risks and expense involved in stronger measures, as well as the desire of the Japanese to reap the prestige which would result from a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China-Thailand border warfare were believed to be factors.

French Concessions Rumored

The flurry of reports of French acceptance included statements in unusually reliable quarters that France had agreed to the return of the Luanbprabang and Pakse regions in Laos province to Thailand.

France was ready "in principle," it was said, to cede the area around Sisophon in Cambodia province, also, but some details were reported to be still at issue.

MAR 2 - 1941

3 Japanese Warships Off South Indo-China

BY FRANK MARTIN, JR.

Saigon, French Indo-China, March 1 (AP)—Three Japanese warships steamed close to shore today off Cap St. Jacques, forty miles south of this South Indo-China city and added to the nervousness of officials tormented by conflicting rumors of Japanese intentions.

Arrival of the warships was regarded by observers as partial confirmation at least of reports that fifty-one ships of the Japanese navy were on patrol in near-by waters.

Officials said they were without confirmation from the Government in France that it had agreed to the general principles of Japan's peace terms for Indo-China and Thailand, which have been reinforced by a Japanese ultimatum already expired.

Reports Conflicting

Reports to that effect were published here, but contrary reports to foreign consular authorities from Hanoi, North Indo-China, said Japan's demands had been rejected.

A few Japanese officials here held the belief the terms had been turned down.

Precautionary plans to remove Japanese nationals continued, with two ships expected tomorrow and Monday. Blackouts were ordered.

Domei dispatches, received in Shanghai from Saigon, said air-raid drills were under way and colonial defense forces continued to take up positions.

Last-Minute Hitch Holds Up Thai Peace

MAR 2 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, March 1—A hitch in last-minute negotiations of a Japanese-initiated peace agreement between French Indo-China and Thailand was authoritatively declared to have developed tonight.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka waited at his private residence from 4 P. M. until 10 P. M. for French Ambassador Charles Arsène Henry to keep a scheduled appointment, it was said, but the meeting did not take place.

It was believed in authoritative quarters that the absence of instructions from the French Government at Vichy caused the Ambassador's delay.

Accord Was Seen Near

Previously authoritative quarters had suggested that a peace agreement was nearing completion and that a final settlement might be announced tonight or early tomorrow. A Japanese ultimatum expired at noon yesterday.

Important conferences attended by representatives of the two countries and Japanese mediators were said to be under way continuously, with territorial experts of all three taking a leading part.

These reports came close on the heels of a Japanese ultimatum calling upon Vichy to yield large slices of Indo-China or suffer "forceful action."

The ultimatum expired last midnight, with no indication that the French had replied.

(The French Cabinet met yesterday but adjourned without making any statement on the Japanese ultimatum other than to say the French position on Indo-China had been decided.)

French Surrender Reported

Both morning and evening editions of the Japanese press gave spectacular display to dispatches from Vichy saying that the French had capitulated, according to reliable sources, but up to 6.30 P. M. (Tokyo time) there had been no specific announcement here.

Indo-China was said by reliable neutral sources to have agreed to the return of the Luangprabang and Lakse regions along the Mekong river in Laos in conformity with the latest Japanese compromise proposal.

The discussion now is said to be concerned solely with the area around Sisophon, Cambodia, directly east of Brangkok, which, authoritative French sources said, Indo-China was ready to cede in principle. They added, however, that the formula had not been determined.

Tokyo Fleet Near Saigon

[By the Associated Press]

Saigon, French Indo-China, March 1. Three Japanese men o' war appeared off Cap St. Jacques, forty miles south of Saigon, late today and reports persisted that still larger forces were in the Gulf of Siam and nearby waters.

Yesterday it was reported, without confirmation, that Japan's naval patrols around Indo-China totaled fifty-one ships of all categories.

French officials said they still were without word of any decision by the Vichy Government concerning Japan's terms for peace between Thailand and Indo-China, although reports were current that Vichy had "generally accepted" them.

Settlement Expected

French newspapers appearing in Saigon stated today that "France has accepted Japan's favorable position in the Far East," and neutral observers took this as a hint that final settlement of the French Indo-China-Thailand border dispute was near.

"It is Japan's responsibility," the newspaper reports added, "to see that justice is done in the Indo-China-Thailand peace negotiations and that these are executed without favor of either country."

Nevertheless, local air-raid precautions begun in southern Indo-China yesterday continued today. The population was asked to go to dugouts and ditches and other shelters until the all-clear signal sounded in a prolonged test. Blackouts here and throughout Cochin China were scheduled to continue indefinitely.

Currie About to Quit China for Home

Hongkong, March 1 (A. P.).—Laughlin Currie, winding up a special mission for President Roosevelt in the Far East, said today he was bearing special greetings for the President from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Currie, who intends to leave for San Francisco tomorrow, has been in China since early February. He conveyed a greeting from President Roosevelt to the Chinese leader on his arrival.

Netherlands Indies Defenses.

Bandoeng, Java, March 1 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. G. J. Berenschot, Commander in Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army, has disclosed a hitherto unknown military expansion program designed to create a 3,000-mile chain of fortresses along the Equator in these rich islands.

He described a new defense system whereby infantry units would be stationed in outer islands to protect auxiliary naval bases.

MAR 2 - 1941

LOS ANGELES KOREANS BURN JAPANESE FLAG

100 Picket Consulate in Demonstration for Independence

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP)—A small Japanese flag was burned today before the Japanese consulate by 100 picketing members of the local Korean colony in a demonstration for Korean independence.

The police made no attempt to interfere.

Members of the Japanese consulate said that they did not witness the flag-burning episode and added that they would ignore it as a "routine demonstration that happens once a year."

The Koreans, some clad in native costumes, marched before the consulate building, carrying banners denouncing Japan and shouting, "Down with the Axis powers," "Korea demands independence," "Japan calls U. S. snake," and similar chants.

Consulate members said an independence petition presented by the Koreans would be ignored.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2—(SUNDAY)—(AP)—LAUGHLIN CURRIE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND EMILE DESPRES, SENIOR ECONOMIST OF THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, CONCLUDED A SPECIAL MISSION IN CHINA TODAY AND LEFT BY PLANE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. U.S. CONSUL GENERAL ADDISON SOUTHARD AND HOLLINGTON TONG, A REPRESENTATIVE OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, SAW THEM OFF.

MAR 2 - 1941

CANADIANS ARRIVE

OTTAWA, March 1 (AP.)—Safe arrival in the United Kingdom of several more units of the Canadian Army and air force was announced by defense headquarters late today.

Hawaii Fishing Sampans Are Seized In Drive After Navy Grows Suspicious

Honolulu, March 1 (AP)—Ten alien-owned fishing sampans were seized by customs officials today in Honolulu's harbor, center of the United States mighty mid-Pacific navy and army defenses.

Customs officers waited to seize seventy more foreign-controlled boats when they return from the fishing grounds where American warcraft are the most frequently seen ships.

A Federal grand jury yesterday indicted eighty persons, most of them Japanese, and three fishing companies, accusing them of conspiring to violate laws governing the registration of the sampans, small, flat-bottomed craft.

The jury action followed expressions of suspicion voiced by naval and army officers concerning operations of some of the sampans.

SAYS ITALY AND JAPAN NEED FREEDOM ON SEA

Thomas Asserts They Require System We Have Helped Keep

PHILADELPHIA, March 1 (AP)—The future existence of Italy and Japan depends upon the freedom of the seas which the United States and Great Britain have maintained since the time of President Monroe, Senator Thomas of Utah declared tonight.

"Italy's very existence depends upon this free order of control," Senator Thomas said in a speech at the anniversary dinner of the Welsh Society of Philadelphia. "Therefore, the fight she is fighting today is as unnatural a one as her membership in the pre-World War Triple Alliance, which she broke.

"Italy will soon learn that it is hard to save face when one finds one's self beaten by a half-defeated nation."

Japan's rise to a first rank among nations also has been under the benefits of the free sea patrol, Senator Thomas said, adding:

"Can Japan hope to survive as an entity on any but a free-ocean basis, surrounded as she is by the three bulkiest, slowest moving national entities in the world, China, Russia and the United States?

"Similarly we might ask can the dream of Hitler come true by attempting to dominate all his neighbors on a basis which every one of those neighbors cannot help but resent in the long run?"

Motor Torpedo Boats Sought by Chile

Santiago, Chile, March 1 (A. P.).—A Chilean mission conferring in the United States on hemisphere defense problems was reported today to be sounding out the possibility of acquiring a fleet of fast motor torpedo boats to patrol her southern coastline.

Military strategists expressed belief that the boats would provide the best means of scouting strategic waters near the Straits of Magellan and the maze of neighboring islands where sea raiders found refuge in the world war.

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U. S. Flags Hoisted On 2 British Islands

New Defense Bases Taken Over In Bermudan Group By Navy And Marines

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 1 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes were hoisted over Tucker's and Morgan's isladns by United States Marines today in formally taking over sites of new American defense bases.

Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps buglers sounded a general salute as the first flag was raised on Tucker's Island.

Maj. Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard, Governor of Bermuda, inspected an honor guard.

The party then went to Morgan's Island, where the Governor turned the first sod with a spade marked "Made in Canada." Capt. Paul J. Searles, U. S. N., responded to the Governor's expression of friendship.

British Delivery Faster, U. S. Firm Loses a Sale

By The Associated Press.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 1—The Currency and Control Board, it was revealed today in the House of Assembly, has refused a permit for the importation of cooling equipment because the United States firm could not deliver before April 29 while a British concern guaranteed delivery in six weeks.

The Currency Board announced a government decision that, effective tomorrow, the selling rate on United States dollars would be raised to $4 from $3.99.

MAR 2 - 1941

NEW YORK, MARCH 1-(AP)-MARITIME CIRCLES HEARD TODAY OF RECENT ATTACKS ON THREE BRITISH VESSELS: THE FREIGHTER BALTISTAN, 6,803 TONS, TORPEDOED 450 MILES OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF IRELAND; THE 5,464-TON FREIGHTER JAMAICA PRODUCER, ATTACKED BY A SUBMARINE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC FEB. 12, AND THE MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY PASSENGER SHIP PRINCESS MAUD, 2,883 TONS, REPORTEDLY ATTACKED FEB. 9 BY NAZI PLANES SOUTH OF CORSEWALL POINT, SCOTLAND.

MAR 2-19

WHEELER SEES TOTALITARIAN RULE FOR U.S.

Senator Says Responsible Men in Government Disclosed Plan.

AFTER AID BILL'S PASSAGE

Taft Avers Measure Will Permit President to Put Fleets Together.

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, told the Senate today that "responsible officials of this Government have told me that we must set up a totalitarian government in the United States in order to fight totalitarian governments across the water."

He dropped this remark into his prepared speech attacking the terms of the British aid bill line by line as he held the Senate floor for the second day.

Mr. Wheeler said that he believed the measure would "convert our great charter of democracy into an engine of autocracy. The rearing of the ugly head of Fascism in this country is evidence of the epidemic of madness sweeping over the world."

Does Not Name Informants.

Mr. Wheeler did not identify the responsible officials of government that he quoted about totalitarian government.

During the afternoon he engaged in a spirited exchange with Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, when Mr. Lee interrupted to insist that the British Navy is all that is standing between the United States and Hitler today.

"I think it's cowardly for any Senator to stand here on the floor and say that," Mr. Wheeler said, visibly irritated at Mr. Lee's statement, which drew brief applause from the crowded galleries. "Before I'd do that I'd advocate a declaration of war."

Mr. Lee jumped to his feet and demanded a chance to speak, but Mr. Wheeler refused to yield.

"The Senator has called me a coward and won't give me a chance to reply," Lee protested to the presiding officer.

Calls Remark Idiotic.

"Oh, no, I didn't," Wheeler said, refusing to yield because he said two days of debate and interruptions had delayed completion of his prepared arguments. "It's idiotic to say that we depend upon the British Navy. We never have received any aid from the British Navy or Government."

Sentor McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, interrupted to say, "It's cowardly, if this is our war, to be standing behind the skirts of another nation."

Senators Taft, Republican, of Ohio, interrupted to assert:

"If this bill is passed, there is no reason why the President would not be justified in sending the fleet either to Gibraltar or Singapore and consolidate it with the British fleet.

"It might not be actively engaged in shooting, but when the British lost a ship, they could take one from the American fleet to replace it."

Wheeler for Peace Effort.

Mr. Wheeler assented. Earlier he had told the Senate that the time was not far distant when the President should use his high office in an attempt to bring about peace in Europe.

The Montanan interrupted an attack he had launched on the administration's bill to assert that the President "still is in a position where he could exercise the powers he has to bring about a just peace, dictated by the United States."

Mr. Wheeler took the floor at the opening of the twelfth day of debate on the bill. He complained that he and other opponents had been accused of being against England and in favor of Germany. He attributed to William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, a statement that some of the bill's opponents were affected by political dementia præcox.

"Of course," Mr. Wheeler asserted, "Mr. Bullitt ought to know. I have never been under observation. I have never been in a hospital for the treatment of nervous diseases."

Brewster Proposes Limit.

Senator Brewster, Republican, of Maine, who has declined to say how he would vote on the British bill, offered an amendment which would permit the transfer of larger naval vessels to other governments only when a similar new vessel was added to this nation's navy.

The effect of the amendment, Mr. Brewster told reporters, would be to fix a foundation, both in tonnage and in number of vessels, at the point of the strength of the navy when the legislation becomes law.

"This is the middle road between those who want to aid Britain by transferring some of our ships and those who claim that under the terms of the bill as it now stands, the President could give away the whole navy," Mr. Brewster said.

Lucas Supports Bill.

Describing supporters of the British aid legislation as realistic, hard-boiled avoiders of war, Senator Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, said that failure to aid Great Britain might involve the United States in war with both Germany and Japan.

If Great Britain falls, Senator Lucas declared, "Japan will carve up the Orient while Hitler enslaves Europe and Africa." Then, he said, "the victors will partition South America and build air bases on the very edge of the Panama Canal. To deny this prospect is to live in a fool's paradise.

"We, who support this bill," he continued, "are the real guardians of the peace. We are the realistic, hard-boiled avoiders of war."

Although several opposition Senators said a number of future speeches would delay a vote on the bill for more than a week, Democratic Leader Barkley told reporters he expected action by next Saturday.

GLASS DRAWS SHARP DEBATE ON F. B. I. PLEA

Clark And Wheeler Lead Critics Of Senator's Appeal For Probe

MAR 2-

Others Support Virginian In Action Against Women Demonstrators

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 1—Senator Glass (Dem., Va.) was criticized and defended in the Senate today for asking the Federal Bureau of Investigation to check up on a group of women opposed to the British-aid bill.

Senator Clark (Dem., Mo.), an opponent of the bill, declared that the "right of petition won't last long if Senator Glass asks the F. B. I. to investigate every petitioner."

Senator Lucas (Dem., Ill.), who delivered an address in support of the measure, told Clark he "apparently hasn't met Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, of Chicago."

Plea For Protection

The reference was to the woman leader of the group who went on trial in police court today on charges of disorderly conduct. Capitol police arrested her yesterday when she attempted to lead a group of women into Glass' office.

"A man 80 years old is entitled to protection from people of this type," Lucas said.

Clark replied that he always had received all callers to his office with "respect and courtesy" even when he disagreed with them.

Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), opponent of the bill, told the Senate it was "no wonder that mothers of America come here excitedly to protest against this bill, but somebody wants to prevent them from expressing their views; somebody wants them to go to jail."

"Psychology Of War"

"We come into the Capitol," Wheeler added, "and we find policemen standing every six feet. I don't need any policeman to protect me. We are not at war. It is only an effort to create a psychology of war."

The women call themselves "The Mothers' Crusade to Defeat Bill 1776."

Glass asked the F. B. I. yesterday to determine who was financing "the unpleasant visit" of the women to the Capital and whether "they have complied with our laws requiring the registration of foreign agents."

Mrs. Dilling Invites Probe

Mrs. Dilling made public today a letter to the Senator which said the women had urged the F. B. I. to investigate and clear them of his "innuendoes."

If the bill passes, Mrs. Dilling told Glass, he would become known as "an average destroyer of American youth."

Placed on trial in police court with Mrs. Dilling was Mrs. Clara Nibberich. Capitol police testified they took her into custody after she had told them they would have to arrest her if they took Mrs. Dilling and had sought to interfere with the arrest. Their trial will be resumed Monday.

House Group Claims Bill Would Set Up 'Propaganda Bureau'

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Minority members of the House Expenditures Committee, urging defeat of legislation to authorize an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 for th Office of Government Reports, contended today that the office would be a vehicle for imposition of censorship on news.

In a report made public by Representative Bende (Rep., Ohio), the group said the bill, "stripped of its false front," means the establishment of "a bureau of propaganda."

The measure was recommended by the Democratic majority of the committee earlier this week after Lowell Mellett, director of the office, testified no censorship was intended.

Senate Votes Defense Probe

Washington, March 1 (AP)—The Senate voted unanimously today to undertake an investigation of the defense program. The inquiry will be made by a committee of seven Senators, to be appointed by the Vice-President.

Senator Truman (Dem., Mo.), who proposed the investigation, probably will be chairman. Truman suggested a $25,000 appropriation to finance the inquiry but the Senate Audit Committee reduced this to $15,000.

TALKS AT WHITE HOUSE

President Confers With Aids on British Aid Bill.

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt called the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy to the White House today in continuation of their conferences on plans for administering the British aid bill. It was the only engagement the President made for the day.

On advice of his physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the President remained in the even temperature of his second-floor study to avoid aggravation of his head cold. He had no fever, but White House aids said Admiral McIntire did not want the President shifting about in rooms of varied temperatures.

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KNUDSEN'S PLAN GREETED COOLLY

MAR 2-1941

Judiciary Of House Shows Little Enthusiasm For Strike Proposal

Measure Would Require 30-Day "Cooling-Off" Period In Defense Industry

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 1—Members of the House Judiciary Committee exhibited little enthusiasm today for the proposal by William S. Knudsen, defense production chief, to require a thirty-day "cooling-off" period before a strike in a defense industry became effective.

Although most were reluctant to be quoted, some proponents of anti-strike legislation said privately they doubted that Knudsen's plan was an adequate solution for work stoppages in vital industries.

Won't Rush Action

"We may have to draft capital, industry and labor," one committeeman asserted. "Therefore, I'm not going to say Mr. Knudsen's proposal delights me, because it doesn't."

Chairman Sumners (Dem., Texas), to whom Knudsen's proposal was submitted in a memorandum yesterday, made it plain the committee was not going to rush action on any proposition. He would not comment directly on Knudsen's suggestions.

Knudsen's Plan

Specifically, Knudsen's plan would declare a strike "unauthorized" unless at least sixty per cent. of the workers in a plant voted for the walkout in a secret ballot.

Furthermore, after a strike was voted and notice of intention to strike was filed, the Office of Production Management would investigate the controversy and file a report within ten days; no strike could be made effective until thirty days after the report was submitted. A union or management failing to comply with the plan would lose its rights under the Wagner Act.

Pamphlet Released

Both Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, associate director of defense production, told the Judiciary Committee last week that they saw no need for legislation to restrict work stoppages.

It was learned that Hillman had had no hand in the preparation of Knudsen's memorandum to the committee.

Hillman released today a pamphlet entitled "Labor Speeds Defense," in which he said that of some 300 threatened labor disputes since last June "only a handful resulted in appreciable stoppages" of work.

Work stoppages due to strikes during 1940 accounted for an average of less than two hours a year for each worker, Hillman said.

Machine-Tool Industry

"In industries making the engines and machine tools so vital to our national security there was only one day of idleness, resulting from strikes, for each 1,800 man-days of production," he said.

"In other words, this means that in such industries strikes in 1940 were responsible for one day of idleness for every six years of work."

His pamphlet predicted that 4,000,000 unemployed persons would find jobs this year as a result of the defense program.

AIR-RAID SHELTERS OF COTTON URGED

MAR 2-1941

N. Y. Engineer Says 7 Feet Will Resist 6,000-Pound Bomb From 30,000 Feet

Southern Congressmen Enthusiastic Over Surplus-Absorbing Proposal

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 1—Cotton instead of reinforced concrete for air-raid shelters was proposed today.

E. C. Wallace, New York engineer who conceived the idea, told members of Congress that a seven-foot thickness of cotton would resist the penetration of a 6,000-pound bomb falling from 30,000 feet, whereas a 2,000-pound bomb falling 15,000 feet would penetrate six feet of reinforced concrete.

Can Be Fireproofed

The cotton can be fireproofed, it was said, so that incendiary bombs would have little effect.

Wallace's idea stirred enthusiastic interest among members of Congress from the cotton-producing States.

Representative Boykin (Dem., Ala.) explained it in a letter to members and said he hoped to get a joint demonstration by the army and navy, with the Air Corps dropping the bombs.

Would Absorb Surplus

Boykin said the use of cotton for all-purpose shelters would absorb large quantities of surplus cotton.

Plans of the designers call for spans of 200 feet or more, with clear ceiling and insulated sheet-steel side walls. The roof would be made of seven-foot-thick baled cotton, tied in place by heavy steel wire netting.

Wire Mesh Approved

"Woven wire mesh," said Wallace, "has been approved as a means of camouflage and this design has utilized this method as additional protection to the shelter.

"The design calls for two specially woven wire mats having a tensile strength of 220,000 pounds to the square inch. These mats are to be placed approximately six feet apart and supported on an angle above the cotton roof.

Should Retard Fall

"The method of weaving the top mat and the angle at which it is placed should deflect any falling bombs and, if not exploded, should retard the fall and cause the bomb to hit the second screen on its side.

"The second mat should resist the fall of any bomb up to 1,000 pounds, and if it is a delayed-action bomb, deflect this bomb away from the bomb shelter."

HAS NO FEAR FOR U. S.

Gen. Arnold Says Nation Will Be Supreme in Air.

Chester, Pa., March 1 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Corps, says that the United States should have no fear of being outstripped in the race for air power.

The expansion now under way, he told Pennsylvania Military College cadets last night, will keep the country well up in such a race, adding that the nation's resources "insure our ultimate command of the air."

The Air Corps chief was awarded a doctorate of aeronautical science.

DIES TO PROBE PEACE GROUP

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—Chairman Dies (D.), Texas, of the House committee investigating ing un-American activities, said today that records of American Peace Mobilization, Inc., had been subpoenaed for a hearing Tuesday.

"We want to know," Dies said, "where they are getting their funds, and we want to know something of their membership."

He said one subpoena was issued to Mrs. Sarah V. Montgomery, secretary of the Washington chapter, and another had been issued recently for the records of the organization's Chicago chapter.

Fritz Wiedemann Seeks Dismissal Of Complaint

Questions State Court's Jurisdiction In $8,000 Suit At San Francisco

San Francisco, March 1 (AP)—Fritz Wiedemann, San Francisco's German consul general, questioned the State court's jurisdiction today in an $8,000 suit brought against him and notified the county clerk's office he would ask dismissal of the complaint.

The suit, brought by Mrs. Alice Crockett, divorced wife of a United States army officer, alleged Wiedemann employed her to go to Germany to ascertain how he was regarded by Hitler but failed to pay her.

Wiedemann denied he ever employed Mrs. Crockett.

MAR 2-1941

War Swoops Down

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

MAR 2-1941

New York, March 1—Curious things can happen to you, if you stay in the right European hotels.

Early in the morning of September 1, 1939, I was standing at the window of a fourth-floor room in the *Deutsches Haus* in Danzig. Two men were unloading sand from a truck in the street below.

There was a rumble from the direction of the harbor. The two men threw their shovels into the truck and drove away. The window panes rattled as the rumbling grew in intensity.

I ran downstairs and outside and watched a man paste up a sign announcing that Danzig had returned to the German Reich and was now a G man military zone.

A half hour later I was lying on my stomach watching the guns of the German battleship Schleswig-Holstein reduce the Polish munitions dump on the Westerplatte in the harbor to a heap of rubbish. The war was on.

Children Dead

A few months later, I was sitting in a room of the Torni Hotel in Helsinki, Finland, when the air-raid sirens screamed. I looked out and saw a serene sky, no planes. The man at the Foreign Office was very excited when I reached him on the telephone.

"It's started," he said. "The Russians have crossed the border in Karelia, and they have bombed several of our cities. Press conference at 10 o'clock."

Another war was under way.

That afternoon I was standing in the telephone booth on the first floor of the same hotel, talking to Copenhagen. The booth shook violently suddenly, and there were screams from the street. Sirens howled as successive explosions rocked the hotel. A huge skylight fell into the floor above me.

When I walked out of the hotel, the whole section of the city in which Torni was located was blotted out by smoke. Some 250 men, women and children lay dead on the streets or under piles of brick and stone.

Long-Range Artillery

The reverberations of the raid, the most deadly inflicted on Finland during the war, had been heard on the telephone as far as Copenhagen.

On Christmas Eve that year, a small group of correspondents sat in the fourth-floor lobby of a hotel at Viipuri, some twenty miles from the Russian-Finnish front. We were trying to keep away the numbing cold with a small bottle of brandy.

There was a whistle and a "whup," and the hotel shook. Fire reached up into the sky a few blocks away.

The Russians were trying out their long-range artillery, and the first three shells missed a huge gasoline tank by less than 300 yards. A few days later a bomb dropped into the lobby of the hotel and, miraculously, killed nobody.

In January last year as I steamed over to Stockholm with a party of refugee Finnish children on a small boat, a Russian submarine was on the loose in the gulf.

The alarm was sounded soon after the ship entered international waters and for an agonizing period of two hours I watched children ranging from 2 to 6 years standing at the boatrail with lifebelts hanging down to their ankles.

Ship Escapes Torpedo

Two little minesweepers which accompanied the vessel as convoy dropped depth bombs all around us. Each time the concussion slapped against the bottom of the ship and the children with their nurses moved closer to the lifeboats. But the only torpedo missed the ship.

It was a fresh April day in Copenhagen. There was a roar of airplane engines and I looked out another hotel window. Above the spire of the church across the street a squadron of German bombers, the swastikas on their tails easily visible, was skimming along.

There was the usual running out of the hotel. Not far away, at a railway station, I saw a German machine-gunner sitting behind his weapon. Sentries were on duty at some important intersections. The King's palace was under German military guard.

Denmark Occupied

Denmark had been occupied in a maneuver so smoothly executed that the Danes themselves gasped.

We didn't stay at a hotel in Rotterdam. The German propaganda staff taking foreign correspondents on the tour through Holland felt it was better to stay in The Hague for the night. That was three days after a squadron of German dive bombers had plunged down on Rotterdam in probably the most devastating air raid, considering its duration, in history.

The Germans said it lasted just seven minutes. Acre after acre of Rotterdam's proudest buildings were laid on the ground in smoking, disordered piles. The financial district practically ceased to exist. Huge ships, charred and smoking, listed in the river. Dutch sources asserted more than 30,000 bodies were taken out of the ruins.

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

THE MONTH OF MARCH, REPUTED IN RESPECT TO WEATHER TO GO OUT LIKE A LAMB WHEN IT COMES IN LIKE A LION, DOES NOT SEEM DESTINED TO LIVE UP TO THAT REPUTATION SO FAR AS EVENTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR ARE CONCERNED.

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IT HAS COME IN LIKE A LION WITH TENSION HIGH IN THE BALKANS AND GERMANY REPORTING SEA-WAR SUCCESSES AGAINST BRITAIN. IT BIDS FAIR TO GO OUT ROARING WITH ACTION CERTAINLY IN THE ATLANTIC AND POSSIBLY ALSO IN THE BALKANS AND THE FAR PACIFIC.

GERMANY REACHED HER HIGH-WATER MARK IN THE WORLD WAR IN MARCH, 1918. THE KAISER'S ARMIES ALL BUT CUT THE FRENCH AND BRITISH APART ON THE WEST FRONT IN THAT SPRING DRIVE. THEY RISKED EVERYTHING ON THAT FINAL OFFENSIVE IN THE HOPE OF AVOIDING ANOTHER WAR WINTER FOR GERMANY.

THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE NOW THAT BERLIN IS PREPARED TO RISK ALL ON THE HITLER-PLEDGED GREAT SEA ATTACK ON ENGLAND FOR PRECISELY THE SAME REASON. ANOTHER WAR WINTER IN THE STRANGLING GRIP OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE COULD THREATEN THE NAZI REGIME WITH INTERNAL DISINTEGRATION IF BRITISH AND NEUTRAL ECONOMISTS GAUGE GERMAN FOOD AND OIL RESOURCES ARIGHT.

NAZI LEADERS FROM HITLER DOWN HAVE SAID REPEATEDLY THAT THEY ARE PREPARED FOR A WAR OF ANY DURATION. MONTHS AGO, HOWEVER, AMERICANS BACK HOME FROM BERLIN TOLD THIS WRITER OF THEIR DOUBTS ON THAT SCORE.

THEY SAW POSSIBILITIES OF AN UPRISING IN GERMANY ONLY DISTANTLY. IT DEPENDED, THEY BELIEVED, ON EITHER OF TWO FACTORS.

EVEN IRON-FISTED NAZI SUPPRESSION AT HOME COULD NOT AVERT SERIOUS RUMBLINGS OF DISCONTENT, THEY BELIEVED, IF THE GERMAN ARMY SUSTAINED A DISASTROUS DEFEAT. THEY FELT CERTAIN THAT IT WAS FEAR OF JUST SUCH A DEFEAT THAT WITHHELD A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO INVADE ENGLAND LAST SUMMER OR EARLY FALL WHEN OTHER CONDITIONS SEEMED RIGHT FOR THE ATTEMPT.

THE OTHER FACTOR WHICH COULD UNDERMINE HITLER AT HOME, THEY BELIEVED, WAS A GRAVE FOOD SHORTAGE; BUT THEY SAW NO PROSPECT THAT IT COULD DEVELOP BEFORE THE WINTER OF 1941-42. AMERICAN ECONOMISTS WHO GIVE CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE PRESENT OR PREDICTABLE FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY OR ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT SEEM TO SHARE THAT OPINION.

THERE IS BEFORE THE WRITER A RECAPITULATION FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES OF THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION AS OF TODAY SO FAR AS IT IS KNOWN. THERE ARE MANY MISSING OR INCALCULABLE FACTORS, BUT IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT THE GENERAL MASS OF NAZI CITIZENRY IS NOW SUFFERING FROM LACK OF THE SAME FATS FOR DIET PURPOSES THAT DROVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE OF 1918 TO REVOLT AGAINST THE KAISER.

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PROBABLY RELATIVELY FEW OF THEM REALIZE IT. THERE IS NO LACK OF BULK IN THE GERMAN DIET TODAY. THERE IS A VERY DEFINITE LACK OF ENERGY-BUILDING FATS, HOWEVER. GERMAN SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS FILTERING OUT OF GERMANY TEND TO SHOW THAT GERMAN WORKERS NOT IN PREFERRED WAR-MAKING CLASSIFICATIONS SHOW DISTINCT SIGNS OF "OVER-EXERTION".

THAT IS ANOTHER WAY OF SAYING UNDERFEEDING IN SUCH ESSENTIALS AS FATS, THE PRIME ENERGY-BUILDING ELEMENT OF A BALANCED DIET. PRESUMABLY IT DOES NOT APPLY TO THE ARMY, TO MUNITION WORKERS OR TO NATIONAL GROUPS GRANTED SPECIAL FOOD PREFERENCES BECAUSE OF THEIR WAR-MAKING ASSIGNMENTS. THEY ARE BEING FED WELL AND NOURISHINGLY, HOWEVER, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MASSES OF GERMANS AND THOSE TOO YOUNG AND TOO OLD FOR WAR WORK.

PERHAPS THIS IS WISHFUL THINKING ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC OR IN LONDON. THERE CAN BE NO DISPUTE OF THE THESIS OF THE ECONOMISTS, HOWEVER, THAT WHATEVER MAY BE THE PINCH OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE ON GERMANY TODAY, IT WILL BE WORSE, MUCH WORSE,

30.24. -7809

NEXT WINTER UNLESS HITLER'S SEA, AIR AND LAND LEGIONS CAN BREAK ITS GRIP BEFORE THEN.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DE WITT MACKENZIE

MAR 2-1941

BULGARIAN ADHERENCE TO THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS WILL SERVE TO GREASE THE WHEELS FOR HERR HITLER AND THUS MAKE IT EASIER AND LESS RISKY FOR HIM TO CARRY OUT HIS STRATEGICALLY SOUND PLAN OF TRYING TO GAIN COMPLETE MILITARY DOMINATION OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

SUCCESS WOULD MEAN THAT HE HAD SEALED THIS DANGER ZONE AND GREATLY LESSENED THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEW BATTLE-FRONT BEING OPENED UP AGAINST HIM THERE. IT WOULD GIVE HIM BASES FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BRITISH IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. AND IT WOULD RESCUE MUSSOLINI FROM THE GREEKS.

ON THE WHOLE THE NAZI CHIEF CAN CREDIT HIMSELF WITH A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY. ACTUALLY, HOWEVER, THE POSITION HASN'T ALTERED GREATLY, SINCE HE LONG HAS HAD BULGARIA AS MUCH UNDER HIS CONTROL AS A LIGHTNING-BUG IN A BOTTLE.

IT IS TRUE THAT BULGARIA WOULD HAVE LIKED TO KEEP OUT OF THIS MESS, AND THERE IS A FAIR AMOUNT OF ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN THE COUNTRY. IT ALSO IS TRUE THAT RUSSIA HAS A LARGE INFLUENCE IN THAT SLAV COUNTRY. STILL HITLER'S POLITICO-ECONOMIC-MILITARY DOMINATION OF THE BALKAN HAS BEEN SO GREAT AS TO GIVE HIM THE WHIP HAND.

IN THE PRESENT INSTANCE HE HAS PROCEEDED CAUTIOUSLY TO AVOID CAUSING AN UPHEAVAL, AND ESPECIALLY TO TRY TO CARRY OUT HIS OPERATION

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WITHOUT BRINGING TURKEY INTO THE WAR. HE HAS, SO TO SPEAK, WAITED FOR AN INVITATION FROM BULGARIA TO TAKE THE COUNTRY OVER AS A MILITARY BASE.

OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA WOULD BRING THE NAZIS UP AGAINST GREEK TERRITORY AND PUT THEM IN AN ADMIRABLE POSITION FOR ATTACKING THE LITTLE COUNTRY. THAT IS, IT WOULD BE ADMIRABLE IF THE TURKS DON'T RUSH TO THE AID OF THE GREEKS AND HURL THEIR BIG ARMY AT THE NAZIS.

SHOULD THE TURKS JOIN IN THE FRAY WITH THE BRITISH AND GREEKS, IT WOULD OPEN UP THE NEW BATTLE-FRONT WHICH HITLER IS TRYING SO ANXIOUSLY TO AVOID BEFORE HE HAS MADE HIS BIG ATTACK ON ENGLANRKCHT

WOULD OPEN UP THE NEW BATTLE-FRONT WHICH HITLER IS TRYING SO ANXIOUSLY TO AVOID BEFORE HE HAS MADE HIS BIG ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

BUT WHILE TURKEY HAS GIVEN EVERY INDICATION OF MEANING TO FIGHT IF HER TERRITORY IS VIOLATED, HER INTENTIONS AS REGARDS MAKING WAR FOR GREECE ARE OBSCURE, AND SO LONG AS THEY REMAIN OBSCURE THERE MUST BE DOUBT WHETHER THE TURKS WILL BATTLE FOR THE ATHENIANS.

IN ANY EVENT, IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE HARD HITTING GREEKS ARE IN FOR A TOUGH SPRING, UNLESS THEY MAKE PEACE WITH GERMANY IN ORDER TO SAVE THEIR COUNTRY THE RAVAGES OF WAR. THEY HAVE WHIPPED THE FASCISTS TO A FARE YE WELL, BUT THE NAZIS ARE A DIFFERENT PROPOSITION.

IF THE GERMANS ARE ABLE TO UTILIZE BULGARIA AS A BASE, IT MAY MEAN THAT YUGOSLAVIA WILL BE PERMITTED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL. FEAR THAT GERMANY MIGHT BE PREPARING TO USE THEIR TERRITORY FOR AN ASSAULT ON GREECE HAS SET THE YUGOSLAVS TO STRENGTHENING THEIR DEFENSES, AND THAT WOULD SEEM TO MEAN THAT THEY MIGHT FIGHT IF THEIR COUNTRY WAS INVADED.

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THE DANGER OF STIRRING THE YUGOSLAVS TO WAR HAS PROVIDED ANOTHER REASON WHY HITLER HAS PROCEEDED CAUTIOUSLY. HIS POLITICO-ECONOMIC DOMINATION OF THIS COUNTRY IS GREAT, BUT THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE BURNS FIERCELY IN THE YUGOSLAVS AND THEY HAVE NO LOVE FOR GERMANY.

THE POLICY OF PRINCE REGENT PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN TO MAINTAIN FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES, AND IN THIS HIS PEOPLE AGREE. I HAVE FOUND THEM A PEACE-LOVING FOLK AS I HAVE TRAVELED ABOUT THE COUNTRY AND ACCEPTED THE TRADITIONAL HONEY AND WATER OF HOSPITALITY IN THEIR HOMES. HOWEVER, THEY ARE AMONG THE WORLD'S GREATEST FIGHTERS, AS THEY SHOWED IN THE WORLD WAR, AND HERR HITLER HAS TAKEN THIS INTO CONSIDERATION.

"UNDOUBTEDLY YUGOSLAVIA'S DESIRE AT THE MOMENT IS TO BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE)

MAR 2-

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE"" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 78TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM FEB. 23 TO MARCH 1, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	10	0	3	56,951	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	4	8,728	1	0
ITALY	1	0	0	2,472	0	0
...TOTAL	11	0	7	68,151	1	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	691	236	410	4,958,418	9,062	7,811
GRAND TOTAL	702	236	417	5,026,569	9,063	7,811

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--621; NORWAY--167; GERMANY--108; SWEDEN--87; GREECE--64; ITALY --58; FRANCE--55; NETHERLANDS--50; DENMARK --45; FINLAND--29; BELGIUM --21; ESTONIA--12; YUGOSLAVIA--8; PANAMA--8; SPAIN--6; LITHUANIA--3; EGYPT--2; POLAND--2; ARGENTINA, HUNGARY, IRAN, JAPAN, LATVIA, PORTUGAL, RUMANIA, SOVIET, UNITED STATES--1 EACH, TOTAL--1,355.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 2)

78TH WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD AND ADD TO COME)

MAR 2- 1941

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, FEB. 23--PREMIER MUSSOLINI DECLARES ITALY "WILL MARCH WITH GERMANY TO THE END." BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCES SEVEN FASCIST SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK RECENTLY AND NEW SUBMARINES SENT TO MEDITERRANEAN TO MAINTAIN BLOCKADE. BULGARIAN POLICE HUNT DISTRIBUTORS OF ANTI-GERMAN PAMPHLETS. TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SARACOGLU WARNS "TURKEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO REMAIN INDIFFERENT TO FOREIGN ACTIVITIES WHICH MIGHT OCCUR IN HER SECURITY ZONE." NAZI HIGH COMMAND SAYS WEEK'S AIR BATTLE LOSSES ARE 32 BRITISH, 15 GERMAN PLANES. BRITISH REPORT CAPTURE OF SHOGAI, ETHIOPIA.

MONDAY, FEB. 24--HITLER TELLS MUNICH HOFBRAU REUNION GREAT NAZI U-BOAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITAIN WILL BEGIN NEXT MONTH; DECLARES 215,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING SUNK "IN PAST TWO DAYS." BRITISH NATIONALS BEGIN LEAVING BULGARIA. LONDON EVENING NEWS SAYS BRITAIN AND U.S. HAVE WARNED JAPAN ABOUT CONSEQUENCES" IF SHE CONTINUES HER DRIVE SOUTHWARD TOWARD SINGAPORE AND DUTCH EAST INDIES." NEW 10-DAY EXTENSION ANNOUNCED IN JAPANESE-MEDIATED FRENCH INDO-CHINA-THAILAND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. GREEKS PROCLAIM DETERMINATION TO FIGHT ON "UNTIL ITALIANS ARE OUT OF ALBANIA."

TUESDAY, FEB. 25--BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND IMPERIAL STAFF CHIEF GEN.SIR JOHN DILL STARTS FOR ANKARA FROM CAIRO FOR BRITISH-TURKISH TALKS. BRITISH CAPTURE BRAVA, SOMALILAND PORT, SEIZE 400 MORE PRISONERS IN ERITREA. RAF BLASTS BREST, GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, WHERE 10,000-TON NAZI CRUISER IS REPORTED

30.24-7811

30.24—7811

BERTHED. GERMANS CLAIM--AND BRITISH DENY--THAT 253,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING SUNK "IN PAST FEW DAYS." CHURCHILL REJECTS JAPANESE OFFER TO MEDIATE IN EUROPEAN WAR. FRANCE SENDS BOATLOAD OF NAVAL, ARMY AND AIR FORCE OFFICERS TO INDO-CHINA FROM WEST AFRICA. GREEKS SAY 105,000 FASCISTS "PUT OUT OF ACTION" THUS FAR IN GREEK-ITALIAN WAR.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26--BRITISH CAPTURE MOGADISCIO, CLAIM CONTROL OF ALL ITALIAN SOMALILAND; ANNOUNCE OCCUPATION OF SMALL ITALIAN ISLAND OF CASTELROSSO IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. AXIS REPORTS NAZI LAND FORCES IN FIRST CLASH WITH BRITISH IN LIBYA. RAF POUNDS NAZI INVASION BASES IN HEAVIEST ASSAULT OF 1941, GERMANS ATTACK CARDIFF, THAMES ESTUARY TOWN AND MANY DISTRICTS OF SOUTHEAST ENGLISH COAST. BRITISH SAY 13 AXIS RAIDERS SHOT DOWN ATTACKING MALTA. GERMANS CLAIM BRITISH DESTROYER, PATROL BOAT, 8,000-TON ARMED MERCHANT SUNK, FIVE OTHER SHIPS DAMAGED IN SEA-AIR RAIDS. AMSTERDAM ADVICES SAY SIX NETHERLANDS KILLED, MANY WOUNDED IN CLASHES BETWEEN POLICE AND "DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE." GERMANY AND ITALY SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT PROVIDING WARTIME MILITARY COMMERCE "WITHOUT CONSIDERATION FOR TRADE BALANCES OR CONDITION OF COMPENSATED ACCOUNTS."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 2. MOVED FEB. 27)

JH136AES

BERLIN, FEB. 26--(AP)--MAX SCHMELING, FORMER WORLD

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HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION, WAS SHOWN IN A GERMAN NEWSREEL RELEASED TODAY CLAD IN A HELMET AND NAZI PARACHUTIST'S SUIT, SPRINGING FROM A JUNKERS TRANSPORT PLANE AND LANDING ON A SNOW-COVERED PRACTICE FIELD.

THE ONE-TIME "BLACK UHLAN" OF THE PRIZE RING VOLUNTEERED SOME TIME AGO FOR THE PARACHUTE CORPS AND WAS ACCEPTED EVEN THOUGH HE WAS OVER-AGE AND OVERWEIGHT FOR THAT SERVICE. HE INJURED HIS LEFT LEG IN PRACTICE JUMPS, BUT HE RECOVERED.

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SCHMELING FIRST WAS SHOWN IN THE NEWSREEL JUMPING FROM A TEN-FOOT DUMMY DOOR TO A MAT, THEN SWINGING IN A PRACTICE HALL ON MAKE-BELIEVE PARACHUTE CORDS AND FALLING TO THE FLOOR AND ROLLING ON HIS SHOULDER. SUBSEQUENT SCENES PORTRAYED HIM IN A BIG PLANE, DIVING HEAD FIRST OUT AN OPEN DOOR AND FINALLY BEING BUMPED ALONG THE SNOWY GROUND BEHIND HIS PARACHUTE. ---

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HAMILTON, BERMUDA, MAR. 1-(AP)-THE CURRENCY AND CONTROL BOARD, IT WAS REVEALED TODAYSIN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, HAS REFUSED A PERMIT FOR IMPORTATION OF COOLING (FRIGIDAIRE) EQUIPMENT FOR CHILL ROOMS BECAUSE THE U.S.FIRM COULD NOT DELIVER BEFORE APRIL 29 WHILE AN ENGLISH CONCERN GUARANTEED DELIVERY IN SIX WEEKS.

THE CURRENCY BOARD ANNOUNCED A GOVERNMENT NOTICE THAT, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, THE SELLING RATE ON UNITED STATES DOLLARS WOULD BE RAISED TO $4 FROM $3.99.

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VICHY--CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS--AMERICAN BUSINESS CIRCLES HERE PREDICT THAT FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE WILL BE PERMANENTLY RUINED BY THE WAR, NO MATTER WHICH SIDE WINS.

UNITED STAES EXPORTS TO FRANCE

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO FRANCE, THEY SAID PARADOXICALLY, WILL FIND WILLING SELLERS AND EVEN MORE WILLING BUYERS, BUT THERE WILL BE NO CAPITAL FOR THE TRANSACTION.

THE FRENCH FIND INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES SLOWLY FILLING THE GAP IN AMERICAN PRODUCTION LEFT FOR FRENCH EXPORTS BEFORE THE WAR. WITH NO EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN PEACE COMES, FRANCE WILL HAVE NO BALANCE IN AMERICA WITH WHICH TO BUY GOODS THERE, IT IS FEARED.

FRANCE'S BLOCKED EXPORTS TO AMERICA HAVE BEEN LARGELY QUALITY ARTICLES LIKE WINES, LYONS SILK, LIMOGES CHINA, PARIS GOWNS, PERFUMES AND BETTER GRADE CIGARETTE PAPER. EVEN IF CURRENT AMERICAN SUBSTITUTES MAY NOT QUITE COME UP TO THE FRENCH MARK, THE OPINION REMAINS THAT THE INDUSTRIES WILL BE THERE WHEN PEACE COMES AND PROBABLY KEEP OUT FRENCH GOODS.

IN RETURN FOR THEIR EXPORTS THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN GETTING AMERICAN COTTON, STEEL, OIL, AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES, TOBACCO AND DRIED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. EVEN WITH TRADE BOTH WAYS, FRANCE HAD AN UNFAVORABLE COMMERCIAL BALANCE.

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AMERICAN BUSINESSES ARE OPERATING IN FRANCE ON SKELETON STAFFS, MOSTLY IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE WHERE THEIR PLANTS ARE LOCATED. THESE INCLUDE FORD, GENERAL MOTORS, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER, THE GOODRICH TIRE COMPANY AND THE STANDARD OIL REFINERIES AT BORDEAUX.

AMERICAN-FINANCED HOLDING COMPANIES ARE STILL LIMPING ALONG WITH CRIPPLED FRENCH INDUSTRY, WHICH IS ITSELF FOLDING UP FOR LACK OF RAW MATERIALS.

SYMPTOMATIC OF THE CONDITION OF AMERICAN BUSINESS IN FRANCE IS THE RETRENCHMENT OF AMERICAN BANKING HERE.

THE FOUR AMERICAN BANKING HOUSES IN FRANCE, CHASE NATIONAL, NATIONAL CITY, GUARANTY TRUST AND MORGAN AND CO., HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR MAIN OFFICES IN SMALLER TOWNS OF THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE WHERE THEY ARE LARGELY ENGAGED IN LIQUIDATING THEIR ASSETS.

MANY DEPOSITORS IN THESE BANKS HAVE RECEIVED NOTICES REQUESTING THEM TO CLOSE DOWN THEIR FRANC ACCOUNTS. AN AMERICAN FINANCIAL OBSERVER POINTED OUT THAT, WIT THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF HE MORGAN BANK, MOST AMERICAN BANKING BUSINESS IN FRANCE WAS DEVOTED TO FINANCING AMERICAN ENTERPRISES.

PESSIMISTS SAY SIMPLY THEY ARE PLANNING TO "BEAT IT." OPTIMISTS HOPE THE FRANC ACCOUNTS WILL MERELY BE "CLOSED DURING ALTERCATIONS..."

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30.24 — 7813

NAZIS ON GREEK BORDER, SPEED TOWARD TURKEY; RUMANIAN OIL WELLS REPORTED FIRED BY R.A.F.

Sofia, *Monday*, March 3—The vanguard of Germany's onrushing Balkan army, speeding across Bulgaria from bases in Rumania, reached the Greek frontier at four points early today.

The Germans also sped toward the Turkish frontier. Two trainloads of infantrymen were dispatched from Plovdiv, Bulgaria's second largest city, toward the Turk border.

Reports from the provinces said small Nazi detachments had taken up quarters in the Bulgarian towns of Slatograd, Melnik, Trigrad and Svilengrad, a few miles short of the Greek frontier.

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Other troops were said to be rolling into Plovdiv,

Bulgaria Speeds Air-Raid Defenses

Air-raid defense precautions went steadily ahead throughout Bulgaria.

Anti-aircraft batteries were installed on all large railway stations as well as important bridges and tunnels.

Although official orders were not given, many citizens of Sofia began leaving the city for the country.

Queen Ioanna, daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, and Crown Prince Simeon and Princess Marie Louise left for the country palace.

British Envoy Serves Notice On Boris

[*By the Associated Press*]

Sofia, *Monday*, March 3—British quarters in Bulgaria's capital declared early today that Minister George Rendel had informed King Boris Britain would break off relations with Bulgaria "probably Tuesday" and that a state of war would "undoubtedly follow."

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The British Minister and King Boris were alone for two hours last night, talking in the monarch's study.

Through the windows both men could see gray armored cars, troops and trucks of Germany's army rolling through Sofia's main streets.

The talk was described as very friendly.

King Boris met the tall, stooped British Minister on the palace steps and escorted him into the study.

Expresses Britain's Regret

Rendel was understood to have expressed regret felt by the British Government that Bulgaria should sign the Axis pact and open the country to German armies, since the British must resist the German march and Bulgaria may become a battleground.

King Boris was understood to have replied that he had chosen the course which he believed best for his people.

The German and Italian Ministers were received by Boris just before Rendel entered the palace.

Timing Reported Up To Wavell

Before the conference Bulgarian Government quarters indicated that Boris would attempt to convince Rendel that his mission ought to remain in Bulgaria and that the little kingdom herself was not entering the war against Britain.

British sources, asserting that a break in diplomatic relations has become inevitable, said a decision as to when it will come will be made by General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, chief of Britain's Middle East Command, who is in position to choose the timeliest moment from a military standpoint.

The first British diplomats to leave the country went by automobile yesterday morning to Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The group was headed by the British passport control chief.

Parliament Approves Pact

With German soldiers swarming the streets outside, Bulgaria's single-chamber of Parliament yesterday approved with loud cheers and stamping of feet Bulgaria's joining of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo military and economic alliance. The cheering lasted just 58 seconds.

A voice vote was taken with about a score of the 150 members opposing confirmation of the pact signed in Vienna Saturday.

Five opposition members who demanded debate on the question were shouted down. They continued their criticism, however, respite the continual ringing of a brass gong by the Speaker, and Parliament adjourned with some of the members still waving their arms and trying to make themselves heard.

Russian Reference Applauded

The loudest applause came when the President of the Assembly said the pact would not jeopardize Bulgarian friendship with Soviet Russia.

Eighteen of those who opposed approval filed objections to the pact as "a dangerous historical step which violates the proclaimed Government policy of peace and neutrality formally tying Bulgaria with one of the belligerents.

"We think Bulgaria's entry into the pact creates many eventualities and uncertainties and places Bulgaria in the danger of war," their statement added.

Criticizing the fact that the public was kept in ignorance of the pact, the opposition asked the Government, first, how it expected to preserve neutrality "so greatly desired by the entire Bulgarian people," and, secondly, what supreme interests dictated Bulgaria's act and "in what way will our peace with neighboring countries and our neutrality with the great neutral powers be preserved."

This last was taken as a reference to Russia.

Forced Into Axis, Piloff Says

The vote was taken after Premier Bogdan Piloff, looking rather grim, told the Parliament that Bulgaria had been forced by "pressure of events" to throw herself into the arms of the Axis.

Even while negotiations were under way, Germany requested permission for her troops to enter Bulgaria, he said.

Germany declared, Piloff said, that "their task temporarily aims at safeguarding the peace of the Balkans."

The Premier had returned to Sofia at noon today and had gone directly to report to King Boris, secluded in his ancient frame palace in the center of the capital.

50 Air Miles From Greek Border

As the German troop movement into the country went steadily ahead, two train loads of Nazi infantrymen arrived at Plovdiv, Bulgaria's second-largest city. It is only fifty air miles from the frontier of eastern Greece.

As he was being driven from the airport to Boris' palace, Piloff could see roads teeming with Nazi military cars. He found hotels full of German officers, streets bedecked with swastika flags and the skies filled with squadrons of Nazi planes circling low over Bulgaria's capital.

Bulgaria's "Independence Day"

The Premier also found his own people celebrating the traditional "day of liberation and independence."

Thanks were being given in the domed Orthodox cathedral for deliverance from Turkish rule sixty-three years ago and the echoes of religious music mingled in the streets with the roar of German army motorcycles and armored troop trucks.

Those Bulgarians who were not in churches celebrating independence day stared open-mouthed at rolling Nazi columns and bemedaled, grinning German staff officers who stepped from huge limousines.

Bewilderment Over Russia

The day of celebration served to stress the Bulgarian man-in-the-street's bewilderment at Soviet Russia's attitude over what has happened to his country. Wreaths were placed on the statue of Czar Alexander who, with his Imperial Russian armies, was Bulgaria's "liberator" from the Turks.

Communists as well as hundreds of thousands of pro-Russian peasants have given no indication what their reaction may be to developments which, for the second time within a quarter of a century, have lumped little Bulgaria's fortunes with those of mighty Germany in a fight against the British Empire.

Last week Communist peasant leaders urged their followers to oppose Nazi invasion by a campaign of propaganda and non-cooperation, but cautioned against "forceful opposition." Now, however, most of those leaders are either in concentration camps or hiding in the hills.

Ploesti Fields Bombed By British, Yugoslav Sources Say

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Raid Regarded As England's Answer To Nazi March Into Bulgaria

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, March 2—Air-force circles in London tonight declined to comment on reports that the British Royal Air Force had bombed Rumanian oil fields.

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[*By the Associated Press*]

Negotin, Yugoslavia (At the Rumanian and Bulgarian Frontiers), March 2—The Royal Air Force was reported today to have carried the European war to Rumania—making good Britain's threat to bomb Rumania's rich oil fields and communication lines if Nazi troops invaded Bulgaria.

The reports reaching here from Rumania said heavy explosions occurred in the Ploesti fields, north of Bucharest, added that big fires were started and attributed the damage to R.A.F. planes. The advices also said all foreigners and Rumanians, save those with military passes, had been barred from the oil-field region.

Ploesti-Bound Planes Seen

Early today several fleets of unidentified planes flew high over Negotin in the direction of the Ploesti fields.

Yugoslav anti-aircraft batteries opened fire against another unidentified squadron which crossed the Danube river at the historic Iron Gate, strategic key to Danube river navigation, close to the town of Orsova, Rumania, north of here.

A wrecked heavy German Junkers plane with the charred bodies of four men was found in the woods at Derventa, Bosnia. A number of other German warplanes have been sighted over Yugoslavia territory, apparently flying to Bulgaria.

Foreigners Rounded Up

A wholesale roundup of hundreds of men and women with American, British and even French connections was reported under way in Bucharest today. These reports said most of the prisoners were non-Jews, since most prominent Jews were said to have fled already or to be under arrest.

An entire trainload of prisoners left Bucharest this afternoon for a concentration camp in the provinces, the reports said.

Ploesti, from which the oil fields take their name, is an important railway junction and has a population of about 77,000.

[Negotin, where this dispatch originated, lies about 175 miles southwest of the Ploesti fields and about 120 miles northwest of Sofia, which the Nazis occupied yesterday.]

YUGOSLAVIA'S SWING TO AXIS SOON FORECAST

Nazi Envoy Sounds Out Regent Prince Paul On Pact "Invitation"

MAR 3 — 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, March 2—The probability that Yugoslavia soon will sign the Axis three-power pact was reported in authoritative quarters tonight.

These sources said this resulted from conferences between Prince Paul, the Yugoslav regent, and Viktor von Heeren, German Minister to Belgrade.

Scarcely had Bulgaria entered the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance Saturday, they said, than von Heeren requested a special audience.

He was said to have been received last night.

[A Berlin broadcast, heard in New York by NBC, said that Yugoslav Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic had returned to Belgrade this afternoon from a week end at his country estate and immediately held an "extremely lengthy" conference with Prince Paul.]

What Van Heeren Told Paul

Authoritative sources said von Heeren "informed" Prince Paul that his conversations last week with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, concerned Yugoslavia's position in the Nazi plans for a new European order.

They said he "reviewed Yugoslavia's position in the light of recent developments in the Balkans, especially Bulgaria's adherence to the Axis pact," and "touched" on the question of Yugoslav mobilization in which troops are being sent to the Bulgarian frontier.

Von Heeren, they added, mentioned that this "unhappily" is costing Yugoslavia the equivalent of $1,675,000 a day.

Sounded Out On Invitation

Then, said these sources, von Heeren "alluded" to the strength of German arms in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria (almost surrounding Yugoslavia with her Italian and German frontiers).

The final discussion before the audience terminated was said to have been based on von Heeren's question of what Yugoslavia's attitude would be toward a "formal invitation" to join the Axis.

"Although there was no definite answer given by Prince Paul," said these authoritative sources, "von Heeren was assured that such a development was likely to be favorably 'considered' by the Yugoslav Government in the near future."

That Germany probably will do everything possible to speed up Yugoslavia's "decision" was taken for granted by military observers.

Historic Avenue Of Conquest

They expressed belief that Germany, should she start to move toward Greece and the Mediterranean, would go through both Bulgaria—where she is now getting installed—and Yugoslavia.

The line of Yugoslavia's railroad down the Vardar River Valley forms an historic avenue for conquering armies.

Highways parallel the railroad now for mechanized and motorized equipment, but they must be used in March because April rains turn them into seas of mud and make them useless for heavy equipment until early summer.

BRITISH ARE READY FOR BULGAR BREAK

Action Up to Envoy—No Need Seen for War Declaration Before Bombing Nazis

MAR 3 — 1941

SOFIA'S MINISTER RESIGNS

Representative in London Said to Have Opposed Signing of Treaty and Occupation

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Britain was expected momentarily tonight to announce that her diplomatic relations with Bulgaria had been broken off. This would be Britain's first concrete reaction to Germany's military penetration of the Balkan kingdom, and it may come by tomorrow. Informed sources emphasized that it would be caused solely by the presence of uniformed Nazis in Bulgaria and not by the Bulgarian signing of the Axis tripartite pact.

The break will come, these sources said, when George W. Rendel, the British Minister to Sofia, sees no further justification for remaining there and asks for his passport. He is said to have received the same discretionary power to make such a request as Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister to Bucharest, had—and used—after the Nazis occupied Rumania.

Informed sources were silent on the suggestion from Sofia that the formal rupture of British-Bulgarian relations would be made at the moment General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Britain's Middle East Commander in Chief, thought best from a military standpoint.

Decision in London Unlikely

Since Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is directing personally British diplomatic moves in the Balkans, these sources said, it is unlikely that the signal for the breach will come from London. Mr. Eden arrived by airplane today in Athens after his talks last week in Turkey.

With General Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British Imperial Staff, also in the Near East, it was said, military considerations will determine any diplomatic decision. Mr. Rendel, with authority to do what he thinks best and tell London afterward, is likely to do just that, the sources stated.

What action Britain would take in connection with the German forces in Bulgaria was a topic of broad speculation. Although Mr. Rendel has told Bulgaria that Britain would declare war before bombing communications or German troop concentrations, authoritative observers said there was no more need to await such a declaration than there had been when the Germans invaded Norway, Denmark and the Low Countries and were bombed by the British on occupied soil.

No Red Menace Now, Nazis Feel

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 2—The Soviet press published today a lengthy Tass dispatch from Berlin quoting the German War Ministry as saying there is no threat to the German rear in the current war in contrast to the World War.

The spokesman was quoted also as saying there is only one front on land, sea and air—from Narvik, Norway, to the Suez Canal.

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"There can be no talk about any strain on the rear of the German front," he added.

At the same time the Soviet press carried without comment reports of Bulgaria's entry into the Axis.

Two Tass dispatches from Berlin on this subject were printed, the first announcing the signing at Vienna Saturday and the second giving the text of the pact.

SOFIA--THIRD ADD BULGARIAN X X X THE HILLS.

THE ONLY POINT AT WHICH APPLAUSE INTERRUPTED PHILOFF'S SPEECH WAS WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTER "WARMLY" THANKED GERMANY FOR "THE IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE NEW ORDER ACCORDED LITTLE BULGARIA."

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HE TOLD THE LEGISLATORS THAT "THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES OUR TREATIES OF FRIENDSHIP" WITH BULGARIAN NEIGHBORS AND TAKES COGNIZANCE OF "THE TURKISH-BULGARIAN TREATY WHICH UNDERLINES AGAIN THE PEACEFUL POLICY OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT."

HE SAID BULGARIA WANTED TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS DOES NOT ALTER THAT POLICY AND THAT GERMANY HAD GIVEN ASSURANCES THAT THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY WOULD BE OBSERVED AND BULGARIAN INTERESTS SAFEGUARDED.

IT HAD BEEN MADE CLEAR HERE SATURDAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED UNDER "THE PRESSURE OF EVENTS" TO ENTER THE AXIS SPHERE.

"BULGARIA HAS ALWAYS FOLLOWED A SINCERE POLICY OF PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS," SAID A STATEMENT ISSUED SATURDAY BY IORDAN

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METCHKAROFF, BULGARIAN PRESS DIRECTOR.

"ANIMATED BY THIS POLICY SHE HAS DONE EVERYTHING IN HER POWER TO SAFEGUARD THE PEACE AND TRANQUILITY OF THE BALKANS. LIKE ALL LITTLE STATES, BULGARIA CANNOT CREATE OR DIRECT EVENTS BUT SHE MUST FOLLOW THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPT HER ACTIONS SO HER INTERESTS WILL BE SAFEGUARDED AND NOT BE INJURED.

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"ALWAYS FAITHFUL TO HER DEVOTION TO PEACE, SHE FIRMLY DECIDED TO HOLD HERSELF OUTSIDE OF THE WAR AND, AS THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS MANY TIMES DECLARED, UNDERTAKE NOTHING WHICH ENDANGERS THE INTERESTS OF ANYONE AND NOTHING WHICH WOULD BE IN CONTRADICTION WITH TREATIES OF FRIENDSHIP CONCLUDED WITH HER NEIGHBORS."

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SOFIA - FOURTH ADD BULGARIAN X X X NEIGHBORS."

PHILOFF SAID THE SIGNING OF THE PACT "IN THE PRESENT SITUATION SERVES BULGARIA IN THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY." HE ALSO DECLARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS HOPEFUL THAT ITS ACTION WILL BE EVALUATED "NOT THROUGH THE PRISM OF SELF-INTEREST AND DESIRES." SOME OBSERVERS THOUGHT THIS WAS A REFERENCE TO THE BRITISH ATTITUDE. #

(MORE) UX351PES

Hitler's Message To King Boris

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 2—The German radio tonight broadcast a telegram which Adolf Hitler sent from Berchtesgaden to King Boris of Bulgaria after the signing of the Axis alliance by Bulgaria.

The text of the message, as heard in the United States, follows:

"I beg Your Majesty to accept in this hour, in which Bulgaria has again given expression to her bond with Germany, Italy and Japan by joining the tripartite pact, my heartiest wishes for the well-being of your Majesty and for the happy future of Bulgaria."

MAR 3-1941

BERLIN, MARCH 2-(AP)-GERMAN NEWS SOURCES PUBLISHED BRIEF DISPATCHES UNDER SOFIA DATELINE TODAY SAYING THAT "IN ORDER TO OPPOSE BRITISH PLANS TO EXTEND THE WAR IN THE BALKANS AND TO PROTECT BULGARIAN INTERESTS, GERMAN TROOPS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE BULGARIAN ADMINISTRATION, HAVE CROSSED THE BULGARIAN BORDER."

THIS WAS THE FIRST INTIMATION THE GERMAN PUBLIC HAD OF MOVEMENT OF NAZI TROOPS WHICH ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY.

AN AUTHORIZED SOURCE SAID THERE WOULD BE AN OFFICIAL GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT 8:30 P.M. (1:30 P.M., E.S.T.) IN REFERENCE TO THE REPORTS OF GERMAN TROOPS IN BULGARIA.

MAR 3-1941

BZ111PES

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH 2-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC REPORTS FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED RUMANIA SAID TODAY THAT A WHOLESALE ROUNDUP OF HUNDREDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH AMERICAN, BRITISH AND EVEN FRENCH CONNECTIONS IS UNDERWAY IN BUCHAREST.

BZ1203PES

BULLETIN MATTER

MAR 3-1941

BELGRADE-FIRST ADD ROUNDUP XXX IN BUCHAREST.

MOST OF THE PRISONERS WERE NON-JEWS, IT WAS SAID. MOST PROMINENT JEWS IN THESE CATEGORIES WERE SAID EITHER TO HAVE FLED ALREADY OR TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

AN ENTIRE TRAINLOAD OF PRISONERS LEFT THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL THIS AFTERNOON FOR A CONCENTRATION CAMP SOMEWHERE IN THE PROVINCES, ACCORDING TO THESE REPORTS.

BZ1207PES

TURKS REPORT NAZI PEACE BID, BRITISH 'NO'

Reveal Germans Asked Ankara To Mediate During Eden's Visit

MAR 3 - 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Athens, March 2—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, arrived today by plane from Turkey and was received by King George II.

Accompanying Eden was General Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British imperial staff, who participated with Eden in talks with Turkish chieftians during their stay in Turkey.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Istanbul, March 2—It was learned on reliable authority today that Germany asked Turkey to offer to mediate the European war during the recent visit in this country of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

The British, however, flatly refused to consider mediation when sounded out by Turkey, it was said.

A well-informed source said that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador, approached Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, on the subject before Eden's arrival last week, pointing out that Turkey was in a most favorable position to act as mediator.

[Authorized sources in Berlin ridiculed the report and repeated the stock answer, "It is not for the winner to suggest peace."]

Diplomats Kept Busy

It was a week end busy with diplomatic activity at Ankara, with President Ismet Inonu keeping in close touch with his Cabinet.

The Cabinet, with Inonu presiding, held an extraordinary session from late Friday night to the early hours of yesterday, presumably considering Bulgaria's new membership in the Axis three-power pact.

Turkey is linked with Bulgaria in a two-week-old treaty of non-aggression and with Britain in a pledge of mutual assistance in the event of an act of "aggression" leading to war in the Mediterranean.

The Bulgarian Minister to Turkey called on Saracoglu yesterday, informing him of the Sofia Government's decision.

Pact Not Unexpected

The move was not unexpected in Ankara, where it was regarded generally as an Axis attempt to counteract the Eden visit.

Although the Yugoslav Minister also called on Saracoglu, diplomatic sources expressed belief that Yugoslavia, like Bulgaria, a potential military highway for a Nazi southward drive, would maintain the *status quo* at least for the time being.

Saracoglu also received von Papen in a separate conversation yesterday, and observers said Turkey seemed to be keeping an attitude of watchful waiting.

The Government newspaper *Ulus* restated Turkey's stand, that she wants peace, "but if war comes we are ready."

May Close Legation

British sources said they expected the Sofia legation to be closed shortly.

Some British women and children already have reached Turkey from Bulgaria.

The officially controlled Turkish press unanimously demanded an explanation from Bulgaria for signing up with the Axis and *Aksam* declared flatly that "the Bulgarians' action was contrary to the Turko-Bulgar declaration."

"In the face of events our position is unchanged," said *Yeni Sabah*. "We are ready. Our watchword is preparedness and we are willing at a moment's notice to sacrifice all for the national interest."

Warning To Nazis Sounded

Tan predicted that "if the Germans start marching toward Salonika through Bulgaria they will surely meet the British and probably a Turkish-British combine."

If Bulgaria would remain loyal to the Turkish pact, *Aksam* said, "she must never allow Germany to pass through her to attack any Balkan country."

The Ankara radio stressed that Bulgaria need not necessarily join the war, pointing out that Hungary, an Axis affiliate, is at peace.

Turkey Closes Dardanelles

[*By the Associated Press*]

Istanbul, Turkey, March 2—The Turkish Navy Ministry announced tonight that the strategic Dardanelles straits had been closed to all ships except those having special permits and employing Turkish naval pilots.

The ruling went into effect tonight.

MAR 3 - 1941

Units of the Turkish fleet, it was learned at the same time, steamed out of Istanbul toward the Dardanelles today.

No explanation was offered immediately for Turkey's action. Presumably, however, it is a counteraction to Saturday's developments which put Bulgaria solidly in the Axis orbit and opened the Bulgarian frontier to Germany's legions.

(Authoritative quarters in Sofia pointed out that under the 1936 Montreux Treaty the Dardanelles only can be closed when Turkey herself is at war, the United Press reported.)

(Current Dardanelles traffic was described as virtually restricted to a few ships carrying Russian wheat to Greece.)

Because Bulgaria already had been written off as an inevitable Axis ally, it is likely that defense of the Dardanelles was prominent in the discussions last week between Turkish officials and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial Staff.

The Dardanelles and the Bosporus are of high significance because they are the gates between the Mediterranean, a major theatre of the European war, and the Black Sea, which Germany has reached through Romania.

Russia, which so far has shown neither approval nor disapproval of Germany's southward drive, is on the Black Sea.

The Dardanelles are the western gate, linking the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora. On the east, the Bosporus joins the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. Turkish territory surrounds both. Thus, Germany's Balkan armies have penetrated what Turks have called their security zone and within striking distance of the strategic straits.

Although Turkey, dwarfed by Russia, has not committed herself irrevocably to any course of action, the officially-controlled press has said that German penetration of Bulgaria would be regarded as a cause for war.

Turkey agreed to a non-aggression pact with Bulgaria two weeks ago, but she is linked to Britain in a pledge of mutual assistance.

DARDANELLES--BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 3 - 1941

THE STORY OF TURKEY IN RELATION TO EUROPEAN POLITICS IS THE STORY OF THE DARDANELLES.

WITH ONE FOOT IN EUROPE AND THE OTHER IN ASIA MINOR, TURKEY STANDS ATHWART THE STRAITS FROM THE BLACK SEA WHICH GIVE RUSSIA AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED RUMANIA AND BULGARIA THEIR ONLY OUTLET TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THIS STRATEGIC POSITION IS A SOURCE OF POWER FOR TURKEY BUT ALSO HAS BEEN CAUSE FOR FOREBODING THAT SHE, TOO, MIGHT BE DRAWN INTO THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES HAS BEEN A MUCH-SOUGHT PRIZE FOR CENTURIES. THEY WERE A MAJOR PAW

(MORE) FD326PES

30.24-7817

30.24-7817

UNDATED-FIRST ADD DARDANELLES BEHIND THE NEWS X X X PRIZE FOR CENTURIES. THEY WERE A MAJOR PAWN OF THE WORLD WAR. THEY MAY BE AGAIN.

THEN TURKEY--THE ANCIENT OTTOMAN EMPIRE--SIDED WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND BULGARIA AGAINST BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND THE OTHER ALLIED POWERS.

THE ALLIES HAD PROMISED RUSSIA SHE COULD HAVE CONSTANTINOPLE (NOW ISTANBUL) AND CONTROL OF THE STRAITS WHEN THE WAR SPOILS WERE TO BE DIVIDED. DURING THE CONFLICT THE ALLIES TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY AND DISASTROUSLY TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES.

WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER, RUSSIA WAS UNDER A NEW SOVIET REGIME AND TOOK NO PART IN THE PEACE

INTMENTS.

MAR 3-1941

(MORE) FD329PES

UNDATED-SECOND ADD DARDANELLES BEHIND THE NEWS X X XDARDANELLES.

WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER, RUSSIA WAS UNDER A NEW SOVIET REGIME AND TOOK NO PART IN THE PEACE SETTLEMENTS.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WAS CRUMBLING AND STRONG YOUNG NATIONALIST FORCES, AFTER REPULSING A GREEK INVASION, CREATED A NEW TURKISH REPUBLIC FROM THE RUINS. THE DARDANELLES BY AGREEMENT WITH THE ALLIES WERE DEMILITARIZED, A CONDITION THAT CONTINUED UNTIL 1936 WHEN THE MONTREUX CONVENTION PERMITTED TURKEY AGAIN TO FORTIFY THE STRAITS.

IN THE INTERIM TURKEY UNDER THE FIRM DICTATORIAL HAND OF THE LATE KAMAL ATATURK, LEADER OF THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, HAD EMERGED AS A MODERN, WESTERNIZED NATION.

FD333PES

NAZI AIRMEN CLAIM 4 MORE BRITISH SHIPS

Nine Bombed To Bottom Of Sea In Two Days, Germans Report

Raid By British Planes On Cologne Area Admitted By Berlin

MAR 3 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 2—Four British merchantmen, totaling 30,000 tons, were sunk by German air attack today, informed sources reported.

These were in addition to five vessels claimed by Germany's seagoing flyers to have been sunk yesterday in raids on British shipping.

One 10,000-ton ship was said to have been sunk immediately in today's air bombardment when a direct hit on the engine room exploded the vessel's boiler off the Shetland Islands. Two other ships, of 8,000 and 10,000 tons, traveling in the same convoy were so seriously damaged they sank soon after the attack, these sources said.

2,000-Tonner Sunk

A fourth merchantman, of 2,000 tons, said to have been intercepted in St. George's Channel, between the Irish Sea and the Atlantic, quickly sank.

Three of the ships claimed in yesterday's total were attacked at dusk in two British convoys off the northeast coast of Scotland, the German sources said.

One long-distance pilot reported having sunk a 3,000-ton freighter in the North Atlantic, and late reports from the seafront added another destroyed off the coast of northern England.

Three Listed In Communique

Only three ships were recorded as sunk, however, in the high command communique. But it listed eight others as damaged, some of them "so heavily that their loss is probable."

The three merchantmen which the flyers said were destroyed off Scotland had an estimated total tonnage of 22,000. They were in addition to four ships which the pilots reported seriously damaged.

The bombers ranging the North Atlantic, who claimed one ship destroyed, said they also had damaged a 4,000-ton tanker and a 3,000-ton freighter.

47,500 Tons Involved

One report gave a total of 47,500 tons of shipping as involved.

[It was not clear, however, whether this meant in all air operations or only the attack off the English coast where three ships were reported damaged besides the one said to have been sunk.]

The high command's Saturday communique, recapitulating the results of Nazi sea and air warfare against Britain's sea routes in February, said a total of 740,000 tons of shipping had been sunk—550,000 tons by naval forces and 190,000 tons by air attack.

Successful Raids Claimed

"Furthermore," it added, "sixty-seven enemy merchant ships were badly bombed and damaged. The loss of a number of ships appears certain."

"Successful" overnight attacks by "strong formations" of planes on military targets at Cardiff, Southampton and Great Yarmouth, airports in eastern England, harbor facilities in northern Scotland and "numerous" harbors on the English south and southeast coast also were reported in today's war bulletin.

British Raids Admitted

In the Mediterranean, it said, Valletta harbor, at the British island base of Malta, was attacked, bomb hits were scored on fortifications and anti-aircraft artillery emplacements and a pontoon bridge on which two cannons were mounted was sunk.

British raiders were acknowledged to have dropped explosive and incendiary bombs "at numerous places in western Germany, particularly in the region of Cologne," causing civilian casualties. The communique declared, however, that "damage to military objectives and defense industries was insignificant."

DNB said ten British night bombers attacked western Germany, including the city of Düsseldorf. There were relatively few bombs but numerous dead and injured, it said, among them patients and nurses of a hospital.

German press dispatches said twenty British Spitfire fighters were challenged and forced to turn back late Saturday near the French port of Calais, on the Nazi-held English Channel coast.

NEWS IS HELD FROM GERMAN PUBLIC FOR DAY

Plot Against Sofia's Waterworks Laid To English

MAR 3 - 1941

London Threat To Land Troops In Greece Also Cited

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 2—The occupation of Bulgaria by Nazi troops which began early yesterday was not officially disclosed to the German public until late tonight when the high command issued a brief communique calling the move a "protection against British measures in southeast Europe."

The Nazi press throughout the day rejoiced over Bulgaria's joining of the Axis alliance. However, until the communique was read over the radio, the only indication of the troop movement was the publication of brief dispatches under a Sofia date line saying that "in order to oppose British planes in the Balkans and to protect Bulgarian interests, German troops, with the approval of the Bulgarian administration, have crossed the Bulgarian border."

"Protection Against British"

The communique was framed in similar language:

"As protection against British measures in southeast Europe, which have become known, units of the German army have marched into Bulgaria since March 2 with the agreement of the Bulgarian administration. The troops were cordially greeted by the Bulgarian public."

The German radio in an English-language broadcast said the German troops were welcomed by the Bulgars in the "march through Bulgaria."

An authorized German source was asked whether that meant the German army was en route through Bulgaria toward Greece.

"Certainly not," he retorted.

Apparently anticipating the official

announcement and the reason for the troop movement, the German press gave prominence in its account of Bulgaria's union with the Axis to charges that British agents had plotted to blow up Sofia's water supply.

Explosives of British origin, it said, had been found near the Sofia waterworks. Numerous agents of Britain have been arrested, the press declared.

Informed German sources said that among the British "measures" which led Germany to move troops into Bulgaria were British threats to land soldiers in various areas of Greece as well as the occupation of the Island of Lemnos, in the Ægean, months ago.

"Last Toe-Hold"

"England has lost another and almost her last toe-hold in Europe" and "Greece is without a friend on the Continent, unhappy orphan of the storm," were typical press comments on the diplomatic maneuvering which led Bulgaria yesterday to join the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance in the face of a British warning that R. A. F. bombs might follow German occupation.

"The idea of the reorganization of Europe, the vision conceived by Hitler, is on the march," one Nazi editor wrote.

"The power of ideas and the force of arms are blasting away the last opposition to the new era," was another's comment.

The press said Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, had given assurance that other states would be getting into line. The remark seemed to be addressed chiefly to Yugoslavia, commentators here agreed.

"Belgrade dispatches report that Yugoslavia has reached the conviction that developments in recent weeks will hasten cooperation with Greater Germany," the *Morgenpost* said.

"Soon Have To Pay"

The common view was that Greece would "soon have to pay for her mistake."

That mistake in the German view was the failure to perceive that the day of British influence is past. It was observed that this same error had been made successively by Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, the Low Countries, France and Rumania.

Now, according to unofficial expressions of opinion, there is little that Greece can do to get back into step. The Axis powers, it was said, can scarcely be satisfied with conditions in Greece so long as British ships visit Greek ports and English flyers take off from Greek airfields.

"Greeks' Difficulty"

"The Greeks' difficulty now is that they couldn't get rid of the English if they wanted to," an unofficial German observer said. "The English wouldn't go, so it appears that Greece must accept the consequences of its decision."

Nothing much was being said or written on the subject, but the Germans obviously regarded it as significant that Soviet Russia is viewing the Balkan developments without apparent disturbance. It was emphasized that Premier Bogdan Philoff of Bulgaria had specifically mentioned his country's desire to remain on the best of terms with Russia.

An authorized spokesman who was asked if "one would be justified in assuming that Russia was kept informed of negotiations" replied, "You are undoubtedly justified."

"Multitude" Of Fires Started In Cologne By R. A. F. Bombs

"Like Flying Out Of A Sunset," Says British Airman After Raid On Rhine City

MAR 3 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 2—British planes raided German and Holland coastal points today in a quick follow-up of night bomb assaults on western Germany which the British said left a "multitude" of fires in the Rhine city of Cologne.

The Air Ministry said German airdromes at Borkum, an island northwest of Emden just across from Holland, and Hamstede and the port of Aharlingen, Holland, were attacked by planes of the coastal command.

On the home front, London had an hour-long air alarm in the early evening—the first alert in the British capital since shortly after midnight.

The all-clear sounded in London soon after the alert, but there were casualties and some property damage suffered in the bombing of a small southwest English town. One bomb smashed the windows of a hospital, but the patients were said to have escaped injury.

An R. A. F. gunner who took part in the three-hour assault on Cologne last night said it was like "flying out of a sunset" when his bomber turned homeward, the Air Ministry news service reported.

Docks, railway targets and oil installations in the industrial Ruhr Valley, at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and the "invasion coast" port of Boulogne, France, also were raided last night by the British, the Air Ministry reported in a brief communique. The night's work was described officially as "successful."

Nazi Raids Scattered

The *Luftwaffe* for its part pounded scattered sections of England last night, killing some persons, but, officials reported, doing little damage. One German bomber was destroyed over Scotland and its crew captured.

Amplifying the customarily terse communique of the Air Ministry, its news service gave this picture of devastation wreaked on Cologne by the R. A. F.:

"On both sides of the Rhine and on wharves along its banks huge industrial buildings were ablaze.

Explosions Noted

"In the midst of the fires there often were explosions, and in one fire which burned a dark and sullen red there were explosions every twenty seconds."

The raid lasted from about 9 P. M. until last midnight.

German fighters occasionaly exchanged fire with the British planes, but, the Ministry said, the Nazis "for the most part" disappeared at once into the night.

Damage Reported

The Ministry's communique said "large parts of the target area were observed to be on fire and considerable damage must have been done."

In Saturday night and early Sunday raids on England, the Air and Home Security Ministries said an east coast town was attacked and a number of houses damaged.

"There also was considerable enemy activity in other parts of the country and damage was done at several places—but was not very heavy at any of them. Casualties during the night were not numerous, but a small number of persons were killed," the joint report declared.

GOEBBELS OPENS FAIR AT LEIPZIG

Propaganda Minister Says Nazi War Industries Are Sufficient

MAR 3 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Leipzig, Germany, March 2—Featuring many articles offered to foreigners but forbidden to Germans, the 700-year-old Leipzig Fair opened today with a call from Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels for Germany to lead Europe into a "new order" of economics.

Italy, German's Axis partner, had the largest foreign exhibit, with Soviet Russia next. No American firms were present, although normally they are represented.

Goebbels declared that Germany's war industries are adequate to meet any test with enough energy and material left over to keep civil trade going in fine style.

Bedsprings Of Wood

The heavy industrial machinery, trucks and automobiles produced by the Reich, it is taken as a matter of course, go into the war machine and therefore are not available to buyers.

But despite that there are no heavy products available, fair officials said they expected the week's exhibition will net the Reich more than last year's one billion marks.

Some oddities of the fair were bedsprings of wood, flexible glass, a gentleman's tie with a zipper purse built in, and toy airplanes which catapulted parachutists and pilots from cockpits.

Also shown were all types of air-raid sirens, steel air-raid helmets for civilians, and blackout shields for factory windows.

Show Leans To Export

The emphasis at the fair leans heavily toward the export side—with products offered to foreigners that German wholesalers cannot buy.

Figures on attendance from the Reich and abroad were not determined yet, but officials said they believed between 8,000 to 10,000 merchants had appeared thus far.

It was announced that twenty-two nations were represented in 6,222 exhibits.

In trade relations, the Propaganda Minister said, Germany wants to give considerable, but expects considerable in return. Germany feels a great need for foreign products in exchange for products of German industry on a basis of live and let live, he said.

Goebbels Pays Tribute To Nazi War Industries

Opens Leipzig Fair With Plea for Foreign Exchange

LEIPZIG, Germany, March 2 (AP).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, opening Leipzig's annual industrial and trade fair, declared today that Germany's war industries were adequate to meet any test, with enough energy and material left over to keep civil trade going in fine style.

It was announced that twenty-two nations were represented in 6,222 exhibits at the fair.

In trade relations, Goebbels said, Germany wants to give considerably, but expects considerable in return. Germany feels a great need for foreign products in exchange for products of German industry on a basis of live and let live, he said.

Nazis in Libya Swear Oath to Win With Italy

Ansaldo Predicts German Tanks Will Keep Wavell From Advancing Farther

ROME, March 2 (AP).—The German troops sent to Libya to strengthen faltering Italian forces there have taken an oath to "make the greatest effort for a joint victory" of Germany and Italy, the official Italian news agency, Stefani, reported today.

The high command communique did not mention an "oath" and Stefani did not say when the pledge was given. It declared simply that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander in Africa, and a German officer, not identified in the dispatch, first reviewed the Nazi troops. Then the German officer made a speech, closing with these words:

"At the beginning of Italian-German co-operation on African soil, we swear to make the greatest effort for a joint victory for great Germany and great Italy. Long live great Italy! Long live great Germany!"

When he had finished, Stefani said, the troops shouted: "We swear it!"

Ansaldo Broadcasts to Army

Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, "Il Telegrafo," of Leghorn, in a broadcast to the army, predicted that the German tanks now in Africa would hold the British from any further advance in Libya.

Defenses "capable of resisting new offensives" are "undoubtedly" being thrown up along the coast, he declared, and added that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the commander of the British forces in Africa, must know that his "lucky moment has passed." West of Bengasi, Ansaldo said, the British would find every step blocked by tanks bigger and better than their own.

Politically, diplomatically and militarily, things are going better for Italy now, Ansaldo told the radio audience, referring to the speeches last week of Premier Bento Mussolini and Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and to Bulgaria's signing of the Axis pact, as well as the entrance of Nizis on the African war scene.

Reports Influx of Supplies

"The influx of the German corps in Africa has brought to that territory materials which, for an infinity of reasons, we lacked, and thus has given our troops the means of resisting," Ansaldo said.

Matters also are improving in the Mediterranean, he said, contending that the British bombardment of Genoa, regarded as proof of British control of the sea, was offset by the fact that the Italian fleet had been able to convoy German troops to Libya.

The high command's communique said the British were routed in two actions yesterday in the East African campaign—in the Arresa sector of Northern Eritrea and in the Sirgoli zone, southwest of Asosa, in western Ethiopia.

It declared that there was "no important land activity" on the Greek front; reported Italian bombing of troop concentrations, defense positions, supply bases and communications lines in Albania, and said German warplanes had attacked Valletta, Malta, "with visible effect."

Italians Bomb Relief Workers At Quake Scene

Greek City Damaged, but No Deaths Result; Fascists Driven Back in Albania

ATHENS, March 2 (AP).—Italian bombers struck at the quake-stricken city of Larissa today at the peak of relief work, a government spokesman said, but no additional casualties resulted. Buildings already damaged by yesterday's quake crumpled under the impact of bombs after the city's population had been removed, he added.

On the central Albanian military front the Greek army was said to have thrown back repeated Italian counter-attacks aimed at re-occupying positions captured by the Greeks. The Fascists suffered heavily, the spokesman said, with dead and wounded strewn on the slopes of the mountains.

Earlier, the spokesman declared, Greek troops had occupied "strong enemy positions" after an attack which was met for a time by "determined" Italian resistance.

"On the other hand," he continued, "the Italians tried to attack us with tanks, but their efforts failed right from the start. Tanks were hit by our fire and made off. One was destroyed by our anti-tank guns."

The spokesman reported the capture of some material and "a number of prisoners."

British Help Stricken

CAIRO, March 2 (AP).—British bombers loaded with medical supplies and physicians have flown to Larisa to help victims of yesterday's earthquake, it was learned today.

It was said that one British airman was injured in the quake and that many of the British Royal Air Force already there had remarkable escapes when buildings collapsed. Members of the R. A. F. worked alongside Greek soldiers in relief parties, it was said.

30.24-7819

U. S. Jazz Helps Amuse Greeks In Night Vigil Under Foes' Fire

WITH THE GREEK ARMY ON THE NORTHERN FRONT IN ALBANIA, March 2 (AP).—Al Jolson's voice swelled brassily from an ancient phonograph, singing "There's a Rainbow 'Round My Shoulder," and, pinned on the wall above a blazing wood stove, the magazine picture of a long-legged American motion-picture actress gazed down at four young Greek officers who sat sipping cognac and tapping their feet in time to the music. As the officers substituted a hill-billy tune for Jolson, there came the sharp clatter of Italian machine guns less than 300 yards away.

This si life on the "cognac-aspirin front"—a topsy-turvy battleground where soldiers sleep fitfully by day and fight at night amid the glare of searchlights and the flashes of bursting shhells.

Because the Greeks occupy a town at the foot of a mountain held by the Italians, this front is unique among the fantastic battlefields sprawled from the sea to the Yugoslav border. It's a ghost city, shell-riddled. Nothing moves in the daytime. The appearance of a single soldier brings a shower of rifle, machine-gun and cannon fire from the heights above. By night slinking shadows glide swiftly from building to building—troops on their nocturnal business.

Now it is nearly midnight. Some one suggests a look around as the "noon shift comes off work." The "noon hour" is changed nightly, so that, if the time becomes known, there will be no danger of Italians catching with a burst of gunfire the men moving from the front lines for a midnight snack.

With the nonchalant commanding officer in the lead, you walk out into the village street. On each side are two-story shops, the windows gaping without a sliver of glass, some roofless and with walls smashed.

Up this desolate thoroughfare the officer walks straight toward the Italian lines. After a few steps, with only the outline of the mans head in front as a guide, there is a bright flash and down the street there is a noise like a giant firecracker.

"They're shooting at us," the officer whispers. "Less noise."

The line starts again, only to come to a sudden halt as a Greek sentry materializes. The officer identifies the group and keeps going, until you wonder if he is going to walk straight into the Italian lines. Then you turn and almost fall into a hidden gun nest with soldiers sitting huddled in blankets.

Off to the right a shell bursts; then there is silence again. There isn't much to see—just blackness—but only a few yards away you know that Italian eyes and guns peer into the same blackness, waiting for a noise at which to fire.

As you proceed from post to post in the flickering light, the commanding officer halts before a man with a white mustache.

"How old are you?" he asks. "The truth, now."

"Forty-eight, sir," white mustache replies proudly.

"Send him back of the line at the first opportunity," the commander orders as he passes on. War is for young men.

The tour is finished, the little group starts back down the street, when to the right an Italian searchlight blinks. The powerful beam swings back and forth and then out.

"They have another light up there behind us," the officer says, and points a few hundred yards up the black mass of the mountain. "Just stand still if the light catches you," he advises.

A chill runs up your back and you can almost feel the bite of machine-gun bullets. You try to walk closer to the shadows only to fall into the mud. A few minutes later you arrive at the commander's quarters before a cheery fire.

Suddenly, outside the building, there is a flurry of machine-gun fire, followed by a burst of trench mortars which shakes the building. Italian searchlights go on, their shafts giving a grotesque Hollywood effect to the scene.

The telephone jangles inside. The commander listens a moment and hangs up as the uproar and searchlights fade.

"Just some patrol activity," he says.

FREE FRENCH TAKE OASIS AND 1,000 CAPTIVES

De Gaullists Also Bag "Important" Supplies At Cufra, Libya

British Besieging Cheren, Eritrea, Capture Strategic Pass

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 2—Headquarters of the Free French forces announced tonight that its troops in Libya, Italian North Africa, had captured the Oasis of Cufra, taking 1,000 prisoners and "important war material."

De Gaullist troops from the Chad region and the Cameroons of French West Africa, commanded by Gen. Eduard Rene Marie de Larminat, have besieged the Italian garrison at Cufra since February 7.

Cufra lies more than 600 miles inland in southern Libya, separated from British forces along the coast by a desert land. Another oasis, Giarabub, much closer the coast, has been for weeks under British siege.

Text Of Communique

The communique:

"General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, has received from General de Larminat, high commissioner for the Free French in Africa, the news that Cufra, a south Libyan oasis, surrendered on March 1 at 9 A. M.

"The message declared that the capture of this position was 'another step to victory. *Vive la France!*'

"General de Larminat also reported that Colonel le Clerc, who led the troops that occupied Cufra, had sent this message:

"'The French troops of Chad and the Cameroons participating in the capture of Cufra have sent expressions of their faithful attachment to the cause of the Free French until final victory.'

"The operation has yielded 1,000 prisoners and important war material."

British Take "Important" Pass In Siege Of Cheren

Cairo, March 2—British soldiers closing in on Italian forces making a strong stand at Cheren, Italian Eritrea, have captured an "important pass" covering the approach to that vital junction point, British general headquarters announced today.

The Royal Air Force aided the besiegers of Cheren by attacking "enemy positions" in the neighborhood, the R. A. F. said in an accompanying communique.

Cheren is the key to Asmara, capital of Italy's oldest colony and forty-two miles from the scene of the fighting.

Progress In Ethiopia

The British also reported progress in operations in Ethiopia, where the native followers of Haile Selassie are cooperating in harassing the Italians, and in Italian Somaliland.

The general headquarters communique said the troops in Ethiopia proceeded along the road to Gondar.

"In the Gojjam (district) patriot (native Ethiopian) forces inflicted considerable losses on the Italian garrison at Burye which attempted a sortie with cavalry and infantry," the communique added. "Signs are apparent of further withdrawals of Italian posts in this region."

British Mopping Up

With Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, and the city of Bardera in British hands, the British continued mopping-up operations in that colony.

The British reported hundreds of Italians are surrendering daily, with the prisoner total in the Somaliland campaign nearing 10,000.

Some Italians were believed to have fled through Somaliland's "back door" and apparently retiring to Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

The R. A. F. said one of its bombers machine-gunned and burned out two Italian planes at Alomata, on the Dessie-Asmara road, and then bombed and machine-gunned motor transport vehicles on the airdrome and in the vicinity of that Ethiopian town.

Neghelli Raided

South African air force units again raided Neghelli, Ethiopia, and scored hits on a mechanical transport park, the R. A. F. said.

Thanks for the "cooperation and help" given by Egypt's military authorities to the British during the campaign against Libya were expressed by General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the British commander, in a letter to Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha, of Egypt.

"The help rendered us by the Egyptian army has facilitated for the imperial armies under my command the task of insuring the defense of Egypt against any enemy aggression," General Wavell wrote.

Petain Returns From Tour of Industrial Area

Sees Regime Dependent on Workers' Support, Thanks American for U. S. Help

VICHY, March 2 (AP).—Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain has returned from a tour of the main industrial area of unoccupied France "deeply impressed by the enthusiasm of the workers" and believing "more firmly than ever" that the success of his regime depended upon the "working-class support accorded it," members of his suite said tonight.

During his week-end tour of the upper Loire Valley, Marshal Petain thanked the local American relief delegate for United States help to France.

"We can never be sufficiently grateful to the Americans for what they have done for us," Petain told Mercel Badini, representative of the American Aid Committee at Le Puy. Badini said 4,000,000 francs worth of food and medicines had been distributed by his committee in Le Puy and more was expected. (The franc has a normal value of about two cents.)

Petain visited the pilgrimage shrine at Le Puy to pray for France.

Addressing a crowd of cheering workers at St. Etienne on Saturday, Petain said Fenrch industries would be reorganized in a corporate "social committee" of workers, technicians and employers. "The class struggle cannot be stopped without removal of its causes," the Marshal declared, listing then as unemployment, poverty and slum housing.

The St. Etienne populace, which formerly was largely Leftist, began to interrupt his speech with bursts of applause when he appealed to workers to "pay no more attention to demagogues." The applause reached a peak when he told employers, "Your selfishness and lack of comprehension of workers' conditions has been too often the main auxiliary of Communism. . . Understand your duties as men and Frenchmen."

U. S. SEAMEN REACH LISBON

10 of Crew of Torpedoed Tanker Are Taken to Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, March 2 (AP)—Ten of the forty American seamen rescued from the 8,982-ton Standard Oil Company tanker Charles Pratt, torpedoed and sunk in December by an unidentified raider off Freetown, a British African possession, arrived here today aboard the Portuguese steamer Joao Belo.

With them were ninety-two survivors of six British-convoyed ships sunk by a German surface raider early this month off Madeira.

Robert Evans of South Norfolk, Va., second mate of the tanker, said two torpedoes struck the vessel, which was carrying an oil cargo to Freetown. He was in charge of the nine other seamen, arranging passage home from here. Only two of the forty-two crewmen aboard were lost.

Survivors of the ships lost off Madeira were of English, Egyptian, Greek, Spanish and other nationalities. They said the German raider flew the British flag until just before her guns began firing on the thirty-five ships in the British convoy.

NazisSinkFrenchShip, But It Was by Mistake

VICHY, March 1 (delayed) (AP).—The sinking of a 3,089-ton French postal freighter, the Louis Charles Schiaffino, by German "torpedoes and planes" on Feb. 26, was announced today, but the announcement said the Germans had made a mistake.

The ship was attacked within a mile of shore, it was said. The Louis Schiaffino, out of Algiers, has been plying between North African ports.

Eve Curie May Lose French Citizenship Under New Decree

Vichy, March 2 (AP)—A decree making all non-confirming French citizens abroad—such as Mlle. Eve Curie—liable to lose their nationality will be issued shortly, the Ministry of Justice announced tonight.

Mlle. Curie, daughter of the radium discoverers, Pierre and Marie Curie, arrived in New York January 21 for a lecture tour. She fled France last June when the republic fell, reaching England on June 20 and making her home in London.

A previous decree issued last July 23 withdrew French citizenship from Frenchmen who left the country on their own initiative between May 10 and June 20. The Ministry said it was found this did not cover all cases.

VICHY AGREES TO TOKYO PLAN, JAPANESE SAYS

French From Indo-China, However, Are Balking, Spokesman Adds

Colonials Declared Holding Out For Better Terms With Siam

[By the Associated Press]

Saigon, French Indo-China, March 2. The Vichy Government has agreed to Tokyo's plan for settlement of the territorial dispute between Indo-China and Thailand, a Japanese spokesman declared today, but French colonial representatives at Tokyo are withholding their own agreement, hoping to minimize the concessions to Thailand.

The spokesman, Commander Isao Yasumura, said, however, that the Japanese expect prompt signature of the Tokyo agreement. Japan has demanded that the French cede to Thailand large areas of the Indo-China provinces of Laos and Cambodia.

French Skeptical

Officials at Hanoi, the French colonial capital, nevertheless said they had not been informed of any Vichy de-

cision.

A Domei dispatch from Hanoi said French troops "continued to move southward amid continued tension" and that French and Japanese authorities alike were awaiting instruction from their home governments.

The significance of any southward movement by French forces was not explained.

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China Must Help Defend South Seas, Chiang Says

Chungking, China, March 2 (AP)—Generalissimo Chaing Kai-shek told the People's Political Council yesterday that China should do her part to defend every island and city in the South Seas against Japan's southward expansion because "China's life line is in the South Pacific."

The generalissimo spoke at the opening meeting of the council. China's nearest approach to a representative governmentfl

He declared that in wartime all national efforts must be coordinated with defense and nothing must be allowed to hinder the present program of driving Japanese troops from Chinese soil.

News Of Meeting Held Up

News of the council meeting was held up until today after the six Communist delegates refused to attend with the other 189 delegates representing all other political groups.

An authoritative source said the Communists by their absention hoped to gain certain political concessions from the Government, but the Government stood firm and the Reds soon were entirely outside the meeting.

The council today elected a permanent advisory committee to act for it when the council is not sitting. It included Chiang Kai-shek.

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Supplies From Hongkong Stopped, Japan Claims

Canton, China, March 2 (AP)—Japanese occupation of Tamshui and other near points near Hongkong early last month has resulted in complete halting of supplies from the British Crown colony to the Chinese interior, a Japanese spokesman declared today.

"Wide economic repercussions were felt not only in Chungking-controlled territory but also in Hongkong and Shanghai," he said.

Chinese Says Mine Killed 400

Hongkong, March 2 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency reported today that more than 400 Japanese officers and men were killed February 25 when a troop train struck Chinese land mines on the 'Canton-Hankow Railway, near Liaoping, northern Hunan province.

French Balk At Terms, Vichy Source Indicates

Vichy, March 2 (AP)—An informed source intimated tonight that France had agreed to Tokyo's request that she come to terms with Thailand, but said she had not consented to the concessions asked.

It was indicated that the French reply made, or to be made, in Tokyo was a compromise offer as the basis for further discussions.

"The door is open to continued negotiations and Vichy counts on a peaceful solution," the informant said.

American Killed on Burma Road

KUNMING, China, March 2 (AP)—The United States consulate received word from Yungping, Yunnan province, today of the death of Miss Margaret Kees of San Francisco, in an automobile accident on the Burma Road. She was said to have been en route home after a term as teached in Nanking University at Chengtu. News of the accident came from Mr. and Mrs. Medill Darkisian of Denver, with whom she was traveling.

Large Italian Liner Strikes Mine, Sinks, Shanghai Reports

London, March 2 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch today quoted shipping circles in Shanghai as reporting the 17,880-ton Italian liner Conte Rosso had struck an Italian mine off Sicily and sunk with a heavy loss of life.

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The Conte Rosso, built in 1922, had been withdrawn from the Trieste-Shanghai run and converted into a troopship.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 2-(AP)-SIR FREDERICK STEWART, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FIRST JAPANESE MINISTER TO AUSTRALIA, TATSUO KAWAI, HAS SAILED FROM JAPAN AND IS DUE HERE MARCH 13.

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THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SAID THAT THE EARLY ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE MINISTER JUSTIFIED A HOPE IN THE RELAXATION OF THE RECENT TENSION. HE ADDED THAT THE JAPANESE MINISTER WOULD BE ASSURED OF THE SAME WELCOME IN AUSTRALIA AS THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO JAPAN, SIR JOHN LATHAM, HAD RECEIVED IN TOKYO.

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U. S. May Put All Alien Funds On Frozen List

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Delay in Acting on Bulgaria Makes Some Officials Feel General Order Is Planned

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—A general freezing order, restricting the removal of all foreign funds, including those of Great Britain and the Axis powers, from the United States, seemed imminent to some officials today as the Administration delayed freezing the funds of Bulgaria.

Customarily, the Administration has frozen funds of Axis-occupied countries at the first official notice of the presence of Axis troops. But today, although German occupation of Bulgaria had become a known fact, no order had been signed by President Roosevelt.

Well informed officials said it was possible that the White House might take no separate action on Bulgaria, but instead issue a general order within a few days or weeks. Heretofore opposed by the State Department, the general order has been urged on the President by the Treasury Department as a means of keeping track of what happens to Axis funds in this country.

The general order would not necessarily prevent the removal of Axis funds, but would require Germany, for instance, to apply to the Treasury for a license every time it wanted to draw on an American account.

Britain would be subject to the same restrictions, but presumably would receive licenses with little delay or red tape.

No hurry for action in the case of Bulgaria was seen by officials because best estimates placed Bulgarian funds in this country at less than $500,000.

Through its previous freezing orders the Treasury has virtually immobilized about $4,500,000,000 belonging to France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, Rumania, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

Spanish Earth Placed In Alfonso's Casket

Coffin Sealed But Face Is Left Revealed Through Glass-Covered Opening

Rome, March 2 (AP)—A tiny bag of Spanish earth was placed today in the initial casket of Alfonso XIII, former King of Spain, as his coffin was closed in preparation for a funeral service tomorrow.

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Alfonso's coffin was sealed in the presence of members of his family. A small, glass-covered opening was left above the face through which a thousand or more Spaniards coming for service later this week may have a last view of their former monarch.

After temporary interment, the final burial place will be El Escorial, Spain.

Rumanian Dictator Leads At 767-to-1 Rate in Poll

By The Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Monday, March 3—The Rumanian Government announced today that the first day's poll in Premier General Ion Antonescu's plebiscite to determine the popularity of his government brought 1,163,059 votes approving the regime and 1,515 against. [That rate is 767 to 1.]

The voting continues today and tomorrow.

British Appeal to Women

Viscountess Astor Calls for 100,000 to Work in Arms Pl...

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 2 (AP).—Viscountess Astor, American-born member of the House of Commons, appealed today for 100,000 women for munitions work.

She said in her speech that, until the beginning of the World War, "women were treated as subhuman beings and put on a level with paupers, but finally the manufacturers had to take them, and the women learned in three months what the men said would take three years."

Columbus Seamen Penalized

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 (AP).—Shore leave privileges for the 300 German seamen from the scuttled liner Columbus have been canceled because one of the sailors has been missing from detention quarters on Angel Island for nearly a week. Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General, admitted today the sailor was missing and said the consulate was searching for him. Part of the Columbus crew has been transferred to a new detention site in New Mexico.

Gar Wood's Amphibian To Be Flying Ambulance

Purchase Of $85,000 Craft Announced By President Of British-American Corps

New York, March 2 (AP)—Purchase of Sportsman Gar Wood's $85,000 Fairchild amphibian airplane as the first flying ambulance to be sent to Brtiain by the British-American Ambulance Corps was announced today by William V. C. Ruxton, president of the corps.

The deal for the single-motored "bay clipper" was completed yesterday at Detroit. With a range of 1,400 miles and cruising speed of 160 miles an hour, the plane will be refitted to transport two stretcher and four sitting cases.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIT PANS HITLER

Führer Spending Millions To Poison U. S. Minds, Dr. Bohn Asserts

Plea For Loyalty Sounded In Appeal To Defense Workers

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 2—Dr. Frank Bohn, chairman of the German-American Congress for Democracy, asserted today that Adolf Hitler was spending millions of dollars in the United States "to poison the German-American section of public opinion."

"I am ashamed to admit," Dr. Bohn told the first national conference of the organization, "that in the great Middle West the Germanized section of American opinion is, in the present crisis, a millstone about the neck of our country."

Hhe said the purpose of the congress was to "pursue the enemy into every Nazi German-American newspaper office, into every Nazi German-American church and into every Nazi German-American home in the United States," to "drive Hitlerism out of this country."

Willkie Sends Message

A telegram from Wendell L. Willkie, read at the session, congratulated members on their opposition to "Nazi totalitarian philosophy."

The conference was attended by delegates from nineteen large cities.

Conrad Woelfel, secretary of the congress, asserted that German Americans employed in the national defense program should work hard at their jobs.

"We must demonstrate," he said, "that the small group of fifth columnists among German-American workers is completely disassociated from the vast numbers of the German-Americans who are loyal to our American form of Government and to its institutions."

Lindbergh Criticized

Dr. L. M. Birkhead, national director of Friends of Democracy, criticized Americans who had accepted decorations from the German Government, naming Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Henry Ford among them, [illegible]d upon the recipients "to re-

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turn publicly their medals and renounce without equivocation Nazism and all that it stands for."

The conference adopted resolutions urging passage of the British Aid bill and advocating an embargo on the shipment of war materials to Japan and other "aggressor nations."

The British-aid resolution termed this measure "the only effective and practical means to help Great Britain and other democratic countries subjected to the wanton attack of the aggressor powers."

Norris Urges A.E.F. Ban In Aid Measure

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WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Unexpected support came today from Senator Norris (Ind.-Neb.), an Administration supporter, for an amendment to the British aid bill which would put Congress on record against the use of American troops outside the Western Hemisphere.

Norris told reporters he thought the bill's language could not be interpreted as authorizing the sending of troops to help Britain or any other country.

Nevertheless, he said he was inclined to support an amendment proposed by Senator Ellender (D.-La.) which would state the measure would not give the President any power beyond what he now has to employ the Army or Navy beyond the boundaries of this hemisphere, or American possessions lying outside of it.

"I think an amendment of that kind would allay the fears of a great many people that this is a 'war' bill," Norris said. "We don't intend to send our boys across the ocean and I don't think it would hurt to say so in this bill.

'I don't want to throw any monkey wrench into the machinery to operate under the bill, though, and if there is any reason why it should not be included. I will be open to reason during the debate."

Administration leaders made it plain, however, as the Senate prepared to enter the third week of debate on the measure that they were in no mood to accept the Ellender proposal.

Neither, they said, were they willing to take a compromise proposal being drafted by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), which would make it necessary for the President to obtain the approval of Congress before he could send troops out of this hemisphere.

Opponents of the Ellender amendment, contending its adoption would have a bad psychological effect, asserted it would amount to advance notice to Germany and Japan that the United States would not send an expeditionary force against them under any circumstances.

In view of the opposition, Ellender told reporters he was not insisting that his amendment be adopted as drawn; if relatively minor changes were made in two other sections of the bill, he would be willing to abandon his proposal.

These, he explained, included a provision that would eliminate the possibility that U. S. citizens could be sent to Great Britain or any other country to "test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition or otherwise place in good working order" any defense article that was turned over to another government.

At another point, he proposed to prohibit Americans from entering war zones to take charge of war equipment which the President could purchase from other countries under terms of the measure.

With the Senate argument on the measure entering its 13th day without a vote having been taken on any amendment, Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) charged that opponents were carrying on a "gentlemen's filibuster."

know only about a half-dozen Senators have analyzed it."

He told an audience that packed Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church that the measure was "the most dictatorial and asinine piece of legislation ever in Congress in the eighteen years I have been there."

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Many persons were turned away when the church became filled and during the speech there were several commotions in the crowd outside. Two men were arrested in the outside crowd and charged with disorderly conduct following a scuffle over a cardboard sign criticizing the Senator.

Wheeler Calls Aid Bill 'Dictatorial and Asinine'

Tells Baltimore Rally People Don't Know What's in It

BALTIMORE, March 2 (AP).—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, who recently announced he would carry the lend-lease bill issue to the people, assailed the measure at a mass meeting today and asserted that from his two days of Senate debate on the proposal, "I

BRATTLEBORO, VT., MARCH 2-(AP)-ERNEST W.GIBSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES, SAID TONIGHT THAT CHARGES HIS ORGANIZATION WAS THE "TOOL" OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS WERE "ABSOLUTELY UNFOUNDED."

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ASSERTING "JUST PLAIN, GOOD AMERICAN CITIZENS" WERE SUPPORTING THE COMMITTEE, HE SAID IT HAD 14,000 CONTRIBUTORS, OF WHOM LESS THAN FIVE PER CENT HAD GIVEN MORE THAN $100.

GIBSON, A FORMER U.S. SENATOR FROM VERMONT, MADE HIS DECLARATIONS IN A STATEMENT WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS AN "ANSWER ONCE AND FOR ALL" TO CHARGES BY SENATOR BURTON K.WHEELER (D-MONT) IN OPPOSING THE LEND-LEASE BILL PENDING IN THE SENATE.

"IT IS VERY LIKELY," SAID GIBSON, "IF WHEELER WILL INVESTIGATE GROUPS SUPPORTING HIM--NAMELY AMERICA FIRST, NO FOREIGN WAR AND OTHER KINDRED GROUPS--HE WILL FIND A STRANGE CONGLOMERATION OF BUSINESS APPEASERS."

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

During an offensive reconnaissance of the Dutch and German coasts this afternoon aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked enemy airdromes at Borkum and Hamstede and the port of Harlingen. None of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

Later reports confirm that last night's attack on Cologne was most successful. Three of our aircraft are missing from this operation.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué on last night's raids:

During the early part of the night a town on the east coast of England was attacked and a number of houses were damaged.

There also was considerable enemy activity in other parts of the country and damage was done at several places, but it was not very heavy at any of them. Casualties during the night were not numerous, but a small number of persons were killed.

An enemy bomber was destroyed over Scotland during the night.

The two Ministries also issued the following communiqué:

There has been little enemy activity over this country during daylight today. Bombs fell at a place in North Scotland and at a place in East Anglia, but did little damage and no casualties were reported.

An enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the east coast by one of our fighters today.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 2 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Eritrea—Our northern forces yesterday captured an important pass covering the approach to Cheren.

Ethiopia—Further progress has been made along the road to Gondar. In the Gojjam patriot [native Ethiopian] forces inflicted considerable losses on the Italian garrison at Burye, which attempted a sortie with cavalry and infantry. Signs are apparent of further withdrawals of Italian posts in this region.

Italian Somaliland—Operations in the whole area are continuing to develop satisfactorily.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

R. A. F. bomber and fighter aircraft were again active yesterday in support of Greek Army operations in Albania.

At Valona bombs were dropped on an ammunition dump and military barracks and stores. Bomber formations also made a successful attack on Berat, where buildings were hit and a large fire started, and on enemy positions near Buzi.

A fighter pilot flying alone over the Tepeleni area sighted five Italian fighters. He immediately engaged the enemy and shot down three of them. The remaining two broke off the combat.

In Italian East Africa bomber aircraft attacked enemy positions in the neighborhood of Cheren [in Eritrea]. Another of our bombers machine-gunned two CA-133s at Alomata [in Ethiopia], on the Dessye-Asmara road. The enemy aircraft were burned out. Our aircraft then bombed and machine-gunned motor transport vehicles on the airdrome and in the vicinity of the town.

Neghelli [in Ethiopia] again was attacked by units of the South African Air Force, direct hits being registered on a mechanical transport park.

From all the above operations all our aircraft returned safely.

'Free French'

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—The "Free French" headquarters issued this communiqué tonight:

General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, has received from General de Larminat, High Commissioner for the Free French in Africa, the news that Kufra, a South Libyan oasis, surrendered on March 1 at 9 A. M.

The message declared that the capture of this position was "another step to victory. Vive la France!"

General de Larminat also reported that Colonel Le Clerc, who led the troops that occupied Kufra, had sent this message:

"The French troops of Chad and the Cameroons participating in the capture of Kufra have sent expressions of their faithful attachment to the cause of the Free French until final victory."

The operation has yielded 1,000 prisoners and important war material.

Greek

ATHENS, March 2 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué yesterday:

There was patrol and artillery activity [in Albania] of varying intensity according to the region.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

Enemy aviation bombed Preveza, but caused no damage or casualties. Bombs dropped in the vicinity of Florina, with the result that two women and one child were wounded, and also on a town in Western Peloponnesus.

During the course of last month's war the following damage and casualties were caused among the civilian population as a result of Italian air raids: Eighty-two killed—of these thirty-four were women, seventeen children and thirty-one men—and 101 wounded. One hundred and ten houses and one museum were wrecked in towns and villages and three churches and two hospitals were hit.

ATHENS, Monday, March 3 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued the following communiqué early today:

Restricted contact operations [in Albania]. Our artillery silenced enemy artillery in some places. Its precise marksmanship caused an explosion of enemy munitions.

The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué:

Enemy aviation—fully aware that the previous day Larissa suffered terrific damage with quite a few casualties from an earthquake, and at a time when the ground was being shaken by continuing tremors and thousands of women and children were homeless—bombed the stricken town for a whole hour with formations of bomber aircraft. During the bombing rescue work for those under the debris had to be discontinued.

Preveza was bombed, with the result that a considerable number of Italian soldiers, prisoners of war, were wounded and some property was damaged. Bombs also dropped in the vicinity of Florina, wounding one person.

Italian

ROME, March 2 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

Greek Front—No important land activity. Our formations bombed scattered camps, defense works, supply bases and communication lines. An important naval base was effectively hit.

Planes of the German Air Corps attacked the port of Valletta, Malta, with visible effect. A large pontoon armed with two cannon was sunk.

In East Africa enemy elements were put to flight in the Sirgoli zone southwest of Asosa [in Ethiopia] and in the Arresa sector of Northern Eritrea.

German

BERLIN, March 2 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following communiqué today:

Armed reconnaissance planes [on Saturday] sank two merchant vessels of a total of 8,000 gross tonnage and extensively damaged three additional ships.

Long distance reconnaissance planes in the late evening hours [of Saturday] attacked two convoys off the east coast of Scotland and sank one commercial ship of 8,000 gross tonnage and struck five other large ships so heavily that their loss is probable.

Strong formations of battle planes on the night preceding March 2 made successful attacks on military objectives at Cardiff, Southampton and Great Yarmouth and also last night on airports of East England, harbor facilities of North Scotland and numerous harbors of the British south and southeast coast.

German battle planes effectively attacked military objectives with bombs of all calibers at the harbor of Valletta, Island of Malta. Fortifications and anti-aircraft artillery emplacements were struck by bombs. One pontoon barge on which two cannon were mounted was sunk.

Stronger groups of enemy fliers last night dropped explosive and incendiary bombs at numerous places in West Germany, particularly in the region of Cologne. In numerous communities homes were destroyed. Damage to military objectives and defense industries was insignificant. There were a number of dead and wounded among civilians, most of whom were outside of shelters.

A later High Command communiqué:

As protection against British measures in Southeast Europe, which have become known, units of the German Army have marched into Bulgaria since March 2 with the agreement of the Bulgarian Administration. The troops were cordially greeted by the Bulgarian public.

The High Command issued this communiqué yesterday [because of communication failures on Saturday only the first two paragraphs of the communiqué were received then]:

Despite unfavorable weather, individual combat planes effectively bombed port facilities and war-essential objectives along the British southeast coast.

In Northern Africa three ports of Cyrenaica [Eastern Libya] and planes on the ground were effectively raided.

An attack by individual planes last night [Friday] was directed against armament factories in and around the London area.

The enemy last night entered German territory with a larger number of planes, but dropped only a few explosives and incendiaries at scattered places in Northwest Germany, causing only slight damage to buildings. Night chasers and naval artillery downed one enemy bomber each.

The navy and air force during February conducted merchant warfare against England with special success. During that month the enemy lost a total of 740,000 tons of merchant shipping space. The navy shared this success by 550,000 tons and the air force by 190,000 tons.

Furthermore, sixty-seven merchant ships were badly bombed and damaged. The loss of a number of ships appears certain.

LISBON, PORTUAL, MARCH 2-(AP)-TINY, TWO-MONTHS-OLD MARIA TERESA
HAPSBURG - BOURBON HOPFINGER--WHO HAD ALL THOSE NAMES FOR ALL HER 13
POUNDS--LEFT TODAY FOR NEW YORK ON THE ATLANTIC CLIPPER AS THE YOUNGEST
TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER YET CARRIED BY PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS.
THE ATLANTIC CLIPPER CARRIED ITS BIGGEST WINTER LOAD OF WESTBOUND
PASSENGERS, 23 IN ADDITION TO THE BABY. THE HUGE PLANE HEADED TOWARD
BOLAMA, PORTUGUESE GUINEA, FOR ITS FIRST STOP.
THE INFANT IS THE DAUGHTER OF THE ARCHDUCHESS OF HAPSBURG-BOURBON
AND HER POLISH HUSBAND, DR. JOSEPH HOPFINGER. THE ARCHDUCHESS IS EN
ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES TO JOIN HER BROTHER, PRINCE FRANCISCO JOSEPH
AT PALM BEACH, FLA.
ALSO ON THE PLANE WAS THE FOUR-MAN AMERICAN LEGION COMMISSION WHICH

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WENT TO LONDON TO STUDY THE SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

NATIONAL COMMANDER MILO J.WARNER, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, SAID THE COMMISSION WAS IMPRESSED "BY THE DETERMINATION AND UNITY OF PURPOSE OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE ARMED FORCES."

HE DECLINED TO DIVULGE ANY CONCLUSIONS, SAYING "WE WILL FIGURE THOSE OUT BETWEEN HERE AND NEW YORK." HE ADDED THAT AFTER A COURTESY CALL ON SECRETARY OF STATE HULL THE COMMISSION WOULD MAKE NO FURTHER GOVERNMENT CALLS UNTIL AFTER THE MEETING OF THE LEGION'S NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 14-15.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 2-(AP)-ACTRESS EVA LE GALLIENNE TOLD THE "HUMBLE FOLK" OF FRANCE TODAY IN THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF broadcasts

BROADCASTS THAT AMERICA WAS NOT "INDIFFERENT TO YOUR FATE."

SPEAKING IN FRENCH OVER THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY'S SHORT-WAVE FACILITIES, MISS LE GALLIENNE SAID:

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"OUTSIDE YOUR HOME, THE STEPS OF MEN WHO ARE NOT OF YOUR KIND--WHO WILL NEVER BE OF YOUR KIND--PERHAPS ARE HEARD. OR AGAIN, IT MAY WELL BE THE GREAT SILENCE WHICH FOLLOWS THE DOWNFALL. X X X

"ONE THING IS CLEAR--YOUR LAND IS FRENCH FOR US, IT WILL NEVER BE ANYTHING BUT FRENCH. AND WE KNOW THAT YOU CHERISH THAT VERY SAME SENTIMENT, AND THAT CONFIDENCE WILL BE BORN ANEW. MY FRIENDS OF FRANCE, YOU ARE NOT ALONE."

MISS LE GALLIENNE'S TALK BEGAN A SERIES OF 15 FIVE-MINUTE DAILY BROADCASTS ARRANGED BY FERNAND AUBERJONOIS, FRENCH SECTION CHIEF OF NBC'S INTERNATIONAL DIVISION. A NUMBER OF PROMINENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WRITERS WILL SPEAK.

JJ931PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE 5,702-TON FREIGHTER STARSTONE, WHICH THE GERMAN RADIO SAID WAS SUNK BY A NAZI BOMBER WEST OF IRELAND LAST OCTOBER, ARRIVED TODAY FROM GLASGOW.

FD607PES

VICHY, MARCH 2 — (AP) — [redacted] ADMINISTRATORS HAVE NON-JEWISH

BEEN NAMED FOR 547 MORE JEWISH-OWNED SHOPS IN A SPEEDING-UP OF THE "ARYANIZATION" PROGRAM IN NAZI-OCCUPIED PARIS, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY. THIS PUT THE TOTAL AT 713.

BB154P

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MARCH 2.

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EXPORT CONTROL TIGHTENS TO MEET URGENCIES OF FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

—

TRADE BECOMES

MEASURING ROD

FOR DIPLOMACY (1,200)

30.24

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—

BY J.C.STARK

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,MARCH 1-(AP)-A NEW MAJOR WEAPON OF UNITED STATES DIPLOMACY, THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL OVER EXPORTS, NOW EMBRACES VIRTUALLY EVERY COMMODITY USEFUL IN WAR AND ACTS AS A

BAROMETER OF AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS.

STEP BY STEP, JUST AS JAPAN HAS INCHED HER WAY SOUTHWARD IN AN ASIATIC EXPANSION MOVEMENT, THE FLOW OF VITAL MATERIALS THAT NATION NEEDS FOR A WAR ECONOMY HAS BEEN CUT OFF OR CHECKED.

THE FLUCTUATIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY IN EUROPE AND ASIA, FAVORABLE OR UNFAVORABLE TO THE DEMOCRACIES, HAVE HAD REACTIONS IN THE CONTROL OVER GOODS TO RUSSIA.

A LIBERAL LICENSING OF EXPORTS TO OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES AND TO GREAT BRITAIN REFLECT THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA AND THE POLICY OF FULL MATERIAL SUPPORT TO THE BRITISH IN THE WAR.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM, PATTERNED AFTER THE WAR TRADE BOARD OF THE WORLD WAR, WAS SET UP LAST JULY UNDER A SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS GIVING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BROAD POWERS TO CONSERVE STRATEGIC MATERIALS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

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ITS ADMINISTRATION AND EXPANSION HAVE BEEN LINKED CLOSELY TO AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. OFFICIAL EMPHASIS HAS BEEN ON NATIONAL DEFENSE, BUT THIS IS BROADLY INTERPRETED TO INCLUDE CONTINENTAL DEFENSE AND MATERIAL AID TO BRITAIN WITH A MORE LIBERAL LICENSING POLICY APPLIED TO EXPORTS TO THOSE COUNTRIES.

THE CONTROL SERVES ALSO AS AN EFFECTIVE BACKSTOP TO THE BRITISH BLOCKADE IN PREVENTING SUPPLIES FROM GOING FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE AXIS NATIONS.

EXPORTS TO ANY NATION THROUGH WHICH GERMANY, ITALY OR JAPAN MIGHT RECEIVE THE SUPPLIES ARE SCRUTINIZED CLOSELY FOR UNUSUAL INCREASES OVER NORMAL REQUIREMENTS.

THE EXPORT CONTROL ADMINISTRATION IS UNDER COLONEL RUSSELL MAXWELL, WHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FORM THE BASIS OF EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS FOR ANY CHANGES IN THE LIST OF COMMODITIES OR IN THE REGULATIONS.

BUT VARIOUS AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING STATE, TREASURY, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS, THE ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD, MARITIME COMMISSION AND NATIONAL DEFENSE OFFICIALS TAKE PART IN THE FORMULATION OF THE EXPORT POLICIES.

HARDEST HIT BY THE EXPORT CONTROL HAS BEEN JAPAN WHICH LACKS MANY OF THE MATERIAL

(MORE) AP JL1249AES

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MARCH 2)

(ADVANCE). FIRST ADD STARK, WASHN. XXX EXPORT POLICIES.

HARDEST HIT BY THE EXPORT CONTROL HAS BEEN JAPAN WHICH LACKS MANY OF THE MATERIALS IT NEEDS FOR WAR.

LONG AMONG THE BEST CUSTOMERS OF THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN FOUND ADEQUATE SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN THIS COUNTRY UNTIL THE EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM BEGAN A STEADY PROCESS OF CUTTING OFF STRATEGIC COMMODITIES.

THE AMERICAN POLICY OF EXERTING TRADE PRESSURE ON JAPAN TO SHOW OPPOSITION TO HER EXPANSION DRIVE IN ASIA BEGAN IN 1939 WHEN THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE TRADE TREATY WAS ABROGATED, EFFECTIVE IN JANUARY, 1940.

IN ITSELF, HOWEVER, THIS ONLY SLIGHTLY AFFECTED TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. EVEN WITH THE EXPORT LICENSE RESTRICTIONS WHICH BECAME DRASTIC ONLY IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS OF 1940, JAPANESE PURCHASES FELL OFF ONLY $4,000,000 LAST YEAR

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FROM 1939. THESE AMOUNTED TO $227,000,000.

WHEN FIRST ESTABLISHED, EXPORT LICENSES WERE REQUIRED CHIEFLY FOR MATERIALS IN WHICH ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL SHORTAGES EXISTED FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, INCLUDING ALUMINUM, CHROMIUM, MOLYBDENUM, RUBBER, TIN, MACHINE TOOLS AND SOME CHEMICALS.

THE EXPORT CONTROL ALSO GAVE LEGAL FORCE TO A "MORAL EMBARGO" FIRST APPLIED TO AIRPLANE EQUIPMENT TO JAPAN AND LATER TO SOVIET RUSSIA FOR WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS "UNPROVOKED BOMBING OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS."

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AVIATION GASOLINE, WHICH ALSO HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE "MORAL EMBARGO", SOON WAS BROUGHT UNDER THE LICENSING SYSTEM AND SUBSEQUENTLY EMBARGOED ENTIRELY EXCEPT FOR SHIPMENT TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

AS A DIPLOMATIC GESTURE TO FACILITATE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS, THE "MORAL EMBARGO" AGAINST RUSSIA WAS LIFTED RECENTLY BUT THE ONLY EFFECT WAS TO WITHDRAW THE IMPLIED MORAL CONDEMNATION. THE LICENSING SYSTEM STILL SERVES AS AN EFFECTIVE CHECK ON ALL EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

TRADE PRESSURE ON JAPAN THROUGH EXPORT CONTROL INCREASED AFTER TOKYO SIGNED THE TRIPARTITE PACT WITH GERMANY AND ITALY LAST SEPTEMBER.

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, WHICH JAPAN HAD PURCHASED ALMOST ENTIRELY IN THIS COUNTRY, WAS PLACED UNDER CONTROL, RESULTING IN A COMPLETE STOPPAGE OF SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN, FOLLOWED BY LICENSE RESTRICTIONS ON COPPER, ZINC, BRASS AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS WHICH WERE BOUGHT IN LARGE QUANTITIES HERE BY THE JAPANESE.

EXCEPT FOR AVIATION GASOLINE OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS WHICH CAN BE CONVERTED INTO AVIATION FUEL, OIL IS STILL AVAILABLE HERE FOR JAPAN, HOWEVER.

A COMPLETE OIL EMBARGO, IN THE OPINION OF SOME AUTHORITIES, MIGHT RESULT IN A PROMPT JAPANESE ATTACK ON THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES TO OBTAIN A NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

FURTHER INCREASING JAPAN'S DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING OIL IN THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT RECENTLY ESTABLISHED A LICENSE CONTROL OVER METAL CONTAINERS OF LESS THAN FIVE GALLONS, THUS REQUIRING OTHER COUNTRIES TO TAKE THE OIL IN TANKERS, OF WHICH JAPAN IS SHORT, OR OBTAIN LICENSES FOR THE CONTAINERS.

MOST TROUBLESOME TO RUSSIA HAS BEEN THE EXPORT RESTRICTION ON MACHINE TOOLS, ONE OF THE CHIEF SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION IN THE INTERMITTENT DIPLOMATIC TALKS IN PROGRESS HERE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

SOME RUSSIAN TOOL ORDERS WERE RELEASED A FEW MONTHS AGO BUT WITH THE INCREASING DEMANDS OF THE INDUSTRY HERE FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, TOOL EXPORTS TO RUSSIA HAVE CEASED.

AMID SIGNS OF INCREASING RUSSIAN COOPERATION IN MEETING GERMANY'S OIL NEEDS, THE LICENSE CONTROL HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO OIL DRILLING AND REFINING EQUIPMENT, THUS POSSIBLY AFFECTING RUSSIA'S DEVELOPMENT OF HER OIL INDUSTRY.

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DESPITE BRITISH COMPLAINTS THAT RUSSIAN COTTON ALSO WAS GOING TO GERMANY AND BEING REPLACED BY PURCHASES FROM THE UNITED STATES, THERE IS NO INDICATION YET THAT THIS PRODUCT WILL BE SUBJECTED TO EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

OFFICIALS SAY THE RUSSIAN PURCHASES FROM THIS COUNTRY ARE INSUFFI-

CIENT TO BE OF GREAT AID TO GERMANY OR TO WARRANT LICENSING RESTRICTIONS AT THIS TIME.

WITH CONTROL OVER IMPORTANT EXPORTS VIRTUALLY COMPLETE, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ALSO ARE CAREFULLY WATCHING THE EFFECTS OF WAR CONDITIONS ON IMPORTS OF COMPETITIVE COMMODITIES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

BUT THE ONLY ACTION TAKEN SO FAR HAS BEEN A SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA TO REGULATE THE IMPORTATION OF SILVER FOX FURS.

INCREASING TRADE PRESSURE ON JAPAN HAS LED TO TALK IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT ACT TO CHECK JAPANESE SILK SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

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IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS, HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT SUCH A MOVE WAS CONTEMPLATED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

BUT HEAVIER AND HEAVIER BECOMES THE STRAIN ON AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS AS JAPAN FORTIFIES HER POSITIONS SOUTHWARD TOWARD SINGAPORE AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

AND TRADE CONTROL HAS BECOME A VITAL FACTOR IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 2--SENT FEB. 23)

MD119AES

Morale Of Germans Appears Unshaken, War Writer Avers

After Years Of Hardship They're Looking Ahead To A Promised Land, Shanke Says On Return

Edwin Shanke and Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press war correspondents back from Germany, bring a first-hand picture of conditions in Germany as they saw them. Shanke, in this second article, discusses morale in Germany.

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By EDWIN SHANKE

New York, Feb. 24—The morale of the German people appears unshaken after a year and a half of war. There is no serious sign of breakup.

That is natural. The Germans have had one success after another. Hitler has the upper hand on the European Continent. Bolstering confidence further is the fact that no one in Germany has gone hungry.

Two New Factors

German propaganda itself, however, is making the average man consider two new factors. One is continued British resistance and the other is the United States' aid to Britain.

Nazi spokesmen and propaganda have launched strong attacks on the United States' aid-to-Britain program. They profess disdain for what America can do at this stage of the war. "Too late" sums up their attitude.

Youth is in the saddle in Germany. The active generation has seen Nazi Germany transform herself from a beaten country into the conqueror of Europe. Older men may remember how the United States turned the last was against Germany.

Even if they wonder whether Britain really will hold out and whether the United States will send enough planes and guns to turn the tide of war, there still is no sign that people in general are losing confidence in ultimate victory.

Wound Up By Propaganda

They know from the past that the United States is a great industrial nation whose mass production of arms could be enormous, but their Government, their press and their radio tell them there is no cause for worry. They tell the public that Germany is a greater producer than the United States and could outdistance her in a race.

Tracing the fortunes of war and the reaction of the average German to each phase may help explain German morale—a factor which is important to the outcome of the war.

For years the Germans had been wound up to high enthusiasm by Nazi propaganda, and each time Hitler relieved the tension with a startling, lightning-like victory such as the march into the Rhineland, Austrian anschluss, Munich.

Part Of Hitler's Policy

It became part of Hitler's policy to build up to such master strokes. It was a tonic which made German sacrifices more palatable. Germans came to expect such moves of Hitler.

Thus, with the outbreak of war, Germans appeared to the foreign observer to be completely confident of victory.

A Germany which had been on a war economy basis for seven years slipped into the real thing without a ripple. Germans accepted a "cannon instead of butter" slogan. There were no demonstrations, no outbursts of fervor. The German just went to war. He hoped and expected it would be a quick one.

The Polish campaign was won in 18 days. The German people didn't go into deliriums of joy. They took it in stride and looked at the success in this light: "We hope Britain and France will call the whole thing off."

Faced Hard Winter

The Allies fought on, and the German nation went through one of the hardest of winters.

France collapsed. Germans took the news calmly with little show of emotion. They didn't feel the need for a demonstration, but at the same time they had visions of peace. Their faith in the Hitler formula was solid.

"Britain won't continue the fight," they said to one another. "The British are hard-headed and shrewd. They will see the uselessness of battling on."

But the British did fight on. Germans shook their heads saying: "We're too strong for England now. The continent is in our hands. We are free to move when and as we please. By the end of September we will occupy the Isles."

New Successes

Many Germans expected Hitler to follow up the momentum of his triumph in France with a lightning invasion of England. The average German was confident the war would be won by winter, and that for the first time in a quarter century he could settle down to a calmer, easier life. German propaganda encouraged that confidence.

German after German said to me: "We'll finish it by winter."

The second war winter has brought new German successes, but political rather than the swift, tremendous military triumphs of the first year. Hitler has spread his influence over Europe.

The only reverses have been Italian. Germans never displayed for Italian arms that great respect they accorded the Hitler war machine.

Joked About Italians

When the Greeks pushed the Italians back into Albania and the British shoved them back in Libya, witty Berliners made jokes at Italian expense.

They said, for example, that Italians were complaining to German truck manufacturers because the latter insisted on equipping trucks being made for Italy with three forward speeds instead of three reverses.

There never had been any evident enthusiasm among Germans for Italy's entrance into the war just when Hitler had conquered France. Previously Germans said they thought Italy would be more helpful as a non-belligerent ally than as a comrade in arms.

Amazed By British

Germany's main thought is of England.

The manner in which the British stood up under mass Nazi air raids amazed the German people. They openly expressed admiration. They always had respected the British for their toughness, for the "bulldog" spirit in them.

Germans have seen numerous Hitler victory promises fulfilled. The delay in the promised invasion of England—if this is a delay and not part of the program—would be the first change in the war schedule. Hitler has prom-

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ised Germany that this will be the last year of the war.

Reminded Of Victories

Those who may have doubts are reminded by others that Germany has won every battle, and that Hitler seems as confident as ever.

Years of rationing and the long hard work of building military might have sobered the people. Hitler has told them to look forward to happier days when the war is won. He has promised them their hardships shall not continue long.

This has tended to unite the German people more than ever in their history. It isn't a matter of being pro-Nazi or anti-Nazi with them now. It's a question of reaching out for the promised land.

hour that morning to buy some apples, a head of cabbage or a pound of onions. Most housewives have given up talking about eggs, butter, cream, cakes, oranges and such things.

Everybody has the same story. You take things when you can get them.

Meat Supply Seems Better

Generally, the meat supply seems to have improved since the occupation of Norway, Denmark and the Low Countries. Practically everyone realizes, however, that this is temporary. Great numbers of live stock and chickens in these countries have been killed because enough fodder for them cannot be imported.

This has put more beefsteak and drumsticks on German tables for the moment, but the supply is not inexhaustible.

The collapse of France and the opening of a new border with Spain also have brought some relief to the German table. Spanish fruits and cooking oil are being sent to the Reich, as well as many luxury foods and wines from French shelves, but this channel also has its limitations.

Spain, impoverished by civil war and short of food, must replenish her supplies, and Germany cannot be of much help in this line.

French Standard Dropping

The French standard of living is dropping.

Germans are not going hungry. There are plenty of potatoes, sauerkraut seems plentiful, and enough meat and bread can be bought with the inevitable "tickets" to round out a meal. The meals are likely to be pretty much the same and lacking in a number of vitamins, however.

This shortage of important foods, besides causing some grumbling among housewives, sometimes causes disturbances such as rashes and boils.

A Berlin doctor told me I was suffering from a calcium deficiency due to the diet, and prescribed ten shots of calcium in the arm—a substitute for the milk and oranges I needed.

Night Life Practically Ceased

The cafes along Kurfuerstendamm still are crowded afternoons, but night life has practically ceased to exist in Berlin due to the blackout, the danger of being caught in an air raid and the early suspension of public transportation.

Most of the night restaurants open at 6 P. M. and close at 11 P. M. The entertainment is slim, usually consisting of what the German newspapers some months ago were lambasting as "naked dancing in New York."

If you care to rush away from the dinner table and go to the Wintergarten or the Scala you can see jugglers, acrobats, singers and more dancers perform. These shows start at 7 P. M. and are usually well patronized. There is no more poking fun at the Nazi party by comedians. That went out of fashion with the war.

What to drink in a night club is another problem, especially for the foreigner. Imported whisky has been replaced by a German brand. German gin also is served. Practically all imported brandies have disappeared, but French wine and champagne still may be obtained at fancy prices in some places. Most German brews of beer have become thinner, but a very tasty brew is still produced in Munich.

More Private Entertaining

The blackout and the early closing have driven Germans to an enforced home life in which there is more private entertaining. The German radio has attempted to lighten its programs in recent months, but Wagner remains the backbone of the programs.

It is impossible to tell how much Germans turn to the British broadcasts for information and entertainment, although it is certain that German officials, military and civil, are well informed about the latest British broadcasts.

German Meals Lack Variety But Are Enough, Says Writer

Heinzerling Reports Conquered Lands Supply Beef And Chicken—Spain Furnishes Fruits

Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press correspondent just returned from Europe, discusses living conditions in Germany in this third of a series of stories he and Edwin Shanke are writing. These two correspondents had covered the German scene since before the outbreak of war.

By LYNN HEINZERLING

New York, Feb. 25—A great many people in Germany and the rest of Europe are not living in the style to which they are accustomed.

If you can imagine Paris and Vienna without coffee, Danzig without whipped cream, Munich stores selling "kuchen" on ration tickets, Berlin with weaker beer and the whole countryside waiting for more chickens to lay more eggs, you get a partial notion of the situation.

You would have to sit in an air-raid cellar and talk to Frau Schultz for three or four hours before you could get a good idea of conditions.

Curtails Any Fat Living

Germans may eat enough, but war has curtailed any fat living. There hasn't been much fancy living in Germany for the last eight years, and Adolf Hitler's introduction of the *Blitzkrieg* to the world has brought new perplexities and complications.

Frau Schultz in Berlin probably would open up on the food situation and tell how she stood in line for an

Millions Of Marks Spent To Spread Nazi Propaganda

Broadcasts, Newspapers And Books Employed To Reach Germans And The World By Goebbels

Lynn Heinzerling and Edwin Shanke, assigned by the Associated Press to posts in Germany before the war started, recently returned to this country. They are writing a series.

By LYNN HEINZERLING

New York, Feb. 26—Dr. Joseph Goebbels has been in the public eye little in recent months, but the mighty instrument which he has forged to spread propaganda and enlightenment among the Germans and throughout the world works on unceasingly.

Over the air waves, in books and newspaper and out of the mouths of Nazi leaders from Adolf Hitler down to the lowest party functionary comes the same thesis: "Britain started this war, Germany will win it, and Germany and Italy together will then set up a new order in which mankind will be happier, more prosperous and freed of wars for all time."

To fire these ideas at the people day after day, month after month, an organization of thousands of workers has been created and millions of marks have been spent. From all indications, the Germans are prepared to spend millions more.

Not Doubted In Berlin

A foreigner, and especially an American, in Berlin marvels at the organization of this tremendous campaign without the slightest apparent opposition. No writer, no speaker, no newspaper ever gives the slightest suggestion publicly that any part of this Nazi creed could be doubted.

Party leaders occasionally indicate there are citizens who question the accuracy of all three points, referring to such doubters as "effete aristocrats" and "malicious gossipers."

The citizen and resident in Berlin bumps into this campaign almost constantly. His newspaper in the morning never refers to the war without adding the phrase "which Britain declared on us."

The German military communique, in reporting an air raid on England, calls it a "reprisal" for raids by the Royal Air Force on "non-military objectives" in Germany.

Posters Call Churchill "W. C."

The same ideas are carried out in posters on party bulletin boards and on walls of buildings. The poster most often seen in Berlin shows a big fist over a caricature of Winston Churchill, with the caption: "Into the dust with our enemies." In the newspapers, Churchill is rarely called by his real name. He is referred to as "W. C."

A correspondent coming out of Germany invariably hears someone say: "Of course, you cannot report the truth from Berlin."

Just as you cannot tell everything you know from London, you cannot report the full truth from Berlin. Foreign correspondents are told Germany is at war, and there are certain things which may not be cabled out of the country. At present, these military restrictions are severe. There are similar rules in all war capitals.

News Controlled At Source

The German control of the news is at the source. That is, it is difficult to find anyone of official status who will speak freely about everything. All officials know what they may say and what they may not say.

Correspondents are so well acquainted with these limitations that the daily press conferences in the Propaganda Ministry and the Foreign Office are usually confined to questions which the spokesman is ready to answer.

There is no restriction on asking questions. But correspondents know so well the type of questions which bring the answer, *Nichts bekannt* (nothing known), that they just do not bother to ask them any more.

I have attended dozens of press conferences when not a question was asked. Of the questions asked, correspondents of American press associations and newspapers usually present the most and the best.

Polite To U. S. Correspondents

American correspondents are treated with the utmost politeness by most of the German officials. The most serious strain occurred in a Foreign Office conference several months ago when a spokesman, irked by a dispatch of the previous day, advised American correspondents not to be so inquisitive as to be mistaken for fifth columnists.

In transmitting dispatches from Berlin, there is a military censorship on material cabled direct from Berlin to New York. However, correspondents are permitted to call Bern, Switzerland, and transmit dispatches for relay to New York.

A German censor may or may not listen to these conversations, but they never are interrupted. If the Germans do not want you to talk to some foreign capital, they simply shut off the service. This has happened during crises.

The rule laid down by the authorities is that a correspondent is permitted to send whatever he pleases, but he must take full responsibility for his dispatch.

Trips To War Zones Restricted

If it doesn't please someone in the Propaganda Ministry, or the Foreign Office, the correspondent is asked to explain. In extreme cases, if the explanation doesn't suit the officials, the correspondent may be asked to leave the country.

Theoretically, a correspondent's freedom to move about in Germany and observe the results of the war is unlimited, except when war zones are involved. But there are military and other restrictions that limit his scope.

For example, the British announced several months ago the R. A. F. had "pulverized" the harbor of Hamburg. The Propaganda Ministry immediately gathered a few foreign correspondents, put them aboard an army transport plane and flew them to Hamburg.

Observe From Church Tower

We were taken first to an institution, miles from the harbor, where a bomb had dropped several weeks earlier, and shown the damage caused. Then followed a trip in police cars through a section of the harbor area. Later, we were taken to a church tower in the center of the city and told to look at the harbor. There was little damage to be seen.

Where we went and as far as we could see there was no important damage, but of course the great harbor stretches for miles and we did not go everywhere. We saw virtually no serious damage, and we reported that fact. But we could not certify that nowhere was there real bombing destruction.

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ON OTHER OCCASIONS, [illegible] SURPRISINGLY OPEN IN THEIR REVELATIONS. WE WERE TAKEN TO ROTTERDAM WHEN THE RUINS OF THAT CITY WERE STILL WARM FROM A DEVASTATING AND DEADLY ATTACK BY A GERMAN STUKA SQUADRON. WE WERE PERMITTED TO SEE THE FULL EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

ON THE TRIP TO THE HAGUE, WE WERE PERMITTED TO SEE THE FULL EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

ON THE TRIP TO THE HAGUE, WE WERE DRIVEN DOWN A ROAD LINED WITH TWO DOZEN GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANES WHICH HAD CRACKED UP IN LANDING. SOME OF THEM WERE DESTROYED. THERE WAS NO EFFORT TO CENSOR OUR DESCRIPTIONS OF THESE SCENES.

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF BRITISH AIR RAIDS ON BERLIN, THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY CONDUCTED TOURS TO THE POINTS OF THE CITY INVOLVED AS SOON AS THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNALS WERE GIVEN. AS RESTRICTIONS WERE INCREASED, THE TOURS WERE DISCONTINUED.

CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS OF AIR RAIDS NOW MUST CONFORM TO THE COMMUNIQUE. THAT IS A MILITARY RESTRICTION.

ONE CORRESPONDENT WAS CAUTIONED BECAUSE HE REPORTED HE HEARD A BOMB WHISTLE DOWN NEAR THE PLACE WHERE HE WAS STANDING. THE OFFICIALS ARGUED THAT SINCE THE CORRESPONDENT NAMED THE PLACE WHERE HE WAS WATCHING THE RAID, THE BRITISH WOULD BE ABLE TO LEARN APPROXIMATELY WHERE ONE OF THEIR BOMBS HAD FALLEN.

ONE NIGHT, A SMALL BOMB FELL ON AN APARTMENT NEXT DOOR TO THE APARTMENT WHERE I WAS SLEEPING AND ONLY TWO HUNDRED YARDS FROM AN IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT BUILDING. IT WAS NOT MENTIONED IN THE COMMUNIQUE AND THEREFORE COULD NOT BE REPORTED.

ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS RECENTLY WHEN DIPLOMATIC MOVES WERE IMPENDING, THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY SPOKESMAN OUTLINED WHAT MIGHT BE SAID. USUALLY HE ANNOUNCED THAT NO SPECULATION AS TO THE SUBJECT OR POSSIBLE RESULT OF THE DIPLOMACY WOULD BE PERMITTED. THIS WAS EXPLAINED AS A MILITARY NECESSITY.

THE NAZI METHOD FOR INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION HAS SHOWN ITSELF IN A NUMBER OF WAYS. IF A BUILDING IS DAMAGED BY A BOMB, A GANG OF NIGHT WORKMEN IS CALLED OUT AS SOON AS THE RAID IS OVER AND SETS OUT TO CLEAR UP THE DAMAGE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, SO THE PEOPLE WILL NOT GATHER ABOUT THE WRECKAGE. EVEN WINDOWS ARE REPLACED, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, DURING THE NIGHT.

A GERMAN OFFICIAL TOLD ME RECENTLY THAT WHENEVER THERE IS AN ACUTE SHORTAGE OF SOME PARTICULAR TYPE OF FOOD, THE BEST SUPPLIES WILL BE FOUND IN THE CITY'S POORER SECTIONS. THIS IS TO PREVENT THAT MOST UNPREDICTABLE PORTION OF THE POPULATION FROM WORRYING TOO MUCH AND TALKING TOO MUCH ABOUT ANY LACK OF SUPPLIES.

THE TASK OF THE PROPAGANDA MACHINE HAS BEEN MADE DIFFICULT IN RECENT MONTHS BY THE LAG IN THE GERMAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN. WHEN THE ARMY WAS BOWLING OVER ONE COUNTRY AFTER ANOTHER, THE BARE FACTS WERE SUFFICIENT. AFTER THE ARMISTICE WITH FRANCE, MANY GERMANS SEEMED CONVINCED THEIR ARMY WOULD BE IN LONDON INSIDE OF TWO WEEKS.

SINCE THEN, THE PROPAGANDA EXPERTS HAVE BEEN TELLING THE PEOPLE THE FATE OF ENGLAND WOULD BE DECIDED "BY THE FUEHRER IN HIS OWN GOOD TIME." MOST GERMANS NOW APPEAR TO FEEL THAT DECISION IS VERY, VERY NEAR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY FEB. 27)--SENT FEB. 25)

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Social Lion Of Hour In Reich Is Soldier With Foreign Food

Those Who Return From Occupied Countries Laden With Delicacies Given Great Welcome

Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press correspondent just returned from Europe, discusses conditions in Germany in a series of stories he and Edwin Shanke are writing. These two correspondents had covered the German scene since before the outbreak of war.

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

New York, Feb. 27—Germany may face the same problem which Americans were singing about during the World War: "How you going to keep them down on the farm after they've seen Paree?"

Paris is still gayer than Berlin, so is Copenhagen. Brussels is more subdued, but there are special dispensations for the occupying troops. Officers returning from Oslo have said the life there is very comfortable and the food plentiful.

German troops in all the occupied countries are under strict discipline. It is made clear to them by their superior officers that they are not on a vacation tour, but they are not denied all the advantages and pleasures there may be in living in a foreign country.

Outside Germany For First Time

Thousands of German boys from the rural sections of the Reich, from Austria and Bavaria, are seeing foreign capitals for the first time, learning new ways of living and, in Paris, encountering luxuries of which they perhaps never dreamed.

The social lion of the hour in Germany is the officer or soldier returning from an occupied country on leave and bringing with him foreign delicacies and other products not obtainable in Germany.

Chocolate now is becoming scarce in all the occupied countries, but earlier it was a rare soldier who returned to the fatherland without several boxes of candy for his rleatives and friends.

Wives and sweethearts of soldiers in Paris expected and received French lingerie and perfumes, woolen clothing and shoes. Holland supplied much coffee and tea for a while. One returning air-force officer brought a set of three dozen modern American phonograph records to Berlin. Canned fish and meats came out of Oslo.

Generous With Leaves

Throughout the fall and winter the German military command appeared to be granting leaves generously, and soldiers were on the go between Berlin and their posts in the occupied countries almost constantly. Passenger trains were filled with them, and I have seen soldiers returning to duty sleeping on the floor outside my compartment because of the crowded conditions.

At Adolf Hitler's express wish, thousands of German soldiers were taken to Paris daily and shown the architectural wonders of the city. In some cases, German photographers were sent along with them, and pictures of local boys viewing the conquered city were shown to the folks at home.

In Paris, German officers have taken over most of the best hotels as their headquarters.

German Behavior Good

German officers are seen frequently in Parisian night clubs, and their behavior is almost always above reproach.

The Germans, in fact, seem to make it a point to be friendly with the French, if that is wanted, and to remain aloof if that seems the proper course. At one American bar in Paris, three German officers, who insist on speaking only English, are regular customers.

French bartenders, many of whom now have picked up a few words of German in order to serve their new customers, say that their difficulties with German clients are few. One of them tells the story of a red-faced German soldier, apparently a farmer boy learning the mysteries of Paris, who walked in and said, "Give me a cocktail."

The bartender wanted to know what kind of cocktail he wanted, and the soldier answered: "I don't know. Just give me any kind of a cocktail.'

Cannot Take Wives To Paris

Two other young German officers went into a well-known night club one night just to see what it was like and drank orangeade.

There is a regulation preventing German officers from bringing their wives to Paris to live, but many come down on visits. One occasionally sees a German in uniform with French women.

From midnight on, the Germans have Paris mostly to themselves since no one is permitted on the streets after that hour unless he has a pass issued by the German military and the French police. Many night clubs are in full blast until the early morning hours. In some of them the entertainers even sing their songs in German.

At the Lido, once a favorite haunt for tourists, German officers practically monopolize the tables for dinner and the evening entertainment.

In Copenhagen, "The Little Paris of the North," life also can be very enjoyable for the occupying army. There, the first move of the commanding general was to take over the Angleterre Hotel for military headquarters.

Food Not So Plentiful Now

Within a few days, German officers had spotted the restaurants where German delicacies, such as pigs' knuckles and sauerkraut, were served. The food is not so plentiful now, but an occupation army always has priority in requisitioning what is needed.

Occasionally a German, in a burst of candor, will tell you he is fed up with the whole business and wishes the war were ended. Recently in Paris, a young German officer told me he was "fed up to here with war," pointing to his neck. He said he hoped it all would be over this spring, and that he could go home.

When I asked him how he thought it would end, he said England would have to be occupied, and he added, "that will be a very difficult operation for both sides, but especially for us. The Channel water is very cold."

Life In Germany Isn't Serious Always, Correspondent Finds

And When Someone Says 'Bolona' He's Not Insulting You, But Wishing 'Bombless Night' In Slang

Edwin Shanke takes a look at the lighter side of life in Germany in this concluding story of the six-part series which he and Lynn Heinzerling, both just returned from the war zone, have been writing.

By EDWIN SHANKE
Associated Press Correspondent

New York, Feb. 28—Life in Germany isn't a complete blackout. It has some of its brightest moments when it's blackest.

You have been to dinner or a show with a friend. At the door he says "bolona" and you shoot back, "S. O. S."

It doesn't mean that he is insulting you or that you are calling for help. It's just the Berlin way of saying good-night since the British have been coming.

"Bombenlose Nacht"

"Bolona" stands for "*bombenlose nacht*," meaning "bombless night," and "S. O. S." is short for "*schlaf ohne sirenen*" or "sleep without sirens."

Then you hustle off for the underground train home. Perhaps you meet an acquaintance. The conversation is in English.

"When in Germany speak German," comes a guttural command from the other end of the car. You look up surprised. "We have enough English spies in Germany already. If you don't speak German, I'll have to call the police."

"But we're American!"

Tension Is Lifted

Pasted on each car window is the stern face of a steel-helmeted German soldier with his forefinger set across his lips to seal them. The caption reads: "The enemy is listening."

There is a moment of embarrassed silence. Then a more genial passenger relieves the tension with a jolly laugh. The whole car bursts into a roar.

"We like Americans," says the genial passenger. Red-faced, the objector steps out at the next station.

Or:

You take a bus on a very inky night. It just crawls along, but even so the trip seems to take much longer than usual. The driver seems to be making unfamiliar turns.

Wrong-Way Driver

One passenger peering into the night discovers the bus is way off its route. Sure enough, the driver is one of those "wrong-way" fellows, and you've landed miles from home.

"I'm new on this run and the blackout confused me," the driver volunteers sheepishly. "Hop in; we'll try again."

Or:

Your last street car barely slows down at the transfer corner to pick up passengers and you have to make a running jump to catch it.

"What's the idea?" you ask the conductor.

And Some Get Left

"Oh, we're trying to beat the British raiders to our barn," he explains. "The policeman told us the 'alert' signal already has been flashed but if we hurried we would be able to finish our run."

Many would-be customers have been left at the post on such nights.

Getting down to work during the day is easy. It's getting home late nights that's tough. You have to outguess the British night raiders. They never come regularly and if you finish your night trick at midnight without a raid, you never know whether to start home immediately or wait on the chance the British will be coming soon.

What you want to avoid is getting caught in a strange public shelter. The benches are hard and without backs and the rooms are damp and cold.

British Are Back

At the office you just stay put and wait out the attack. At home you exercise the squatters' rights you have in a comfortable rocker or a cot.

So you take a chance and set out.

This time you get caught after a few minutes and have to dash back to the office. Two hours pass. The all-clear signal sounds. Off you start again.

You catch one of the trams held up during the raid and hope for an hour's grace. A half-hour later the British are back.

With a sigh, the conductor pulls the trolley, hangs a little red lamp on the back end of the streetcar and leads you into a cellar. Another two hours. The second relay gets you home at 6 A. M.

Everyone Is Set To Go

If you should happen to reach home before the British attack, you will find the house looking as though it had been taken over by a second-hand clothing dealer.

Everyone is set to go the moment the warning signal sounds—just as they are down at the corner firehouse. Shoes, trousers, jackets, flashlights, valuables, a thermos bottle with a hot drink, pillows and blankets—all are laid out or draped neatly over a chair where they can be found in the dark without fumbling.

Missing the last means of transportation at midnight presents a real problem. Provided you can find a cab and are a fast enough sprinter to beat ten other persons to the same cab, you may have a chance of getting home without hoofing it.

Must Bribe Taxi Driver

But first you have to bribe the taxi driver to go your way. At that hour he is interested only in fares going his way. His gasoline is rationed and there always is the danger he will run out of fuel before he reaches home himself.

It pays to be an American and play dumb under the German rationing system.

Fifteen chocolates a month is the normal ration of sweets, but there are ways of getting around clerks in candy shops.

You go into the store and point to a box of candy. The clerk asks for your ration ticket, but you don't understand German. You just continue to point to the box. She tries to explain, but in very awful German you manage to tell her that you are an American visiting the country, don't know a thing about ration cards and would like to buy a box of candy—please.

Grocer Also Helps

She gives up in desperation just once, and emphasizes her position by holding up her finger. But tomorrow is another day and it has worked more than once.

At the market, the grocer takes a proprietary interest in Americans, since he found that they were always forgetting to cash in their ration tickets, thus invalidating them. After receiving your monthly set for bread, butter, fats, meat and groceries in general, you just hand the whole business over to him. He sees to it that you don't miss a thing you're entitled to and frequently slips in a surprise package. You reciprocate perhaps with some coffee.

"You're so dumb about this you'd starve if I didn't look after you," he explains.

GOOD OLD DAYS OF SPYING GONE

120,000 Find It's Not What It Used to Be.

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ JR.
Associated Press Correspondent.

The heartbreaking thing about being a spy is that nobody listens to spies any more. At least, that's what the spies say. They also say that it's rotten work, easy to get and you can have it.

In Switzerland and elsewhere in Europe, I have met quite a few spies socially. Some even have been introduced as spies, which may have meant that they were not spies at all, or that they really were spies and were just trying to disarm me.

Conservative estimates by military attaches and other individuals place the number of spies in Europe at something around 120,000. Virtually every male or fe-

male non-combatant in Europe of the 'teen age has an unsuppressed desire to be a spy.

Not Good Jobs.

The 120,000, however, don't think much of their jobs. They say that there's no more big money in espionage these days and certainly the salaries of the ones caught substantiate this claim.

Few can make a living at it and have to go in for something on the side such as blackmail, burglary or even, in some extreme cases, honest work. Those in the business for patriotism's sake complain especially that no one listens to them—not even the governments for whom they work.

Serious spies who work for fun say the same thing, adding that there's less respect for the thrilling occupation of espionage is this war than in the last—particularly on the part of the people who catch them. Switzerland doesn't shoot spies yet, but it sends them to do such degrading (for a high-class spy) jobs as cracking rocks in prison gangs or mowing hay in Alpine pastures..

Death in Many Tongues.

Germany chops off spies' heads with an ax. Italy executes them with shots in the back, breaking the spine. Britain hangs or shoots them and their life isn't worth a plugged pengo in the Balkans.

Britain, in the opinion of most espionage experts, including some Axis representatives, has an enormous advantage in the war of military and economic intelligence on the Continent — but it's an advantage gained mainly by defeat and by Axis conquest. The story goes that the British secret service and military intelligence divisions prepared for the invasion of the Low Countries and the French defeat, even though few dreamed that it would come to pass, by scattering civilian agents throughout these territories.

Flying Spies, Too.

When the war began, there were many reports of observation flights by planes over parts of enemy countries which seemed to hold little or nothing of military interest to the air observer.

It is known that many flights by planes of all belligerents concerned "flying spies" — perhaps the riskiest game in the business.

An American, Kentucky-born Bert Hall, first showed the world now that could be done in 1912, when he landed a frightened Bulgar secret agent behind the Turkish lines.

Needless to say, such missions are dangerous both for pilot and passenger, but the pilots' uniforms at least are a guaranty against execution if they're caught aground.

Now, as in the last war, the pilot makes a deadstick landing at night in a deserted meadow, far behind the enemy lines, waits for a dangerous hour or so to give his passenger time to make a getaway, then roars off again across the same meadow.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25)

(ADVANCE)--NEW YORK SECOND ADD THE SPY BUSINESS ISN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE BY FOLTZ JR. XXX THE SAME MEADOW.

GERMAN SPIES, SOME OF WHOM USED PARACHUTES DESPITE THE DANGER OF NIGHT LANDINGS, WERE PARTICULARLY FOND OF LANDING IN FRENCH BURGUNDY OR THE WESTERN SLOPES OF THE FRENCH JURA JUST WEST OF THE SWISS FRONTIER.

MAR 3 - 1941

LAST APRIL THREE GERMAN NON-COMS WERE FORCED DOWN BY ENGINE TROUBLE AFTER THEIR SPY HAD BAILED OUT OF THE BOMBER AT DAWN NEAR DIJON, FRANCE. THE TRIO BURNED THEIR PLANE AND ESCAPED BEFORE THE BLAZE DREW TROOPS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. ALL THREE MANAGED TO REACH THE SWISS FRONTIER, BUT THEIR PAUSENGER WAS LOCATED BY FRENCH AGENTS.

THE FRENCH COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AGENTS, FOLLOWING THE USUAL PROCEDURE, LET THE NEWCOMER LEAD THEM TO HIS COMRADES AND EMPLOYES FOR THREE WEEKS BEFORE THEY FINALLY SWOOPED DOWN ON THE WHOLE RING. THREE WERE EXECUTED, BUT THREE OTHERS WERE IN PRISON AWAITING TRIAL WHEN THE GERMAN VICTORY LIBERATED THEM.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, FEB. 25 -- SENT FEB 22)

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Nazis So Efficient They Tip Off R. A. F.

Mata Haris Taboo in This War— Businessmen Have Supplanted Them

This dispatch was written by a correspondent who has just returned after being stationed at Berne, Switzerland, since the war began. FEB-26 MAR 3 - 1941

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ, JR.,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent.

Glamour-girl spies who tried their darndest to be the Mata Haris of this war have taken a back seat behind plain John Businesman, ace espionage agent of 1941.

You still see languorous beauties draped across divans in hotel lobbies or ogling officers in European cafes and night clubs, but few of them are making a living at espionage.

They're good to look at, and many of them have brains, but it takes more than good looks and brains to cross frontiers in Europe today. One businessman with no charm at all but with business abroad is worth far more to European intelligence services than a whole bevy of beauties.

Which is why counter espionage officials of neutral governments say they believe Britain now has a big edge on Germany in military information.

They Travel.

Britain's trade empire is paying dividends with perhaps the world's most active and underpaid spies—businessmen, manufacturers, technicians and industrialists of many countries whose pre-war income was based on trade with British firms.

War or no war, those men travel. War needs their brains, and war machines are made of what they have to sell. No matter how tight a frontier may be "sealed," the man who has what the government behind that frontier wants will always be able to pass.

Eventually he comes back out again. Then he may go directly to a British or German friend—perhaps a diplomat, perhaps a businessman, perhaps just a social acquaintance.

He tells of industrial bottlenecks in war production in the country he visited, of the factory striving to widen that bottleneck. Perhaps he's surprised and perhaps he isn't when he reads in his paper a few days later that the same factory has been bombed.

All belligerents use these commercial spies to the fullest possible extent. Some even start off their business trips with special missions, a fact which their hosts frequently guess. Some come back with false information hung around their necks by hosts who fully expect them to report to the enemy.

How They Work.

One representative of a belligerent government whom I knew in Switzerland walked out of his office, leaving a whole reception room full of professional agents and informers literally bursting with what they considered important information, to keep a luncheon date with a businessman he hardly knew.

Here's an example of how they work—fictitious, but in a pattern familiar to commercial attaches and government agents:

Blindspot on the British bombing map, we'll say, is the town of Rolm, 40 miles east of the junction of the Dutch and Belgian frontiers. The German industrial directory tells the British what factories are in or near the town, what they are equipped to make and how big they are. It does not tell them what they're making now, nor does it say what troops are in Rolm.

The German industrial directory was somebody's fumble in Berlin and a boon to the R. A. F. It comes out every year and the 1940 edition appeared as usual, giving, with typical German thoroughness, even the new locations to which certain key factories had been transferred. Bombs followed. The industrial directory was not published this year.

Word Sent Out.

On with the example. London sends word to all commercial agents, businessmen and British official representatives abroad that they want to know what is going

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on in Rolm, where there's a glass company, a steel mill, a firm making frames for racing bicycles and a soap factory.

A British commercial agent in Madrid may be a resident Englishman selling business insurance to Spanish companies. He has a wide acquaintance and he has means of meeting the Spanish distributing agents for the Rolm glass company's hotel table glasses.

Perhaps he meets them himself, perhaps he delegates the job to a Spanish hotel owner who may be viewed by the distributors as a customer. Perhaps the distributors have visited Rolm recently, and if not, then certainly a Rolm salesman has been calling. Germany needs foreign exchange.

The salesman, while explaining the delay in filling orders, may happen to mention that the factory's warehouses have been used by the military to store military equipment or to house troops.

Danube barge makers in Yugoslavia get their steel from Germany. The heads of the firm visit Germany on buying expeditions and talk to the owners of the little Rolm plant where plate steel is made.

Study Methods.

Swiss chemists from idle Swiss factories are sent to Germany by their firms to study German methods of making soap out of coal or other materials in order to keep the Swiss factory busy filling German orders.

Portuguese bicycle dealers must buy their bicycle frames where they can, for there's little iron in Portugal and the shipments from the United States and Britain are rare these days. They may go to Rolm, too.

"It sounds like luck," said a commercial man who outlined the picture. "But it isn't. Business crosses frontiers and with it goes espionage."

He estimated that at least half the information handled by military intelligence in London came from commercial sources or through commercial channels.

Commerce provides a way to get the information out even when there are no individuals crossing the frontiers. Mails go through and the strictest censorship cannot hope to cope with the vast quantity of commerical data contained in the mails.

An order, an invoice, even the goods themselves may be used to convey military information with or without the knowledge of the shipper. The arrival of 10 cases of camera lenses in Switzerland addressed to an innocent Swiss dealer might tell a British customer of the shop that 10 German air squadrons were based in a Dutch coast port.

Other Channels.

The possibilities for such commercial codes are unlimited.

A Swiss friend of mine who subscribed to a German trade paper found a sealed envelope addressed to a French resident of Switzerland whom he did not know.

THE SWISS REMAILED THE ENVELOPE AND LATER RECEIVED A FORMAL CALL OF ADD-Feb-26
THANKS FROM THE FRENCHMAN. SEVERAL MORE ENVELOPES APPEARED WRAPPED IN THE PUBLICATION BEFORE IT SUDDENLY CEASED TO APPEAR.

THE FRENCHMAN CALLED MY SWISS FRIEND AND, WHEN HE LEARNED THAT DELIVERY HAD CEASED, APOLOGIZED PROFUSELY, EXPLAINING THAT HIS "FRIEND" WAS NOW "USING ANOTHER CHANNEL" SINCE HIS CONFEDERATE WORKING IN THE MAGAZINE OFFICES HAD BEEN CAUGHT.

IN ORDER NOT TO CAUSE ANY INCONVENIENCE, SAID THE FRENCHMAN, THE BACK NUMBERS OF THE PUBLICATION ALONG WITH A NEW SUBSCRIPTION WOULD BE SENT HIM. THE SWISS STILL GETS THE MAGAZINE DESPITE THE FRENCH COLLAPSE, ALTHOUGH IT NOW IS MAILED FROM SWITZERLAND UNDER PLAIN WRAPPINGS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.. SENT FEB. 22.)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, FEB. 27.)

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SPIES!

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MAR 3 - 1941

MODERN EUROPEAN SPIES

LACK PERSONALITY,

IMAGINATION

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THEY SIMPLY REPORT

WHAT THEY SEE (700--NUMBER THREE)

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR., JUST RETURNED FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, WHERE HE HAD BEEN STATIONED AT THE CROSSROADS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNICATIONS, CONCLUDES TODAY HIS THREE-PART SERIES FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (NAME OF PAPER) ON "SPIES!")

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BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

(ADVANCE) -NEW YORK, FEB 27--(CAPS) "WANTED: MEN AND WOMEN LACKING PERSONALITY, OOMPH, IMAGINATION, CHARM AND AMBITION, FOR DANGEROUS WORK AT LITTLE PAY. INTELLIGENT PERSONS NEED NOT APPLY." (UNCAP)

THAT WANT AD NEVER APPEARED IN EUROPE AND IT PROBABLY NEVER WILL, BUT IT'S JUST ABOUT WHAT WOULD APPEAR IF EUROPEAN MILITARY INTELLI-

GENCE SERVICES ADVERTISED FOR THE SPIES THEY NEED NOW.

MANY A SMART SPY DOES GOOD WORK FOR HIS GOVERNMENT, BUT MOST SUCH SPIES WERE AT THEIR JOBS LONG BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN OR AT LEAST IN THE FIRST FEW MONTHS OF WAR.

BIG ESPIONAGE JOBS AND IMPORTANT SECRET MISSIONS GO TO THESE VETERANS. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL NEW OPERATIVES, OFFICIALS SAY, ARE THOSE WITH LITTLE IMAGINATION AND A LOW IQ, WHO SIMPLY REPORT WHAT THEY HEAR OR SEE.

MEN WHO DO THE HIRING AND FIRING FOR INTELLIGENCE SERVICES ON THE CONTINENT SAY INTELLIGENT PAID SPIES EVENTUALLY FIND IT'S HARD TO EARN A LIVING AND RESORT TO ONE OF TWO TRICKS—PADDING THEIR REPORTS WITH IMAGINATIVE INSIDE STUFF OR WORKING FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

THE BEST FIELD FOR NEW AGENTS IS IN MINOR CENSORSHIP POSITIONS IN ENEMY COUNTRY. IMPERIAL GERMANY'S ACE SPY IN ENGLAND WAS JULES SILBER WHO, BY A COMBINATION OF OFFICIAL DULLNESS AND HIS OWN GOOD LUCK, SAT IN A LONDON OFFICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WAR FIRMLY ENTRENCHED IN A KEY CENSORSHIP POST.

BOTH BRITAIN AND GERMANY NEED THOUSANDS OF CENSORS. AMONG THEM, PERHAPS, ARE A FEW VALUABLE AGENTS WITH BOTH THE INFORMATION AND THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AT THEIR FINGERTIPS.

THE GREAT MASS OF FIELD SPIES, HOWEVER, ARE EITHER NOT BRIGHT OR DOWNRIGHT DANGEROUS TO THEIR EMPLOYERS.

A DULL WITTED SWISS YOUTH ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE EARLY IN THE WAR SUPPLIED IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO THE GERMANS FOR SOME TIME UNTIL HE WAS CALLED TO DO MILITARY SERVICE. THEN HIS USEFULNESS CAME TO AN END BECAUSE HE THOUGHT HIS LETTERS TO THE GERMAN CONSULATE COULD BE CARRIED POST FREE IN THE MILITARY MAIL.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS GO FREE ONLY TO RELATIVES IN THE SWISS ARMY. SO WHEN THE YOUTH MARKED HIS PERSONAL NOTE TO THE GERMAN CONSULATE "POST FREE SOLDIERS MAIL" IT WAS EXAMINED AND THE CONTENTS SENT HIM TO JAIL.

PRIZE DOUBLE AGENT STORY IS THE TALE OF A MORAVIAN TRIED BEFORE A MILITARY COURT IN ZURICH. HIS NAME WAS TREBOV AND HIS DINSTINGUISHED APPEARANCE WON HIM THE TITLE OF "THE BARON."

THE BARON LED A COMFORTABLE CAFE LIFE IN VIENNA WHERE HIS SMALL FAMILY FORTUNE, INVESTED IN A JEWISH FIRM, VANISHED WHEN THE NAZIS ABSORBED AUSTRIA. THE BARON NEEDED MONEY, SO HE STARTED WORK AS AN AGENT FOR THE VIENNA BRANCH OF THE GERMAN "OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF ESPIONAGE."

BY SEPTEMBER, 1939, THE BARON RATED HIGH AS A GERMAN AGENT IN VIENNA AND ABOUT THE SAME DATE HE MET A JEWISH HORSE-DEALER WHO HAD ABANDONED HIS CALLING TO SPY IN VIENNA FOR A BRITISH AGENT IN BUDAPEST. THE PAIR BECAME GREAT FRIENDS AND A PARTNERSHIP WAS BORN.

SOON THE EX-HORSE-DEALER WAS ALSO ON THE PAY ROLL OF THE GERMAN OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF ESPIONAGE, WHILE THE BARON WAS INCREASING HIS INCOME WITH MONEY FROM THE BRITISH AGENT IN BUDAPEST.

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN ZURICH. THERE THEY MADE THE GREAT MISTAKE OF UNDERRATING THE SWISS, WHO KNOW MUCH OF SPIES AND SPYING. THEY SENT A TELEGRAM TO A LONDON CABLE ADDRESS MAKING A RENDEZVOUS WITH A CERTAIN "MAJOR PALMER".

THE SWISS RECOGNIZED THE CABLE ADDRESS AS ONE THEN USED BY THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE, SO WHEN "MAJOR PALMER" CALLED AT THE ZURICH HOTEL THERE WAS A SWISS AGENT BEHIND THE POTTED PALMS.

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X X X THE POTTED PALMS.

FOR A MONTH THE SWISS WATCHED THE BARON BUILD UP HIS RING. FINALLY THINGS GOT TOO COMPLEX FOR THE SWISS TO FOLLOW WITHOUT A FEW HEART-TO-HEART TALKS, SO THEY ARRESTED THE BARON AND HIS AIDES.

BY THAT TIME THE BARON AND THE HORSE DEALER HAD BEEN JOINED BY A BEAUTEOUS HUNGARIAN MILLINER TRAVELING ON A STOLEN IRANIAN DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT AND A VIENNESE WAITER WITH A BOGUS BULGARIAN PASSPORT.

WHILE ALL FOUR WERE IN JAIL AWAITING TRIAL, THREE MONEY ORDERS ARRIVED AT THE HOTEL OF THE POTTED PALMS ADDRESSED TO THE BARON. ALL THREE WERE SUMS FOR PAST SERVICES. THEY CAME FROM LONDON, ROME AND BERLIN.

BAD MISTAKES ARE NOT CONFINED TO THE SPIES. THERE'S THE CASE OF THE LATE INSPECTOR PIERRE JACOUD OF THE LAUSANNE POLICE. HE HAD SOME CONSIDERABLE REPUTATION AS SWITZERLAND'S ACE SPY CATCHER UNTIL RECENTLY.

MAR 3 - 1944

ONE SUNNY AFTERNOON INSPECTOR JACOUD SAT IN LAUSANNE HEADQUARTERS WITH OTHER STARS OF THE ANTI-ESPIONAGE SQUAD WHEN A GERMAN TAILOR ON THE SPY SUSPECT LIST RUSHED IN CARRYING A LARGE OBLONG PACKAGE WRAPPED IN BROWN BUTCHER-PAPER.

THE TAILOR STATED THAT THE PACKAGE HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO HIM IN THE MORNING MAIL AND THAT HE HAD REASONS TO BELIEVE THAT IT CONTAINED A BOMB WHICH MIGHT GO OFF ALMOST ANY SECOND NOW. THE INSPECTOR WOULD NOT BE STAMPEDED.

WITH THE PACKAGE TICKING MERRILY AWAY ON THE TABLE AT HIS ELBOW, THE INSPECTOR TOOK THE FRANTIC LITTLE TAILOR'S IDENTIFICATION PAPERS FROM HIS SHAKING HAND AND PROCEEDED TO COPY THEM INTO A LARGE BLACK LEDGER.

AT WHICH POINT THE BROWN PACKAGE VINDICATED THE TAILOR'S WORST SUSPICIONS. JACOUD WAS KILLED. THE WALL, SPLINTERED FURNITURE AND COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AGENTS WERE STREWN ALL OVER THE SIDEWALK, WHERE SEVERAL PASSERSBY ALSO WERE INJURED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, FEB. 27... SENT FEB. 22.)

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SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 2.

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NEW POLITICAL SYSTEM FOR HEMISPHERE ENVISAGED BY HENRY WALLACE.

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GOOD WILL ENVOY HOPES

FOR TRADE COOPERATION (1,500)

—

MAR 3 - 1944

BY EDWARD STUNTZ

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MARCH 1-(AP)-HENRY AGARD WALLACE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE "GOOD-WILL-AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE", CAN DEMONSTRATE WHENEVER ASSIGNMENTS TAKE HIM TO OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS THAT HE IS NO "EASY METHOD" STUDENT OF LATIN AMERICAN LANGUAGE OR PSYCHOLOGY.

A FORTY-MINUTE INTERVIEW WITH THE VICE-PRESIDENT ON LATIN AMERICAN MATTERS DEMONSTRATED THAT WALLACE HAS LOOKED FAR BEYOND THE PAGES OF HIS POPULAR COURSE GRAMMAR BOOK AND HAS REALLY TRIED TO LEARN SOMETHING ABOUT LATIN AMERICA. FROM HIM CAME PHRASES PROOF POSITIVE OF THOROUGH AND FRUITFUL EXPLORATIONS INTO THE

AFFAIRS OF HIS NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH. WALLACE GAVE THE IMPRESSION OF A MAN WHO HAS DISCOVERED A FASCINATING SOURCE OF STUDY AND IN ALL MODESTY MEANS TO DEVELOP IT TO ITS FULL.

AFTER PLUCKING THE IMMEDIATE OUTER PETALS OFF THE PROBLEM OF INTER AMERICAN COOPERATION WALLACE WENT TO THE HEART OF THE QUESTION. ALLUDING TO SIMON BOLIVAR, THE GREAT LATIN AMERICAN UNIONIST, HE SAID, "I CAN'T HELP BUT BELIEVE THAT WE AMERICANS WILL EVENTUALLY EVOLVE SOME NEW POLITICAL STRUCTURE BASED ON THE LINES OF BOLIVAR'S DREAMS. IT WON'T BE A FEDERAL SYSTEM, I THINK. CERTAINLY IT WILL NOT BE IMPERIALISTIC. BUT PRESSURE OF EVENTS OUTSIDE OF OUR CONTINENT HAVE IN THE PAST, AND SEEM DESTINED IN THE FUTURE, TO BRING US CLOSER TOGETHER."

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WALLACE SAID HE DID NOT CONSIDER, HOWEVER, THAT HEMISPHERE SOLIDARITY COULD BE LEFT ENTIRELY TO CHANCE. HE SAID MEANS MUST BE FOUND TO BRING THE "PRECISE, CLOSE TO THE SOIL" CULTURE OF NORTH AMERICA INTO CLOSER HARMONY WITH THE "MORE DARING" CULTURES OF LATIN AMERICA. THESE MEANS WALLACE CONSIDERED TO BE WITHIN THE GRASP OF THOUGHTFUL MEN OF THE HEMISPHERE. HE SAID THEY WOULD EMBRACE USE OF EVER-ADVANCING MODES OF THOUGHT CONCERNING THE TECHNIQUES OF ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COLLABORATION.

MORE SPECIFICALLY WALLACE REVEALED HIMSELF AS A BELIEVER IN THE POLICY OF ENCOURAGING LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS TO INDUSTRIALIZE. A FARM BOY HIMSELF, HE RECALLED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS AN AGRARIAN NATION WITH EXPORT SURPLUS PROBLEMS THROUGHOUT THE '70'S AND '80'S AND MOST OF THE '90'S. ITS STANDARD OF LIVING WAS LOWER AND IT WAS A DEBTOR RATHER THAN CREDITOR COUNTRY. IT HAD GREAT EXPORT SURPLUSES OF BEEF--A FACTOR WHICH IN ANALOGOUS NORMAL PEACE TIMES WORRIES ARGENTINE BEEF PRODUCERS, AND WHICH IN THE CURRENT WAR SITUATION HAS CONFRONTED ARGENTINA WITH A HUGE UNEXPORTABLE SURPLUS. WALLACE RECALLED THAT SIMILAR WAR WORRIES AFFLICT MOST OF THE AGRARIAN LATIN AMERICAN STATES BECAUSE MARKETS HAVE BEEN LARGELY EUROPEAN.

"THE ULTIMATE ANSWER TO THEIR PROBLEMS," HE SAID, "WILL BE INDUSTRIALIZATION. IT IS BOUND TO COME TO THEM JUST AS IT DID TO US. THEIR EXPORTS TO EUROPE--NOW CONTROLLING FACTORS IN THEIR NATIONAL ECONOMIES--WILL DECREASE AS THEY THEMSELVES INDUSTRIALIZE, RAISE THEIR STANDARDS OF LIVING AND DIVERSIFY THEIR PRODUCTIVE EFFORTS."

PENDING THIS INDUSTRIALIZATION WALLACE SAID HE DERIVED GREAT HOPE FOR THE FUTURES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES FROM THEIR TENDENCY TOWARD SOLVING THEIR DIFFICULTIES WITH ONE ANOTHER. HE CITED THE RECENT RIO PLATA CONFERENCE IN WHICH ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY SOUGHT REGIONAL COMMERCIAL EQUITY, AS AN EXAMPLE OF AN "ALWAYS UNDERLYING TREND" TOWARD FRATERNAL COOPERATION.

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"THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES SEEM TO ME TO BE PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO PULLING TOGETHER," HE SAID. "THEY HAVE A COMMON ANCESTRY IN THE IBERIAN PENNINSULA. MOST OF THEM HAVE THEIR IBERIAN MOTHER TONGUES. THESE THINGS ARE BOUND TO EXERT A PULL TOWARD COHESIVE PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT."

WALLACE SAID HE REGARDED THESE MANIFESTATIONS OF A GENERAL WILL TO HELP EACH OTHER AS THE ROOTS OF A "SELF-HELPFUL" LATIN

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AMERICAN ECONOMY WHICH WOULD EVENTUALLY ERADICATE MANY CURRENT ILLS.

"ARGENTINA HAS SURPLUS WHEAT, WHICH SHE NOW FINDS DIFFICULT TO EXPORT TO EUROPE," HE SAID. "AT THE SAME TIME BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ARE WHEAT EXPORT COUNTRIES. YET THERE ARE MILLIONS OF OTHER LATIN AMERICANS WHO HAVE NO WHEAT."

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WHEN SITUATIONS LIKE THESE CAN BE OBVIATED AND THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS BEGIN TO FIND WAYS OF DISPOSING THEIR BEST PRODUCTS AMONG ONE ANOTHER, ONCE THEY BEGIN TO EMPLOY THE SORT OF COMMERCIAL COOPERATION INHERENT IN EXPANDING INDUSTRIALISM, WALLACE BELIEVES THE SOUTHERN CONTINENT WILL ENTER INTO A BRILLIANT PHASE OF HISTORY COMPARABLE TO THE FABULOUS DAYS OF THE SPANISH CONQUISTADORES.

BUT THIS TIME, HE BELIEVES THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS WILL BE IN A POSITION TO BEDECK THEMSELVES WITH THEIR OWN GILT AND JEWELS, GARNERED AND PRESERVED BY THE CLEAR-THINKING EFFORTS OF THEIR OWN ADVANCED PEOPLES, AND THE SMALLER OF THEM WILL NOT REMAIN HOPELESSLY POOR AND EXPLOITED BY "CONQUISTADORES" OF ANY CATEGORY.

TO THIS END HE BELIEVES THE UNITED STATES CAN PLAY A PERFECTLY SIMPLE AND STRAIGHTFORWARD PART. HE BELIEVES IN LOANS TO THE COUNTRIES TO THE SOUTH, BUT INSISTS THESE LOANS SHOULD BE THOUGHTFULLY DEVISED AND SO ARRANGED AS TO PERMIT THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS TO "BUY OUT." BASIC COLLATERAL FOR THIS TYPE OF LOAN HE BELIEVES TO EXIST IN THE FACT THAT "THE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE WHOLE HEMISPHERE WORKS TOWARD INTER AMERICAN SOLIDARITY." HE SAID HE COULD SEE NOTHING BUT GOOD FOR THE HEMISPHERE AS A WHOLE IN A UNITED STATES POLICY OF FINANCIAL AID WHICH WOULD START THE NEEDFUL LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS ON ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL PROGRAMS COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR UNTOUCHED RESOURCES AND THEIR DESTINIES AS SELF-PROPELLED, SOVEREIGN, AND COMPACT MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY OF AMERICAN NATIONS.

AS A POSSIBLE STARTER IN SOLVING THE QUESTION OF COMPETITIVE WHEAT IN THE HEMISPHERE WALLACE WOULD LIKE TO SEE ARGENTINA, CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES GET DOWN TO SOME SORT OF COOPERATIVE WHEAT MARKET ARRANGEMENT. HE BROACHED THIS POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF ONE PROBLEM BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA IN HIS LAST ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS AS SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

THE SAME REPORT HELD SUGGESTIONS FOR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH COTTON PRODUCING LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. WALLACE ALSO URGED INCREASED BUYING HRE OF LATIN AMERICAN ABACA, CHINCHONA BARK, KAPOK, ROTENONE AND OTHER INSECTICIDES, TEA, CACAO, CAMPHOR AND TROPICAL HARDWOODS, AS TYPES OF ARTICLES SUSCEPTIBLE TO SIZEABLE IMPORT INCREASES.

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ABOVE ALL HE HAS BEEN A PROTAGONIST OF RESTORING TO TROPICAL LATIN AMERICA ITS ONE-TIME COMMERCIAL ATTRIBUTE AS PURVEYOR OF RAW RUBBER TO THE UNITED STATES. AS SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, HE LAUNCHED A NUMBER OF TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS INTO LATIN AMERICAN JUNGLES TO SOUND THE POSSIBILITIES OF PLANTING PROJECTS CALCULATED TO MAKE AMERICA AGAIN THE WORLD'S GREATEST PRODUCER OF RUBBER.

"WE CAN HELP SUBSTANTIALLY WITH THESE MISSIONS," WALLACE SAID IN THE INTERVIEW. "NO ONE DOUBTS THAT WE HAVE TECHNICAL SKILL. I SEE NO REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT OFFER IT FREELY TO OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS."

HERE THE VICE-PRESIDENT RETURNED TO AN APPARENTLY FAVORITE THEME.

"THEY HAVE SO MUCH TO OFFER US IN EXCHANGE," HE SAID. "THEY SEEM TO HAVE AN AWARENESS OF THE VALUES OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIP WHICH WE ARE TOO PRONE TO PASS OVER. THEY GET A GENUINE JOY OUT OF LIFE WHICH WE SO FREQUENTLY MISS. THEIR CULTURE IS SECOND TO NONE, THEIR KEENESS AND ADAPTABILITY OF THE BEST."

WALLACE FIRST BECAME INTERESTED IN LATIN AMERICA WHEN--IN 1935--HE BECAME CONVINCED THAT THE VAST RUBBER NEEDS OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE MET CLOSER TO HOME. IN TALKING THIS AND OTHER MATTERS OVER WITH DOCTOR GIL BORGES, FORMERLY OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, HE QUICKLY SAW THAT THERE WAS MUCH BESIDES RUBBER TO INTEREST A PERSON IN LATIN AMERICA.

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CHARACTERISTICALLY HE BEGAN A COURSE IN SPANISH. THE USUAL ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES WITH THE SPANISH VERB FAILED TO END THIS CULTURAL EXCURSION. SOON HE HAD ASSISTANTS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SPURRED BY JOSE APODACA OF MEXICAN ORIGIN, GATHERING DAILY AT A SPANISH-LANGUAGE LUNCHEON TABLE. THEY SPOKE SPANISH. THEY READ SPANISH. THEY DISCUSSED LATIN AMERICAN POLITICS, ART, ECONOMY, LITERATURE, FOODS, LAWS, CUSTOMS AND FOLK-LORE.

WALLACE NOW CONGRATULATES HIMSELF ON HAVING SET A "GOOD EXAMPLE." HE KNOWS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS THAT HIS PROBING BEYOND THE PAGES OF THE "EASY METHOD" SPANISH COURSE STARTED A TREND THAT HAS EXTENDED TO THE POINT OF BECOMING A SOCIAL FAD. HE HAS THE SATISFACTION OF KNOWING THAT HIS "SOLIDARITY METHOD" OF UNDERSTANDING IS CATCHING ON IN THIS COUNTRY. IT CONSISTS OF LEARNING ABOUT LATIN AMERICA RATHER THAN TRYING TO TEACH LATIN AMERICA--WHICH ALREADY KNOWS-- ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

PARTIALLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT HE ASTONISHED OFFICIAL WASHINGTON LAST SUMMER WITH AN ADDRESS IN SPANISH BEFORE THE EIGHTH AMERICAN (PAN AMERICAN) SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS, SPANISH CLASSES HAVE SPRUNG UP ALL OVER THIS CITY.

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ENTIRELY DUE TO THE FACT THAT HIS INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA HAS BEEN PERSISTENT AND CONSISTENT, CORRESPONDENTS FOR LATIN AMERICAN PAPERS IN THIS CAPITAL HAVE LISTED HIS OFFICE AS A "REQUIRED" POINT OF CONTACT. BECAUSE HE TRIES TO SEE THINGS THE LATIN AMERICAN WAY HE MIGHT BE CALLED THE "TWENTY-FIRST LATIN AMERICAN ENVOY."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT SAYS HE WISHES HE MIGHT GO QUIETLY TO SOME LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY AND LIVE FOR A TIME THE LIFE OF A SIMPLE CITIZEN UNDER THE COMPULSION OF UNDERSTANDING AND MAKING HIMSELF UNDERSTOOD IN THE FIELDS OF PSYCHOLOGY AS WELL AS LANGUAGE. INSTEAD HIS FIRST ASSIGNMENT AS VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT WAS A PROTOCOL VISIT TO MEXICO FOR THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO. HE CAME BACK WITH THE ROSIEST OPINIONS OF MEXICAN CUSTOMS, HOSPITALITY, CULTURE, AND THE STURDY FUTURE OF THAT NATION.

"BUT THERE WAS LITTLE COMPULSION TO SPEAK SPANISH," HE LAMENTED. "MOST OF THE OFFICIALS THERE SPOKE EXCELLENT ENGLISH."

NEVERTHELESS HE HOPES THIS ASSIGNMENT WAS ONLY A FORERUNNER TO OFFICIAL VISITS TO OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. AND WHEN HE FEELS THAT HE HAS REACHED COMPETENCY IN THE USE OF SPANISH--THE LANGUAGE OF MOST LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS--HE FULLY INTENDS TO START ON PORTUGESE, THE NATIVE TONGUE OF HUGE BRAZIL.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 2--SENT FEB. 23)

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Greeks and Turks Facing German Army On Bulgarian Border; Dardanelles Mined; Moscow Rebukes Sofia for Letting Nazis In

Expressing Disapproval, Moscow Tells Sofia Axis Pact And Nazi Soldiers Do Not Lead To Consolidation Of Peace In Balkan Sphere

Refuses To Give Present Policy Any Support—Was Informed About Berlin's Action Only The Day Men Crossed Border

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, March 4—The British news agency in a dispatch from Ankara reported today that a German plane "believed to be bringing a courier with a special message from Adolf Hitler to President Ismet Inonu" landed at Istanbul yesterday.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 3—The Soviet Foreign Comissariat informed Bulgaria today that Russia "cannot share the opinion of the Bulgarian Government as to the correctness of the latter's position" in granting admission to German troops.

The communication, handed to Bulgaria's Minister here, expressed disapproval on the grounds that Bulgaria's action "does not lead to consolidation of peace but to extension of the sphere of war and to Bulgaria being involved in it."

Refuses To Support Sofia Government

The note added:

"In view of this the Soviet Government, true to its policy of peace, cannot render any support to the Bulgarian Government in the application of its present policy.

"The Soviet Government is compelled to make the present statement especially in view of the fact that the Bulgarian press freely circulates rumors fundamentally misrepresenting the real position of the U. S. S. R."

The text of the Russian note and an outline of events leading up to it were issued by Tass.

Delivered By Vice-Commissar

The note was delivered to the Bulgarian envoy by Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Tass said that on Saturday in Sofia the Bulgarian Foreign office informed the Russian Minister that Bulgaria had given her consent to entrance of German troops, "having in view preservation of peace in the Balkans."

It was on "preservation of peace" that Russia sharply differed with Bulgaria. Bulgaria long had looked to Russia for guidance in foreign policy.

Text Of Communique

The text of the Tass communique follows:

"On March 1, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Altynoff, made a statement to the U. S. S. R. Minister in Bulgaria Lavrishchev that the Bulgarian Government gave its consent to dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria, having in view preservation of peace in the Balkans.

"On March 3, Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vishinsky conveyed to the Bulgarian Minister, Stamenoff, the following reply:

"'In reply to a communication of the Bulgarian Government conveyed March 1, this year, through the Minister of the U. S. S. R. in Bulgaria Lavrischev, by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Altynoff, to the effect that the Bulgarian Government agreed to the dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria and that this action pursues peace aims in the Balkans, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that:

"'First: The Soviet Government cannot share the opinion of the Bulgarian Government as to the correctness of the latter's position in this matter since it is a position, irrespective of the desire of the Bulgarian Government, which does not lead to consolidation of peace but to extension of the sphere of war and to Bulgaria being involved in it;

"'Second: In view of this the Soviet Government, true to its policy of peace, cannot render any support to the Bulgarian Government in the application of its present policy.

"'The Soviet Government is compelled to make the present statement especially in view of the fact that the Bulgarian press freely circulates rumors fundamentally misrepresenting the real position of the U. S. S. R.'"

Yugoslavia Reported Ready To Join Axis

Belgrade, March 3 (AP)—Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincarmarkovic conferred at length today with Regent Prince Paul after the Premier hastened to Belgrade by plane from his home province.

Authoritative quarters said the talks concerned the possibility of Yugoslavia's joining the Axis and some declared she was on the verge of signing up.

Yugoslavia offers an even more feasible route than Bulgaria for German armies entering Greece.

May Sign In Week

Yugoslav diplomatic circles expected that country might join the Axis within a week. Prince Paul was said to be considering leaving for Germany Thursday.

German diplomatic sources here said Russia's statement to Bulgaria showing Soviet disapproval of German troops in Bulgaria was only of "theoretical importance" since Russia constitutes a defensive and not an offensive force.

Five warplanes, identified as British, flew high over a corner of Yugoslavia, apparently en route to Rumania's oil fields.

There were unconfirmed reports yesterday that fleets of British bombers swooped in on Rumania's German-controlled Ploesti oil fields, causing explosions and huge fires. Germany's strict control of Rumania made confirmation of such reports almost impossible.

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Cripps Going To Russia

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, now in Istanbul, is expected to fly back to Moscow either tomorrow or Wednesday for immediate conferences with Kremlin chiefs.

Sir Stafford flew to Turkey last week when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the imperial general staff, conferred at Ankara with Turkish officials.

Soviet Action Not Expected

LONDON, March 4 (Tuesday) (AP).—The well informed British Press Association said today that Russia's disapproval of Bulgarian policy in admitting German troops was "not expected to presage action" on Russia's part.

Authoritative British quarters refused to discuss the matter.

The press association said Russia made "a mere verbal protest," and concluded: "Those in close touch with the Balkan situation have yet to be convinced that it presages any action on the part of the U. S. S. R. They instance the fact that she chooses to inform Bulgaria and not Nazi Germany of her dislike of German troops in Bulgaria."

Nicholas Momtchiloff, Bulgarian Minister at London, who resigned when he heard that his country had joined the Axis, said the Soviet attitude was "too important" for him to draw an immediate conclusion.

SOFIA'S ACTION EVOKES SCOWL FROM MOSCOW

Soviet Radio Criticizes Way Bulgars Let the Germans Surge Into Nation

FEARS WAR WILL BE SPREAD

Von Ribbentrop Reported on Way to Turkey, but Berlin Scoffs at Rumor.

London, March 3 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio, heard here tonight, as expressing Soviet dissatisfaction over Bulgaria's admission of German armies, said that Bulgaria's action would mean "spreading the war and involving Bulgaria."

The broadcast added that Russia was not in position to support Bulgaria's present policy, "particularly, as the Bulgarian press is still unhindered in spreading rumors which are presenting Soviet policy in an entirely false manner."

The broadcast purported to be a resume of a note sent by Russia in reply to a Bulgarian explanation of her action on Saturday in allying herself with the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis and at the same time admitting a German army of occupation.

Disputes Sofia's Policy.

Russia cannot "share the opinion of the Bulgarian Government as to the rightness of its policy," the radio said.

Apparently Bulgaria had chosen formally to explain her action to her long-time friend, Russia.

Curt Notices in Press.

The Soviet press followed yesterday's announcement that Bulgaria had poined the Axis with the publication today of a curt report that German troops had entered that country.

Pravda, Communist party organ, printed a four-line dispatch from Berlin quoting a statement by DNB, the official German news agency that Nazi troops had entered Bulgaria with the Bulgarian Government's agreement.

BRITISH PREDICT BREAK IS NEAR

Indicate Envoy Will Quit Bulgaria Shortly.

London, March 3 (A. P.).—Authoritative British informants declared today a break in diplomatic relations with Axis-signed Bulgaria was imminent and would come as soon as the situation there became either "dangerous or humiliating." That time, they added, apparently has just about been reached.

George W. Rendel, British Minister to Sofia, was said to have been authorized to sever the relations "as quickly as he sees fit."

The News Chronicle reflected a common view that for some weeks it had been known what Bulgaria would do and full preparations had been made by Britain and her allies to meet the new situation.

The arrival in Athens of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, from conferences in Turkey did much to bolster British confidence that full preparations had been made to face the new situation.

The Times, declaring that Bulgaria's submission to German occupation was no surprise to her neighbors or to Britain, said the presence of Mr. Eden and Sir John in the Mediterranean area of operations "suggests that fairly accurate guesses have been made."

The newspaper continued that the Kremlin had not broken its silence but "everything goes to show that Stalin has, not for the first time, preferred the role of discretion and is holding his hand for some more propitious occasion."

The Daily Mirror asserted that events on Adolf Hitler's "second front" now depended largely on Turkey.

"The recent conferences at Ankara," it said, "give us no reason for supposing that Turkey is not prepared to face her own perils. There remains behind Turkey the mystery of Russia."

Nicholas Momtchilov, Bulgarian Minister to London, was reported to have sent his resignation to his home Government to show his disapproval for Bulgaria's affiliation with the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance and the German troop occupation.

Officials here laughed at the suggestion made by a German spokesman in Berlin that Mr. Rendel might remain in Sofia since German troops are in Bulgaria only as guests.

They said it was highly improbable that he would remain. They had not received definite word from him concerning his plans for departure, but suggested this might be due to slowness of communications.

Athens, March 3 (A. P.).—Informed sources said that British aid for Greece in case of an attack by Nazi troops across the Bulgarian frontier was discussed by the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, with chiefs of the Greek Government and armed forces today.

Secret conferences with King George II, Premier Alexander Korizis and Generalissimo Alexander Papagos took up most of the time of Mr. Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff. Their public appearances were sandwiched in between times.

Soon after the British officials flew here yesterday from Turkey Italian bombers approached Athens and caused an air alarm.

Mr. Eden saw the United States Minister, Lincoln MacVeagh, and the Turkish Minister today at the British legation.

Flags were displayed in honor of the British visitors and a large cheering crowd gathered at the hotel where Premier Korizis tendered Mr. Eden a luncheon.

A formal drive to the Acropolis was arranged for the afternoon, followed by further talks. Tomorrow, King George II will receive the visitors at luncheon.

The Greek press reflected an enthusiastic welcome for Mr. Eden.

British Doubt Russian Stand Means Action Against Nazis

M. P. Asserts Rebuke May Merely Be Kremlin's Excuse For Failure To Support Bulgaria

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, March 4 — The well-informed British Press Association said today that Russia's disapproval of Bulgarian policy in admitting German troops was "not expected to presage action" on Russia's part.

The press association said Russia made "a mere verbal protest," and concluded:

"Those in close touch with the Balkan situation have yet to be convinced that it presages any action on the part of the U. S. S. R.

Told Sofia, Not Berlin

"They instance the fact that she chooses to inform Bulgaria and not Nazi Germany of her dislike of German troops in Bulgaria."

Nicholas Momtchiloff, Bulgarian Minister to London, who resigned when he heard his country had joined the Axis, said the Soviet attitude was "too important" for him to draw an immediate conclusion. He said he first must study the Soviet text.

Vernon Bartlett, member of Parliament, wrote in the *News Chronicle* that the Soviet statement might be intended to convey a warning to Germany, "but it would be safer to remember that it may also be the Kremlin's excuse for failure to support a country which by language, and perhaps by sympathy, is most closely allied of all the Slav countries to Russia."

Need All Allies

"At this period," Bartlett wrote, "when the war is turning eastward Moscow may well be anxious. But the British Government—including even its more prejudiced supporters—also need all the allies it can get in order to hasten Hitler's defeat.

"Any evidence that the present Moscow statement is anything more than a Soviet excuse to avoid blame for failure to make a stand against the Nazis naturally would be welcomed in Britain."

Washington Doubts Reds Will Interfere With Nazis

Washington, March 3 (AP)—Soviet Russia's surprise statement of policy on the German military move into Bulgaria was interpreted in some quarters here tonight as a possible warning to Berlin to keep hands off Turkey and the vital Dardanelles.

Despite the expressed dissatisfaction over Bulgaria's action in admitting German troops, however, informed sources saw nothing to indicate that Russia would interfere actively with any German thrust against Greece.

Another possible explanation given here was that Russia was advancing claims to some compensation for not intervening in Bulgaria, long considered within the Russian sphere of influence. The price mentioned was the province of Moldavia, in Rumania, which already has been forced to cede large territories to Russia in connection with previous German moves in southeast Europe.

Effect On Turkey Cited

The main emphasis was placed here, however, on the possibility that the Russian statement may have a reassuring effect on Turkey, guardian of the Dardanelles and a non-belligerent friend of Great Britain.

The Russian statement thus was read in the light of Turkey's action in restricting traffic through the Dardanelles following the German troop movements into Bulgaria.

There was no tendency in informed quarters to feel extreme optimism over the possibility of a rift between Germany and Russia. It was believed, nevertheless, that Russia was becoming concerned over her own security, and such an attitude might prove extremely encouraging to Turkey in cooperating with Britain in the eastern Mediterranean.

NAZI COURIER REPORTED ON WAY TO TURKEY

Mystery Cloaks Move; Dardanelles is Mined As Ankara Masses Troops on Frontier

Germans Tighten Pressure On Yugoslavia to Join Axis; Britain Said to Have Sent Threat of War to Rumania

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 3—Turkey and the rest of the Balkans, now converted by high strategy into a potential zone of battle for the European war, strained tonight at final preparations for the worst as a Nazi courier was reported nearing Ankara.

Turkey disclosed she had mined the Dardanelles, historic pawn of war, and had called up all naval reservists while Turkish warships concentrated there. Fresh troops moved from Istanbul toward the Bulgarian border. (United Press said between 300,000 and 500,000 Turkish troops were entrenched facing the Germans.)

Massed Bulgars and their newfound comrades-in-arms, Germany's panzer divisions, faced massing Turkish and Greek troops along uneasy frontiers. Salonika, Greece, lay only 65 miles from Germany's new front.

Courier Reported on Way

Germany was trying to reassure Turkey, it appeared. Unofficial reports at Istanbul, not confirmed by the Associated Press, said that a "high German official" would arrive at Ankara tomorrow to confer with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu. These followed upon persistent rumors that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop himself was coming.

(In London, the British news agency, Reuters, in a dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, reported that a German plane "believed to be bringing a courier with a special message from Adolf Hitler to President Ismet Inonu" landed at Istanbul Monday.)

Yugoslavia Under Pressure

Britain was trying to bolster Greece lest she yield to the threat in the German occupation of Bulgaria and capitulate at the conference table to an Italy she had beaten in the field.

Yugoslavia was under tightening pressure to join the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis as Bulgaria did.

(According to United Press, Germany has asked Yugoslavia to "declare herself unequivocably" on the side of the Axis, with an implied promise that Greek Salonika may be given to Yugoslavia in a post-war division of spoils.

British Ultimatum Reported

(Meanwhile, International News Service said the London Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch from Sofia, reported that a virtual British ultimatum had been given to Rumania to expel German troops from Rumanian territory by Wednesday or suffer British and Greek attacks.

(The dispatch said it was learned the British warning had been sent to the government of Premier General Ion Antonescu in Bucharest.

(This message was said to have declared that "Anglo-Greek war operations against the Germans occupying Rumania will begin, unless Rumania takes steps to force the Germans to leave by Wednesday."

(There was no confirmation obtainable in governmental quarters in London that such a warning had been dispatched to Rumania, which the British have already declared to be "enemy territory.")

This was the situation by countries:

Turkey

Mining of all but a narrow channel of the Dardanelles, concentration of warships and calling of naval reserves, came as phases of the stiff control Turkey is clamping on the Dardanelles.

Ships now seeking transit of the strait, one of the links between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, must notify Turkish authorities by wireless six hours in advance and give full identification.

In the Dardanelles ships are under the muzzles of Turkish artillery.

Authoritative sources at Istanbul said Turkey had taken "full defense precautions."

Army Chiefs Confer

The Turkish general staff was said to have been in secret session throughout the day at Ankara.

The likeliest naval threat to the Dardanelles is the Italian navy or German submarines which Germany is believed to have been assembling at Constanta, Rumania, on the Black Sea.

Blocking the Dardanelles to British warships would ease the way for any German thrust into European Turkey.

The newspaper Ikdam, often believed to speak for the Turkish foreign office, commented:

"At first, Bulgaria will not join Germany. Her army will have the duty of standing in front of the Turkish army, hiding the action of the German army which will be conducted against Greece."

(Semi-official quarters according to United Press, said that Turkey's two-week-old accord of non-aggression with Bulgaria has been "nullified" becase Bulgaria is now "only a German province" and it was intimated that the accord soon would be repudiated to give Turkey complete freedom of action.)

Greece

Top war leaders of Britain and Greece conferred secretly in Athens today on topics which close observers said embraced expansion of British aid to Greece in the event German troops invade her from Bulgaria.

Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, and General Sir John G. Dill, chief of the imperial general staff, were cheered by Athenians on the streets, and newspapers expressed their welcome.

The crowd waiting at the hotel where the Greek Government gave an official luncheon broke the police cordon and cheered the smiling foreign secretary. He entered the hotel, then returned to the steps with Premier Alexander Korizis to acknowledge the continuing applause.

Having conferred until late Sunday with Korizis and King George II, they were secluded today with the king, Korizis, Generalissimo Alexander Papagos, and other Greek government and military leaders. They gave a banquet tonight at the British legation for the king and Korizis.

Besides steps which may be necessary as a result of Nazi troops massing along Bulgaria's Greek border, informed sources said the discussions concerned the Turkish position in the Balkan situation on the basis of talks Eden had in Ankara before flying to Athens.

Sees U. S. Minister

Eden also saw United States Minister Lincoln MacVeagh and the Turkish minister at the British le-

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gation.

King George is to receive the British officials at a luncheon tomorrow. The king lived in England for many years before he was called to the throne.

Eden, whose arrival Sunday was marked by an air alarms caused by the appearance of Italian bombers in the Athens area, was accorded a front-page greeting in English by the newspaper Asyrmatos.

"It is unnecessary for us Greeks to emphasize the value of the material and moral support England is giving us," it said. "We are happy to have an opportunity of showing our admiration and friendship to the distinguished representative of our mighty ally."

Yugoslavia

Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-markovic conferred at length with Regent Prince Paul after the premier hastened to Belgrade by plane from his home province.

Authoritative quarters said the talks concerned the possibility of Yugoslavia's joining the Axis and some declared she was on the verge of signing up.

Yugoslavia offers an even more feasible route than Bulgaria for German armies entering Greece.

Five warplanes, identified as British, flew high over a corner of Yugoslavia, apparently en route to Rumania's oil fields.

There were unconfirmed reports yesterday that fleets of British bombers swooped in on Rumania's German-controlled Ploesti oil fields, causing explosions and huge fires. Germany's strict control of Rumania made confirmation of such reports almost impossible.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria, more than ever, looked like a great German camp—an encampment of men with somewhere else to go.

Field Marshal Sigmund List, commander-in-chief of Adolf Hitler's Balkan armies, had moved his headquarters to Sofia. Seven divisions of Bulgaria's freshly mobilized army were massed at the Turkish frontier.

Advance guards of the German army reached the Greek frontier at four points early today.

Bulgaria's Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas were completely in Nazi hands. The latter is only 120 miles from the Bosporus gateway of the Black Sea and Istanbul.

British quarters expected the British minister, George V. Rendel, to ask for his mission's passports tomorrow, formally marking a break in diplomatic relations, presumably to be followed up by R. A. F. warplanes.

(In Berlin, the Nazi Party organ, Voelkischer Beobachter, reported Rendel had left Bulgaria. However, this appeared premature, on the basis of late dispatches from Sofia.)

NAZIS 'DISTRUST' FOE IN BALKANS

MAR 4—1941

Berlin Says Axis is Awaiting British Offensive; Charges Attempt to Occupy Syria

BERLIN, March [illegible] (AP)—Nazis, jubilant in claims of a diplomatic victory in the Balkans, apparently are steering their course carefully to avoid complications but await any British reaction to their latest success.

"The Axis is eagerly awaiting England's offensive," said Adolf Hitler's paper, the Voelkischer Beobachter.

The authoritative commentary, Dienst Aus Deutschland, explained Germany's concern with these words:

"Berlin with watchful distrust is following British plans in the Near East."

(Turkey is part of an avenue to the Near East.)

This commentary, which is in close touch with the German foreign office, recalled that the Axis had "expressed deep sympathy for the freedom of the Arabian world."

See Plot to Invade Syria

Alleged British efforts to occupy Syria, French Near East mandate, Dienst Aus Deutschland said, are "suspected as another attempt to erect a new front against Europe."

Authorized sources said that the troops sent into Bulgaria Saturday when that nation joined the three-power pact were not an occupation force controlling Bulgarian affairs but merely designed to protect Bulgarian interests against alleged British threats.

Informed quarters declared that the movement was accomplished without "disturbing" Greek frontiers. They also stressed the existence of the Bulgarian-Turkish non-aggression pact which in some quarters is viewed as a guarantee that Turkey is passive to the Bulgarian situation.

Say Eden's Efforts Failed

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt called the two-weeks-old Bulgarian-Turkish understanding the "forerunner of present events." Whether the newspaper meant that Turkey had given the Axis blanket approval for action in the Balkans remained unanswered.

Reports from Istanbul that a "high German official" is going to Ankara to confer with Turkish statesmen met the rejoinder here: "We have an ambassador there which obviates the necessity of sending other emissaries."

Many German commentators viewed the present tour of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden—he is now in Greece — as a lost cause. The press called Greece an "unhappy orphan of the storm" but only hinted that she might have to pay for having resisted Italy.

Superficially at least there has been no change in Greek-German relations. Berlin and Athens still are mutually represented by envoys in the two capitals.

ALL BULGARIAN ASSETS IN U. S. ARE FROZEN

MAR 4—1941

Order Signed By Roosevelt, Applies Only To Balkan Kingdom

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 3—President Roosevelt signed an order tonight freezing all Bulgarian assets in the United States.

In spite of strong intimations from the Treasury that the President might extend freezing orders to the other Axis nations or even to the entire world, the President's order pertained only to the little kingdom occupied by Germany during the week end.

The Treasury has been in favor of a general freezing order for some time, but has been opposed by the State Department on certain points.

German Commander Arrives in Sofia.

Belgrade, March 3 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Gen. Sigmund List, commander-in-chief of Germany's Balkan armies, was reported today to have installed headquarters in Sofia.

MAR 4—1941

These developments also followed as both Turkey and Greece were said to be rushing border preparations in the face of Nazi forces massed on Bulgaria's frontiers.

Turkey was said to have called up all naval reservists after having taken precautionary measures in the Dardanelles, with from three to seven divisions of Bulgaria's newly mobilized army massed near the Turkish frontier;

More warplanes, identified as British, flew over Yugoslavia, apparently toward Rumanian oil fields;

An under-cover Bulgarian Fascist movement came into the open with the arrival of the German forces into that country.

Turks Leaving Istanbul.

Dispatches from Turkey said that the Turkish general staff had been in secret session at Ankara throughout the day and that additional Turkish troops were moving out of Istanbul toward the Bulgarian frontier.

German troops continued to roll into Bulgaria from Rumania.

Bulgaria's Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas were completely in Nazi hands, and unconfirmed reports said that German submarines — assembled beforehand at the Rumanian naval port of Constanta—were in both Bulgarian harbors.

Burgas is only 120 miles from the Bosporus and Istanbul, Turkey's biggest city.

The British legation at Sofia was said to have completed arrangements to go to Istanbul and Britons there expected their Minister to Bulgaria, George W. Rendel, to break off diplomatic relations tomorrow.

Germans Reach Greek Border.

Sofia, March 3 (A. P.).—Reports filtering into Sofia from the provinces today said that the entire country was filling up with German troop units moving swiftly southward toward Greece and southeast toward Turkey.

The vanguard of these troops already has reached the Greek frontier—at one point only sixty-five miles from Salonika.

Sofia itself rapidly took on the aspect of a military camp, with hundreds of Nazi officers arriving hourly.

Members of local Fascist organizations, their hands upraised in the Nazi salute, headed for the German legation, which was surrounded by German armored trucks. Hundreds of shouting and cheering Bulgarian legionnaires paraded through the streets. Crowds taking a holiday promenade on this sixty-third anniversary of Bulgaria's independence watched the Fascist paraders.

On one of the main business streets some of these Fascists, singing an old Bulgarian song, "Down with Yugoslavia," were attacked by communist students one block from the royal palace. The police quickly quelled the outbreak and made numerous arrests.

Communists had been expected to demonstrate antagonism to the Nazi occupation. Communist and Peasant leaders last week exhorted their followers to resist invasion by propaganda and non-co-operation, but had cautioned against forceful opposition. Most of those leaders, however, either are in concentration camps or are hiding in the hills.

The appearance of the German troops brought to the surface an underground National Socialist movement in Bulgaria linked to the Macedonian terrorist organizations of former years, whose sympathizers still harbor dreams of a greater Bulgaria covering parts of Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania.

Oil Fields Reported Attacked.

Meanwhile unconfirmed reports from Negotin, Yugoslavia, near both the Rumanian and Bulgarian frontiers, that British warplanes had bombed the rich Rumanian oil field center at Ploesti, long occupied by German forces.

Reports in Negotin said heavy explosions had occurred in the Ploesti oil fields and that big fires had been started. These reports, noting that several fleets of unidentified planes had flown high over the town in the direction of the oil fields, attributed the explosions to British bombers. The British declined comment.

There was a report from Istanbul that Germany had asked Turkey to offer to mediate the European war during Mr. Eden's visit there but that Britain had refused to consider mediation when sounded out by Turkey. Berlin scoffed at the report.

Greece Faces Crisis.

The arrival of German mechanized forces at the Bulgarian towns of Slatograd, Melnik, Trigrad and Svilengrad, just short of the Greek frontier, was interpreted here as apparently bringing embattled Greece face to face with the alternative of suing for peace with Italy or calling for further British aid—in the form of land forces.

British bombers already are operating in Greece and the eastern Mediterranean within easy flying distance of Bulgaria and Rumania.

Two trainloads of Nazi infantrymen were said to have been dispatched from Plovdiv, Bulgaria's largest city, toward the Turkish frontier. Other units were said to be rolling into Plovdiv, which is 165 miles from the Dardanelles.

Air raid defense precautions went steadily ahead in Bulgaria and many citizens of Sofia, including Queen Ioanna, Crown Prince Simeon and Princess Marie Louise, left for the country.

King and Rendel Confer.

King Boris, after receiving Mr. Rendel on the steps of the palace, conferred with the British Minister for two hours last night. He was said to have told him that he had chosen the course which he believed best for his people. The King had confered with the German and Italian Ministers just before Mr. Rendel arrived.

Bulgaria's Unicameral Parliament approved Premier Bogdan Philov's action of taking the nation into the Axis alliance.

About a score of the 150 members voiced opposition on the oral vote and eighteen of them later filed objections on the ground that "Bulgaria's entry into the pact creates many eventualities and places Bulgaria in the danger of war."

With German soldiers swarming in the street outside, Philo told the Parliament that the "pressure of events" had forced Bulgaria to link herself to the Axis. He said Germany had promised to recognize Bulgarian friendship treaties with her neighbors and had taken cognizance of the recent Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression pact.

Loud applause greeted his statement that the signing of the pact would not jeopardize Bulgaria's friendship with Soviet Russia.

Today Bulgaria observes her Independence Day. It was on March 3, 1878, that Russia dictated the treaty of San Stefano which finally brought the Bulgars freedom from five centuries of Turkish rule.

Says Nazis Are Guests.

Berlin, March 3 (A. P.).—German troops entered Bulgaria as guests of the country, a spokesman declared today, and are in no sense an occupying force controlling Bulgarian affairs.

The spokesman said there was no comparison, for example, to the situation in occupied Denmark because Bulgaria, which signed the Axis partnership pact last Saturday, is in alliance with Germany and approved the presence of the troops.

Consequently, it was added, the British Minister in Sofia could remain undisturbed—if he did not mind seeing German soldiers from his window.

It was reported here that one diplomat in Bulgaria "got excited and ran to the border" but on recovering his nerve returned to his post. German sources refused to identify the diplomat.

There were no reports here of any British bombing of Bulgaria and German sources said that Bulgaria "isn't in the war."

Germans Are Informed.

The German public was told today the march of Nazi troops into Bulgaria was for "protection" against British moves to spread war into the Balkans, and

newspapers hinted that Greece, "unhappy orphan of the storm," might have to pay for fighting with Italy.

The belief was expressed in Berlin political circles that the German move increased the influence of the Reich in the Balkans to such an extent that any British effort to "disturb the peace" there would fail.

Typical of the press comment were statements that "England has lost another and almost her last toe-hold in Europe" and "Greece is without a friend on the Continent."

The opinion was expressed widely that Greece would "soon have to pay for her mistake"—the mistake in Nazi eyes of failing to perceive that English influence on the Continent is ended.

German Announcement.

A communique which gave the German people their first information their troops were in Bulgaria said last night:

"As protection against British measures in southeast Europe, which have become known, units of the German Army have marched into Bulgaria . . . with the agreement of the Bulgarian administration. The troops were cordially greeted by the Bulgarian public."

Germans said these "British measures" included threats to land soldiers in parts of Greece and alleged plots to blow up Sofia's water system.

"The Greeks' difficulty now," an unofficial German observer said last night, "is that they couldn't get rid of the English if they wanted to."

The authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said the presence of German troops in Bulgaria "will in no wise interfere" with Bulgaria's existing treaties with her neighbors and it added that "the attitude of befriended Bulgaria will be respected in every way."

King Boris III wired Adolf Hitler today that, in the entrance of Bulgaria into the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis, a new bond of friendship had been formed between the Bulgarian and German peoples.

The Japanese premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, cabled that he was happy "over the great German success in the Balkans."

SOFIA FASCISTS RAISE SHOUTS FOR LOST LAND

MAR 4—1941

Demand Territory Now Held By Greece, Albania And Yugoslavia

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 3—Reuters reported from Belgrade tonight it had reliably learned that Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, was received this morning by Yugoslavia's regent, Prince Paul, at the Prince's estate near the Austrian frontier.

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, March 3—An old nationalistic aim of a vastly bigger Bulgaria, to take in territory now held by Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania, was revived today by shouting native Fascists made bold by the presence of German troops rapidly filling the country and pouring to the Grecian and Turkish frontiers.

Singing "Down with Yugoslavia," groups of parading Fascists fought with Communist students in the streets within a block of the Royal Palace and police made many arrests in breaking up the riot.

There had been speculations that there would be a Communist uprising when the Nazis came in, but by grapevine Communist leaders had ordered their followers in advance to resist only by propaganda and passive non-cooperation.

Most Leaders Are Gone

Meantime, however, such leaders for the most part now are gone to concentration camps or hiding in the hills.

In Sofia there were significant parades other than that disrupted by fighting: Demonstrants sang the historic revisionist chants of the Macedonian terrorist organizations of bygone days, in celebration of the sixty-third anniversary of the projected—but never effective—treaty of San Stefano which theoretically established new frontiers for a mighty Bulgaria.

[Editor's Note—This treaty, ending the Russo-Turkish war, created a great vassal principality of Bulgaria, but other Balkan groups complained, so the entire treaty was redrafted a few months later at the Congress of Berlin.]

Cheers For Revision

Semi-uniformed students and other followers of Professor Tsankoff's National Socialist movement cheered revisionist speeches thunderously before the statue of the Czar Alexander, who had tried vainly to impose the treaty of San Stefano.

It was the Macedonian revolutionary organization IMRO—whose gunmen spread terror in southeastern Europe for many years—that for years helped keep alive demands for a greater Bulgaria.

There were unconfirmed rumors here that IMRO's leader, Ivan Mihailoff, had returned to the country after more than six years in exile.

The fact that Fascist groups now are publicly singing the Macedonian revolutionary songs despite a ban imposed by the Government led to speculation as to what is to happen to the Cabinet of Premier Bogdan Philoff.

On Greek Frontier

German troops already had reached the Greek frontier today at a point only sixty-five miles from Salonika and others were heading for the Turkish border.

During the day the United States Legation prepared two protests to the Bulgarian Government:

Over the refusal of the Bulgarian military to allow United States Minister George H. Earle to cross into Yugoslavia Saturday.

Over the arrest of Boris Yaneff, a Bulgarian subject and an employe of the Chicago *Daily News*, who was taken from home Friday and remains inexplicably missing.

U. S. Flag Reported Taken

The legation expressed particular concern that the arresting officers were reported to have taken an American flag from Yaneff's home "as evidence."

It also was announced here that the secretary of the United States military attache to Rumania, Col. John P. Ratay, had been sent to a concentration camp along with other Rumanian men and women with American and British connections.

Bulgaria, more than ever, looked like a great German camp—an encampment of men with somewhere else to go.

Field Marshal In Sofia

Field Marshal Sigmund List, commander in chief of Adolf Hitler's Balkan armies, moved his headquarters to Sofia. Seven divisions of Bulgaria's freshly mobilized army were massed at the Turkish frontier.

Advance guards of the German army reached the Greek frontier at four points early today.

Bulgaria's Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas were completely in Nazi hands. The latter is only 120 miles from the Bosporus gateway of the Black Sea and Istanbul.

British quarters expected the British Minister, George W. Rendel, to ask for his mission's passports tomorrow, formally marking a break in diplomatic relations, presumably to be followed up by R. A. F. warplanes.

Sees Bulgaria Battlefield.

The Turkish press unanimously predicted that Bulgaria soon would become a battlefield despite the efforts of King Boris to keep his little kingdom out of active participation on the German side.

The newspaper Ikdam, often called a mouthpiece of the Turkish Foreign Office, commented:

"At first, Bulgaria will not join Germany. Her army will have the duty of standing in front of the Turkish Army, hiding the action of the German Army which will be conducted against Greece.

"But this stage can only be brief because the British will bomb Bulgarian transport points, Bulgarians will die and then the Germans will press Bulgaria to declare war on England.

Turkish newspapers speculated on the attitude of Soviet Russia and the newspaper Tan observed that "we Turks are mostly interested" in Moscow's stand.

Fascism in Bulgaria was predicted by Yeni Sabah because, it said, "those who now show resentment are being imprisoned or killed. . . .

"His Majesty, the King, will find all this a little too noisy and will take a rest in a foreign country. . . . Internal politics will boil over, there will be looting, killing and massacre. Bulgaria is following the pattern of Rumania."

Dardanelles Mined by Turks; Navy Shuts Strategic Strait

MAR 4—1941

Special Permits Now Needed for All Vessels Passing Through—Ankara Calm as Nazis Push Close to Frontier.

Istanbul, March 3 (A. P.).—The Turkish Navy has mined all except a narrow channel in the strategic Dardanelles Strait, it was disclosed authoritatively today. The mining followed closing of the Dardanelles to all ships except those given special permits and employing Turkish naval pilots.

Turkish naval units also have been reported steaming toward the Dardanelles.

Ships seeking permission to pass through the strait, connecting the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara, must notify Turkish naval authorities by wireless six hours before the transit is to begin and give full identification.

Turkey was calm as German armies swarmed into Bulgaria. At least one small Nazi detachment was reported from Sofia to have reached the Bulgarian town of Svilengrad, almost on the three-nation frontier of Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria. Authoritative spokesmen said Turkey had taken "full defense precautions," but official sources remained silent on the question of mobilization.

The fleet units were said to have headed out of Istanbul at about the same time the order closing the strait was made public.

REGENT MEETS GERMAN ENVOY FOR PACT TALK

MAR 4—1941

Belgrade Is Reported on Verge of Following Bulgarian Move.

EARLY DECISION PREDICTED

Berlin Said to Have Stressed Strength of Nazi Forces Close to the Frontier.

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, March 3 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia, largest Power in the Balkans, was reported authoritatively today on the verge of signing alongside her neighbors in the Axis partnership pact.

Informed persons said the signing probably would come soon as a result of conferences between Prince Paul, Yugoslav Regent, and Viktor von Heeren, Nazi Minister to Belgrade. Previous signers are Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

[A Berlin radio broadcast heard last night in New York said Yugoslav Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic returned to Belgrade yesterday from his country estate and held an extremely lengthy conference with Prince Paul.]

Von Heeren was said to have informed the Regent that he talked last week with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop about "Yugoslavia's position in the Nazi plans for a new European order."

Then, these informants said, after discussing Yugoslavia's position in the light of recent developments in the Balkans, and alluding to German military strength near the Yugoslav borders, the German Minister asked what Yugoslavia's attitude was toward joining the pact.

No Definite Answer Yet.

Although no definite answer was given, the authoritative informants said, Von Heeren was assured such a development was likely to be favorably considered by the Government in the near future.

Military observers said Germany probably would press for a speedy decision to facilitate the movement of Germany troops and equipment through Yugoslavia as well as Bulgaria in the event of a Nazi thrust into Greece toward the Mediterranean. Yugoslavia's railroad and highway along the Vardar River Valley, it was said, would afford a direct route for a thrust at the Greek port of Salonika.

Expected in Berlin.

Berlin, March 3 (A. P.).—German press reports on Bulgaria's signing Saturday of the Rome-Berlin-Tokio pact said Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop gave an assurance that other States would fall into line. Observers here said this apparently was aimed at Yugoslavia.

Talks Begin in Rome.

Rome, March 3 (A. P.).—A Yugoslav delegation began talks today with Italian experts for a new trade arrangement between the two countries.

Boris Wires Hitler on Amity

Sees New Bulgar-German Link in Adhesion to Axis

BERLIN, March 3 (AP).—King Boris III wired to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler today that through the entrance of Bulgaria into the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis a new bond of friendship had been formed between the Bulgarian and German peoples.

The Japanes Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, cabled that he was happy "over the great German success in the Balkans."

30.24-7841

Gayda Says Britain Is Landing Troops in Force at Salonica

Fascist Editor Reports Heavy Mechanized Units Already at Greek Port; Asserts Foe's Threat Explains Axis Defense Moves in the Balkans

By The Associated Press

ROME, March 3.—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, asserted today that the British had been landing strong forces at the Greek port of Salonica. This was put forward in an apparent attempt to substantiate the Axis contention that German troops entered Bulgaria to prevent a British advance in that sector.

Remarking on the importance of the Mediterranean area to British war plans, Gayda said that was why the British had "concentrated in the Mediterranean . . . such imposing masses of armed forces and mechanized means, gathered from all parts of the empire and the United States, and so many plans of offensive and defensive action."

"Again in recent days," he added, "movements of British arms into various parts of the Mediterrancan and notable disembarkations in Salonica are noted. If England itself, which is using Greece as a base of offensive operations against Italy . . . desired to create an essential theater of war in the Mediterranean . . . it is natural that the Axis should react by opposing similar forces and plans."

London Says "No Comment"

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—Informed sources in London replied, "No comment," when asked today concerning the report published in Italy that British troops had been landed at Salonica.

GREEKS REPORT LARISA BOMBED

Charge Italians Attacked Quake Victims.

Athens, March 3 (A. P.).—The Greek Ministry of Home Security declared today that rescue work had to be suspended at Larisa during an hour-long Italian air raid yesterday on that earthquake stricken town.

"Enemy aviation, fully aware that on the previous day Larisa suffered terrific damage with quite a few casualties from an earthquake, and at a time when the ground was being shaken by continuing tremors and thousands of women and children were homeless, bombed the stricken town for a whole hour," the ministry said.

The bombings caused no additional casualties, a Greek spokesman said, because 90 per cent of the population had left the ruins of the town for nearby villages.

Seven dead and twenty-three injured have been taken from the earthquake debris.

Rome, March 3 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that Italian planes attacked enemy defense bases and troop concentrations on the Albanian front.

EDEN CONFERS IN SECRET WITH GREEK CHIEFS

Expansion Of British Aid In Event Of Nazi March Believed Discussed

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 3—Top war leaders of Britain and Greece conferred secretly here today on topics which close observers said embraced expansion of British aid to Greece in the event German troops invade her from Bulgaria.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and General Sir John G. Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, were cheered by Athenians and newspapers expressed their welcome.

Confer Behind Closed Doors

Having conferred until late yesterday with Premier Alexander Korizis and King George II, they were secluded today with the King, Korizis, Generalissimo Alexander Papagos and other Greek Government and military leaders.

Eden and Dill gave a banquet tonight at the British Legation for the King and Korizis.

The two British leaders were given ovations by Athenians on several public appearances during the day. The crowd waiting at the hotel where the Greek Government gave an official luncheon broke the police cordon and cheered the smiling Foreign Secretary. He entered the hotel, then returned to the steps with Korizis to acknowledge the continuing applause. He waved and bowed for several minutes to the throng.

Eden Sees U. S. Envoy

Besides steps which may be necessary as a result of Nazi troops massing along Bulgaria's Greek border, informed sources said the discussions concerned the Turkish position in the Balkan situation on the basis of talks Eden had in Ankara before flying here yesterday.

Eden also saw Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Minister, and the Turkish Minister at the British legation.

King To Receive Britons

King George is to receive the British officials at a luncheon tomorrow. The King lived in England for many years before he was called to the throne.

Eden, whose arrival yesterday was marked by an air alarm caused by the appearance of Italian bombers in the Athens area, was accorded a front-page greeting in English by the newspaper *Asyrmatos*.

Happy To Show Admiration

"It is unnecessary for us Greeks to emphasize the value of the material and moral support England is giving us," it said. "We are happy to have an opportunity of showing our admiration and friendship to the distinguished representative of our mighty ally."

Headquarters of British forces in Greece said today that at Italian-held

Berati, Albania, airdrome, hangars and other buildings were bombed squarely yesterday and fires started which were visible fifty miles away. It said three grounded Italian planes were believed to have been damaged.

Larissa Bombers Shot Down

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Tuesday*, March 4—Five Italian bombers which attacked the earthquake-stricken city of Larisa yesterday for the second time since Saturday's disaster were shot down, the Ministry of Home Security announced today.

Tremors still were felt by rescue workers when the raiders arrived and began bombing. A few casualties resulted.

The communique did not state how the planes were brought down, whether by fighters or anti-aircraft defenses.

LONDON, MAR 3-(AP)-ALTHOUGH ADOLF HITLER SENT SOME 500 OR 600 PLANES TO SUPPORT HIS ARMIES IN RUMANIA AND BULGARIA, THE GREATER PART OF THE LUFTWAFFE STILL IS IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AWAITING A CHANCE TO STRIKE AT BRITAIN, THE AVIATION CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION (CAPS) SAID TODAY.

HE ADDED THAT COMPARATIVELY FEW TROOP-CARRYING TRANSPORT PLANES HAD BEEN SENT TO ITALY TO TAKE MEN TO TRIPOLI AND THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE GERMAN FORCES NOW OPERATING IN NORTH AFRICA UNDOUBTEDLY WERE TRANSPORTED BY SEA FROM ITALY.

HE ASSERTED THAT SOME OF 300 TO 400 GERMAN PLANES SENT TO BASES IN SICILY ALREADY HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

B7140PES

UNDATED TURKISH MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TURKEY IS EQUIPPED TO HURL A WELL-TRAINED, MODERNIZED ARMY OF 1,000,000 MEN INTO EUROPE'S SPREADING WAR, BACKED BY A POTENTIAL RESERVE OF 7,000,000, INCLUDING WOMEN AND A SMALL BUT NEW AIR FORCE SUPPLIED IN PART WITH AMERICAN AIRPLANES.

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN IN THE COUNTRY BETWEEN 16 AND 60 IS SUBJECT TO CALL FOR MILITARY SERVICE. WOMEN WERE INCLUDED IN CONSCRIPTION LAWS WHEN THEY WERE EMANCIPATED FROM THE HAREM IN THE GROWTH OF MODERN TURKEY UNDER THE LATE KEMAL ATATURK.

THE NAVY IS SMALL AND FOR SOME TIME HAS BEEN UNDERGOING REORGANIZATION, WITH ALL VESSELS OF ANY FIGHTING VALUE BEING TAKEN IN HAND FOR REFIT. AVAILABLE STATISTICS SHOW THE FLEET TO INCLUDE THE 23,100-TON BATTLE CRUISER YAVUZ, FORMERLY THE GERMAN GOEBEN, LAUNCHED IN 1911 AND ARMED WITH TEN 11-INCH GUNS; THE CRUISERS HAMIDIYE, 3,830 TONS, AND MECIDIYE, 3,300 TONS, BOTH BUILT IN 1903, AND A SCORE OR MORE DESTROYERS, SUBMARINES, GUNBOATS, MINESWEEPERS AND TORPEDO BOATS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY LINE THE BANKS OF THE DARDANELLES, STRATEGIC WATERWAY LINK BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS, WHICH TURKEY NOW HAS MINED AND CLOSED TO RESTRICTED TRAFFIC.

THE RE-FORTIFICATION OF THE DARDANELLES AND THE ACCENT ON MECHANIZATION WERE THE RESULTS OF ATATURK'S DRIVING GENIUS. ANOTHER RESULT WAS THE BEGINNING OF A MODERN AIR FORCE IN 1937. TURKEY'S GOAL OF 1,000 PLANES WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN JUST ABOUT REACHED WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT IN SEPTEMBER, 1939. SINCE THEN, HOWEVER, DELIVERY OF ANY GREAT NUMBER OF FOREIGN-MANUFACTURED PLANES HA BEEN HAMPERED BY WORLD-WIDE DEMANDS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL INCLUDES 25-YEAR-OLD MRS. KEMAL ESINER, WHO BEFORE HER MARRIAGE WAS LIEUT. SABIHA GUEKCHEN, ADOPTED DAUGHTER OF ATATURK AND THE ONLY WOMAN OFFICER IN THE TURKISH AIR CORPS. SHE HOLDS HIGH AVIATION AWARDS FOR ACTIVE COMBAT DUTY AGAINST KURDISH REBELS IN 1937. HER HUSBAND, CAPTAIN ESINER, IS A WELL KNOWN AVIATOR IN TURKEY.

ATATURK LAUNCHED A 5-YEAR $170,000,000 "ARM FOR PEACE" PROGRAM IN 1938 BEFORE HIS DEATH. BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WITH WHOM TURKEY HAS MUTUAL-AID PACTS, AND GERMANY, HER WORLD WAR ALLY, AIDED IN THE REARMAMENT.

THE ALLIES GRANTED $100,000,000 FOR ARMS PURCHASES UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS, AND GERMANY GAVE TURKEY $60,000,000 IN CREDITS, MOST OF WHIC WAS FOR ARMS BEFORE THE PRESENT WAR.

THE TURK IS A GOOD SOLDIER. HE PROVED IT DURING THE WORLD WAR IN ROUTING BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ATTEMPTING TO STRIKE INLAND AT GALLIPOLI AND IN THE EJECTION OF THE GREEKS AFTER THE WAR.

ATATURK, WHO MADE NO SECRET OF HIS DISLIKE OF GERMANY DURING THE WORLD WAR ALLEGIANCE, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR TURKEY PICKING BRITAIN AND FRANCE AS ALLIES AT THE OUTBREAK OF THIS WAR.

THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE, WHICH MEANT THE IMMOBILIZATION OF 500,000 FRENCH TROOPS IN SYRIA, SERIOUSLY WEAKENED TURKEY'S POTENTIAL RESERVES IN ANY NEAR-EASTERN OR BALKAN CONFLICT. BUT BRITAIN HAS BUILT UP A SIZEABLE AFRICAN ARMY WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL CROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN TO TURKISH AND GREEK BASES, SHOULD EITHER NATION GIVE THE SIGNAL.

SOME MILITARY OBSERVERS DO NOT BELIEVE TURKEY IS EQUIPPED FOR ANY OFFENSIVE WAR, AND THERE IS NOTHING TO INDICATE TURKEY WILL ENTER THE

30.24-7843

30.24-7843

WAR UNLESS NAZI OR BULGARIAN TROOPS TAMPER WITH HER FRONTIER. ANY GERMAN PENETRATION OF NEXT-DOOR GREECE, HOWEVER, MIGHT BRING HER INTO THE CONFLICT.

M1217PES

R. A. F. Pounds Docks at Brest

Reports Sticks of Bombs Straddled Dock Where German Cruiser Was Tied.

London, March 3 (A. P.).—British bombers attacking Brest yesterday reported that sticks of bombs were seen to straddle docks at which a German cruiser of the Admiral Hipper class was berthed, while other raiders torpedoed a 2,000-ton vessel in an enemy supply convoy in the North Sea, the Air Ministry said today.

Authoritative persons said the Hipper class cruiser was the same vessel the R. A. F. reported attacking last week at Brest.

Vessels in the Hipper class are 10,000-ton craft, all five of them being built between 1937 and 1939.

Other planes attacked the seaplane base at List, in the Kiel region of Germany, and also bombed shipping off the Dutch islands, the Air Ministry said.

Two R. A. F. bombers were reported lost.

Raid Is Described.

Describing the Brest raid, the communique said:

"Sticks of bombs were observed to straddle docks at which a cruiser of the Hipper class was berthed. Several direct hits were observed on docks and on buildings and two large explosions were heard just after leaving the target."

The convoy attacked was said to have been creeping down the coast with supplies for invasion bases closer to England.

German-occupied naval and submarine bases in France and Nazi-occupied airdromes also were said to have been attacked last night.

42d Attack on Brest.

It was the R. A. F.'s forty-second raid on Brest and it was the first time the British had operated there in four days, after hammering it for four consecutive nights the latter part of February.

British raiders were active over a wide area during the week end, attacking German and Dutch coastal points and smashing at the Rhineland city of Cologne in assaults which officials in London said left a multitude of fires.

One pilot, returning from the three-hour raid on Cologne, said the flames were so intense that it was like "flying out of a sunset" when he flew away.

German raiders subjected England to light and scattered attacks last night, the British announced, although some houses were damaged and a small number of casualties caused in a town in the southwest. London had one short alert last night.

Bombs were said to have fallen in East Anglia and some activity over east and south England also was reported.

A raiding bomber was shot down off the east coast during scattered daylight raiding yesterday, the Government said. Some bombs were said to have dropped in north Scotland and in East Anglia.

Nazis Atack Two Ports.

Berlin, March 3 (A. P.).—Two British channel ports and war-essential objectives in London were attacked by individual combat planes last night, despite unfavorable weather, the German High Command said today. The harbors were not identified.

Four British planes were reported shot down in the last twenty-four hours.

DNB, the official German news agency, said English planes unsuccessfully attacked German merchant ships in the North Sea. Anti-aircraft fire from protecting ships was said to have brought down one plane and part of its crew was declared captured.

The High Command acknowledged raids in the Cologne region, saying a number of civilians were killed and wounded and some homes destroyed, but adding that "damage to military objectives and defense industries was insignificant."

Nazis Claim 21,000 Tons.

Berlin, March 3 (A. P.).—The German High Command asserted today that three vessels totaling 21,000 tons had been sunk by Nazi submarines and planes and that two other vessels were damaged badly, all presumably yesterday.

The daily war bulletin said a submarine reported sinking a 9,000-ton tanker, while the air force was said to have sunk a 2,000-ton vessel off the St. George Channel, between the Irish Sea and the Atlantic, and a 10,000-ton merchantman west of the Hebrides.

ITALIANS TORPEDO TWO SUBMARINES

Rome Reports Engagement in Mediterranean

Rome, March 3 (A. P.).—Italian torpedo boats sank two enemy submarines in the Mediterranean, the Italian High Command reported today, and added that an Italian submarine sank three steamships totaling 20,000 tons in the Atlantic.

The daily war bulletin also said two enemy naval units had been hit by torpedoes and another hit by a medium caliber bomb in violent actions which developed during the tussle around the island of Castelrosso last week.

NAZIS SPRING 'CHANDELIER FLARE' IN RAID

New Type Bursts More Brilliantly When Hit By Defense Guns

Used For First Time In Heavy Attack On England And Wales

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, March 3—A four-motored German bomber crashed tonight near Rosslare on the Irish southeast coast. One crewman was killed and the four others were interned.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, March 4—German raiders, employing a new "chandelier flare" which bursts into additional brilliancy when struck by anti-aircraft shells, heavily attacked northeast England and a town in South Wales overnight.

Meanwhile, in the give-and-take air warfare, British bombers made their second successive night sweep over the French "invasion" coast. (In Berlin, British bombers also were reported over western Germany.)

The British, describing the new flare used over East Anglia, said it consisted of a main orange section which appeared to be strung on a cable of white lights extending below and above the main flare.

Flare Bursts Into Bits

It remained stationary for a quarter of an hour. Then British anti-aircraft guns fired and the flare burst into thousands of smaller lights which, the press association said, had a "brilliant effect."

The German attackers concentrated on a South Wales town, where fire and high-explosive bombs were dropped, and a northeast English town which underwent bombings by waves of planes. Details of the damage were not yet available.

London, the southeast corner; West Midlands, East Anglia and southeast Scotland also were under attack.

Incendiaries Snuffed

Fire watchers pounced on incendiaries during the three hours of light raiding of London. Heavy gunfire was heard soon after the alert, but subsided later, indicating that night fighters had gone up to challenge.

Early reports said casualties were "fairly heavy" in the Welsh town where the greatest number of incendiaries yet dropped were scattered recklessly over wide areas."

Fires which sprang up in churches, garages, shops and houses in the poorer sections taxed the squads of firemen, who required assistance of householders in controlling blazes.

Plane Shot Down

One plane was believed brought down at the height of the raid by the heavy anti-aircraft barrage.

At one northeast town, fifty incendiaries were reported dropped on a farm without damage, while in another a group of raiders was said to have been dispersed by anti-aircraft fire.

A few blazes started by fire bombs were controlled.

Southeast Scotland had its first air raid of this year, and bombers also appeared over the east coast of Scotland.

Nazi Defenses Cut Loose

In the R. A. F. raids searchlights, star shells and tracer bullets sent up by German defenses at the occupied ports provided a spectacle for watchers from the English side of the Channel.

While the R. A. F. waged its offensive, sirens in London signaled the approach of German raiders.

The British attack was a follow-up of last night's, which concentrated on Brest. There, the Air Ministry reported, sticks of bombs were poured on a German cruiser of the Hipper class.

Cruiser Believed Raider

Again, as in previous assaults aimed at the cruiser—a suspected commerce raider—returning pilots reported that they almost certainly had damaged the warship, whether by a direct hit or near explosions.

The docks, it was stated, were heavily hit and fires were set raging. The Calais and Rotterdam docks also were bombed in the night.

The over-night sweep was a continuation of a wide-spread offensive over German territory on Sunday and yesterday during which, the Ministry announced, a 2,000-ton vessel was torpedoed amidships in an assault on a German convoy in the North Sea.

Convoys Attacked

One commentator suggested that a possible explanation of London's recent relative immunity from air raids was the German air force's increasing ttacks on convoy and on British ports.

This, he added, was "a notable if only a temporary change" in Nazi policy; adding that a scheme of close cooperation between the *Luftwaffe* and a new fleet of submarines was "being brought into operation in an effort to starve this country into submission."

The sinking of the trawler Ouse was announced by the Admiralty tonight. There were no details.

REICH CIVILIAN DEATHS CITED

Nazi Bombing of Cardigan and Newcastle Is Reported

BERLIN, Tuesday, March 4 (AP)—Three civilians were killed by bombs dropped last night by British raiders over Western Germany, and two of the bombers were shot down, informed Germans said today.

The places bombed were not identified, but authorized sources said the attacks were "exclusively against the civilian population."

Cardigan, South Wales seaport, and Newcastle in Northeast England, were said to have been targets of German attacks on Britain overnight.

The attacks were described as blows at important British supply centers. Weather was said to have been favorable for the night operations, and fliers reportedly observed direct hits. One direct bomb hit was said to have sunk a 3,000-ton merchant ship.

German planes were reported to have attacked an airport in Manston, Southeast England, with "noteworthy results" during daylight yesterday. Hangars were bombed, it was added, and two British planes were shot down.

Nazis Report Netherlanders Killed

AMSTERDAM, March 3 (Via Berlin) (AP)—German press authorities said today that ten persons were killed and twenty-eight injured by British bombs loosed upon the Netherlands during the week-end.

Fatalities, it was added, included nine at The Hague, where it was stated that scores of houses in the center of the city were demolished or damaged.

LONDON, MARCH 4-(TUESDAY(-AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBED TARGETS IN THE INDUSTRIAL RHINELAND IN WESTERN GERMANY DURING THE NIGHT, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

M157AES

British Closing In on Cheren

Cairo Reports Advance on Important City in Eritrea—Free French Take Cufra in Libya.

Cairo, March 3 (A. P.).—British troops who broke through a guarded mountain pass from the north sought today to close in on Cheren—Eritrean strong point—in an effort to wrest another colony from the East African empire Italy rounded out with the conquest of Ethiopia five years ago.

As this column and another in the mountains west of the fiercely defended town put on pressure from two sides, the Free French headquarters in London announced last night the capture of Cufra in the Libyan desert. De Gaullist troops from Chad and the Cameroons were said to have taken 1,000 prisoners there. The Cufra region consists of a group of oases in an area roughly as large as the State of Ohio and is in southeastern Libya.

With eastern Libya almost wholly in British hands, British African forces claiming control of Italian Somaliland, columns driving into Ethiopia, and a British nutcracker on Cheren, forty-two miles from the Eritrean capital of Asmara, observers here said Premier Mussolini's East African empire seemed toppling. They predicted it would fall, whether through military action or exhaustion by blockade, in much less than the nine months it took Mussolini's army to conquer Ethiopia.

British sources said more than 15,000 Italian soldiers had been taken prisoner during the first six weeks of the East African campaign, and estimated the Italian strength in East Africa at the start of the war as more than 200,000 men—6,000 of them Italians and the rest natives.

A General Headquarters communique yesterday said armed Ethiopians "inflicted considerable losses" on Italian garrisons in the Gojjam district of Ethiopia, where British forces are pushing toward Gondar. The communique added that "signs are apparent of further withdrawal of Italian posts in this region."

British forces were said to be mopping up in Italian Somaliland, with its capital Mogadiscio and the important town of Bardera in British hands. Italians who did not escape into Ethiopia were said to be surrendering in hundreds daily, with nearly 10,000 already taken prisoner.

The Italian Air Force in Eritrea has been grounded as a result of its hammering by British planes, according to the Air Ministry News Service. It reported that one British squadron destroyed seventy-six Italian planes in air battles and raids on hangars.

Report Somaliland Success.

With British in East Africa, March 3 (A. P.).—A British communique reported today the occupation of Villaggio Duca Degli Abruzzi, described as an important agricultural center eighty miles north of Mogadiscio, the capital of Italian Somaliland, which fell to British forces last week.

The newly occupied community is located on a railway from Mogadiscio.

Claim Success, Admit Failure.

Rome, March 3 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that British armored car units attempting to approach the Italian garrison at Giarabub were driven back, but acknowledged that enemy forces overpowered Italian defenders of the Cufra Oases district.

Both Giarabub and the Cufra are in eastern Libya.

The Italian war bulletin said the Cufra garrison was small and had been attacked repeatedly for a month by "preponderant forces."

In North Africa, German planes were reported to have attacked port installations at Tobruk and masses of troops and columns of mechanized equipment near Agedabia, southwest of Bengasi.

German fighter planes shot down a plane of the British Hurricane type in an air fight over the island of Malta, the daily war bulletin said.

NEW SOMALI TOWN SEIZED BY BRITISH

Farm Center 80 Miles North of Mogadiscio Occupied as Push Up Coast Is Speeded

R. A. F. POUNDING CHEREN

Italians in Eritrea 'Grounded' —Germans Report Second Clash in Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, March 3 (AP)—British imperial forces, pursuing their clean-up in Italian Somaliland, have struck on eighty miles northeast of Mogadiscio, along the coast of the Indian Ocean, to occupy Villagio Duca degli Abruzzi, Middle Eastern headquarters announced here today.

The town—literally the village of the Duke of Abruzzi—is on the rail route from Mogadiscio, the captured Somaliland capital and principal port, and is an agricultural center.

In Italian Eritrea, where the British were declared to have smashed through a guarded mountain pass protecting the strategically important town of Cheren, Royal Air Force bombers were said to have attacked the Fascist positions, while South African fliers machine-gunned Italian gun emplacements and troop concentrations.

In Libya and Ethiopia there was no change in the situation, the British Command here said.

The Italian Air Force in Eritrea has been "grounded" as a result of its hammering by British planes, according to an R. A. F. account issued by the Air Ministry news service. Reporting that one British squadron destroyed seventy-six Italian planes in air battles and raids on hangars, the account said:

"Burned wrecks strewn over a dozen Italian airdromes and tangled remains of aircraft lying in ruins over the Eritrean brush tell better than words of the havoc this squadron has wrought with much of the vaunted might of the Italian Air Force.

"Hours of patrolling over enemy territory, ending in numerous log entries of 'No enemy aircraft seen,' show clearly just how much the Italians have been affected by this loss of aircraft in recent weeks."

At Burye, Ethiopia, "large fires with heavy explosions" were said to have resulted from bombardment of military targets.

SAYS DEFENSE FORCE HAD HELD OUT FOR MONTH

Escape Of Some Fascists And Their Reentry Into Other Lines Claimed

British In Somaliland Capture Town On Indian Ocean Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 3—Clashes between German and British scouting troops in Italian Libya were reported tonight by authorized sources which said the Germans took a number of prisoners and captured one armored car.

This was the second encounter reported between Germans and the British in North Africa.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 3—The Italians conceded today the loss of the garrison which has defended the Cufra oasis district of eastern Libya, and its capture apparently left the isolated Fort of Giarabub as the last Fascist position in the Cyrenaican Desert.

Cufra's defenders, said the high command, had been under siege for a month and, "facing renewed attacks by preponderant forces," were "overpowered by the enemy."

Some were declared to have escaped and reentered other Italian lines. A British armored-car attack toward Giarabub was said to have been put to flight.

Bombers Raid Tobruk

In the Libyan theater also, it was added, German bombers continued their action against the British, with raids on Tobruk and "masses of troop columns" near Agedabia, which lies southwest of the British-captured town of Bengasi.

[The phrase "masses of troops" suggested an important British movement on toward Tripoli, in western Libya—a movement not mentioned in any recent British account.]

In a special communique the Italian high command claimed its forces had killed or captured a large number of 300 British soldiers who seized the Italian Island of Castelrosso, off the Turkish coast, and damaged British war craft seeking to withdraw the troops last week.

Warship Torpedoed

An Italian motorboat was said to have struck a British warship with a torpedo and an Italian destroyer to have launched three torpedoes at close range at a British cruiser, causing an explosion aboard. A bomb hit was claimed on a third British ship.

The sinking of two British submarines in the Mediterranean—time and place not stated—also was announced, along with destruction in the Atlantic of three British steamers aggregating 20,000 tons.

Reporting long-continued Axis air attacks on the fortified British Mediterranean Island of Malta, the newspaper *La Tribuna* said the anti-aircraft defenses at Malta, the principal city, were now stronger than ever. It spoke of "new land floating batteries . . . new defensive means. . . ."

British Troops At Salonika?

On the diplomatic side, the authoritative Fascist journalist Virginio Gayda, apparently seeking to sustain the Axis contention that German troops entered Bulgaria to prevent a British advance in that sector, asserted the British had been landing strong forces in Salonika, Greece.

At home, Count Cesare Marie de Vecchi, who resigned the governorship of the Dodecanese Islands in a December shakeup, has been taken into the Foreign Ministry.

The official gazette announced his appointment today simultaneously with official confirmation of the assignment of Gen. Ettore Basticoi to succeed him in the Dodecanese.

SAY BRITISH LOST HEAVILY AT ISLAND

Italians Claim Enemy Had Almost 300 Casualties.

Rome, March 3 (A. P.).—Italy claimed today to have killed or captured a large part of 300 men of the Fiftieth British Assault Battalion which, a communique said, was the landing force which seized the Italian island of Castelrosso off the Turkish coast and held it for three days last week.

A special communique detailing action from February 25 to February 28, said Italian heavy bombs hit one of five ships from which the British troops disembarked last Tuesday.

After a two-day wait because of rough weather, it said, the Italians returned with a flotilla of light warships and armored motorboats to land a force of sailors, soldiers and Black Shirts under cover of naval guns and air bombers.

This force freed the captured Italian garrison the same day, the communique continued, and took some prisoners. It then related this succession of events:

The British began to take off all troops from the tiny island under cover of superior sea forces. Italian naval units closed in to harass the operation and one armed motor boat got close enough to shoot two torpedoes at a British light warship. One found its mark, the communique said. It declared an Italian destroyer also launched three torpedoes at close range at a cruiser and an explosion followed. After half an hour of fighting, it asserted, the Italians were "masters of the situation."

Small groups of Fascist land forces, fighting independently, were said to have taken more British prisoners together with a British flag and a large quantity of material.

The British reported taking this small island off the Turkish coast last week and then said they abandoned it after the troops "accomplished their object."

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U. S. to Protest To Bulgaria on Earle, Yaneff

Minister Not Permitted to Cross Border; Employee of Chicago Paper Held

SOFIA, March 3 (AP).—The American Legation prepared two protests to the Bulgarian government today.

One concerned the arrest of a Bulgarian subject, Boris Yaneff, an employee of "The Chicago Daily News," who was taken from his home at dawn Friday and still is missing. The Legation took special exception to the reported seizure of an American flag, which the arresting officers were said to have taken from Yaneff's home "as evidence."

The second protest is against the refusal of the Bulgarian military to permit American Minister George H. Earle to cross the frontier into Yugoslavia on Saturday.

The Legation announced also that the secretary of the American Military Attache in Rumania, Col. John P. Ratay, had been sent to a concentration camp by Rumanian authorities in a roundup of Rumanian men and women with British connections.

Hull Calls Earle Incident Closed

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull indicated today that American Minister George H. Earle's recent bottle-throwing altercation in a Sofia restaurant was considered a "closed incident" by the State Department.

Asked at his press conference whether the department regarded the matter closed, Mr. Hull said he had heard nothing to the contrary.

The incident followed a request by Mr. Earle that the orchestra play "Tipperary."

Mr. Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania, said an unidentified man protested and hit him on the arm with a bottle, whereupon he retaliated in kind, injuring the man.

Later Dr. Karl Becker, who identified himself as a German business man in Sofia, said he was the other principal and that he had given his attorney information for legal action against Earle.

Women May Help Fire Big Guns

London, March 3 (A. P.).—The hand that rocks the cradle soon may guide the guns that rock Britain's skies.

Lady Carlisle, chief commandant of the Auxiliary Territorial Service which includes 35,000 voluntary women war workers, said the Government was looking favorably at A. T. S. operation of anti-aircraft instruments.

"They say women's smaller hands may be better adapted to operating these delicate instruments than men," she said.

The work would be on predictors, which help anti-aircraft guns find bombers over Britain.

WINANT SIZES UP AID

Tells British U. S. Is Sending More and More Daily.

London, March 3 (A. P.).—John G. Winant, new United States Ambassador to Britain, told a press conference today that American aid to Britain was increasing daily and predicted that the German contention that this help would come too late would prove to be wrong.

The Ambassador said he had an appointment to see Prime Minister Churchill this week and hoped to meet other members of the British Government shortly.

Censor Lets Out News Of British Blizzard

London, March 3 (A. P.).—The censor permitted publication today that northern England had its worst snowstorm since 1888 during the third week of February.

The snow fell for fifty hours from North Yorkshire to the Scottish border, in some places piling up to four feet on the level, with drifts mounting to ten feet. Some trains were stalled, a few as long as thirty-six hours.

Britain Fixes Coffee Price.

London, March 3 (A. P.).—The Food Ministry fixed the price of coffee today at not more than two shillings, eight pence (about 54 cents) a pound.

Donovan Reaches London on Tour

London, March 3 (A. P.).—Col. William J. Donovan, unofficial American observer who has been touring Europe and the Middle East, arrived in London today.

British Trawler Sunk

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—The sinking of the trawler Ouse was announced by the Admiralty tonight. There were no details.

IRELAND TO RATION TEA

Action To Become Effective Early Next Month

Dublin, March 3 (AP)—Tea will be rationed in Ireland beginning April 5, on the basis of two ounces weekly for each adult and one ounce for each child.

In Britain, adults and children alike get two ounces a week.

Italy Bars Reports On Any Axis Troops

Rome, March 3 (A. P.).—The ban which prohibits the foreign press from telling of Italian troop movements was enlarged today to include German and other Axis troops.

Foreign correspondents were told they would be forbidden to send such news even when printed in Italian papers from Italian correspondents abroad, as a result of stories relayed from Rome yesterday.

SOVIET OIL OUTPUT UP

Reports Production Quota Has Been Exceeded.

Moscow, March 3 (A. P.).—The commissariat of the oil industry announced today that in the first two months of 1941 the oil quota had been exceeded and that production continued to increase under a program calling for a year's total output of 38,000,000 tons.

Oil tankers were said already to be plying between the Caspian Sea ports of Baku and Astrakhan, opening service in the northern Caspian Sea a month earlier than in 1940.

British Barrage Balloon Halts Power in Helsinki

By The Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Finland, March 3—Elevators and trolleys halted, lights went out and the radio went dead tonight in this Finnish capital.

The confusion lasted for about twenty minutes until it was discovered that a British barrage balloon, which had floated across Europe, had been fouled in power lines.

Two Paris Bankers Arrested by Nazis

Vichy, March 3 (A. P.).—Two Paris directors of the French Bank Credit Lyonnais, M. Vardier and M. Eschiners, have been arrested by the German authorities, it was learned today. The reason was not announced.

Nazi Freighter Makes South Atlantic Run

Lech Arrives At Rio De Janeiro From Bordeaux With Merchandise And Airplane

Rio de Janeiro, March 3 (AP)—The 3,290-ton German freighter Lech, thirty-one days out of Bordeaux, docked here today loaded with merchandise and an airplane for the Condor Airlines.

The Lech, the first German vessel to run the South Atlantic blockade

Nazi Skipper Runs Blockade, Takes Cargo To South America

Now He'll Stay In Rio Until War Is Over, Which He's Sure Will Be Very Soon

[By the Associated Press]

Rio De Janeiro, March 3—Capt. Friedrich Brinkmann, of the blockade-running German freighter Lech, said today his vessel would remain here until the end of the war "which I think will be very soon."

The master of the 3,290-ton ship, first to get through the British blockade of the South Atlantic from Europe, invited newspaper men aboard ship after docking here today.

Speaking good English mixed with North American slang picked up during his pre-war voyages on North German Lloyd liners plying to New York, Brinkmann said the Lech carried no arms.

"During the whole trip we did not sight any British vessel, warship or merchant ship," he continued.

"The only occurrences worthy of note were meetings at various points with a German ship and our famous long-range bombers.

"All Germans believe the war will end this year," he added.

Brinkmann said the Lech carried one airplane and medical and chemical products for Brazil, "proving that Germany delivers the goods."

While Brinkmann said only that the ship sailed "out of a European port under German sovereignty," other informants said the point of departure was Bordeaux, France.

outward bound since the beginning of the war, was flying the swastika and was camouflaged, but apparently was without defensive armament.

Indo-China Peace Not Certain

Japanese Emperor and Matsuoka Said to Be Discussing Proposal Given French.

Tokio, March 3 (A. P.).—Emperor Hirohito received Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka today and heard a report on diplomatic events which Domei, the Japanese news agency, said presumably concerned the Thailand-French Indo-China peace conference being held under Japanese mediation.

From the parley itself, there were no reports of developments and the Tokio press confined itself to cautious predictions on the outcome of the negotiations.

Asahi was optimistic and called the French response to the latest proposal of peace terms "elastic," while Yomiuri expressed belief it is "still too early to be optimistic" and added that the French reply could not be accepted by Japan and Thailand.

Previously, the Japanese mediators were said to have proposed cession of parts of Laos and a section of Cambodia by Indo-China to Thailand and the French were understood to have agreed, at least in principle. No concessions by Thailand have been mentioned.

The Cabinet information bureau said the Foreign Office had no official information regarding the areas Vichy was willing to cede but the newspaper Nichi Nichi, under a Vichy date line, said France would hand over these districts:

All of Luangprabang, on the upper Mekong River; all of Pakse, lower down the river, and both in Laos State; all of Siemreap and the greater part of Battambang in northwestern Cambodia.

Concessions Are Made.

Vichy, March 3 (A. P.).—Official French informants acknowledged today that important territorial concessions had been made to Thailand in behalf of French Indo-China at the demand of the Japanese, but denied that Tokio's terms had been accepted entirely.

Specifically, they denied that the whole of three Indo-Chinese provinces and the greater part of two others had been yielded. Just what had been yielded was not disclosed, although one official stated that the concessions were large. He added that "we yielded to Japan, not Thailand."

Some unofficial observers thought it perhaps boiled down to this: That France had agreed to cede strips of upper and lower Laos on the right bank of the Mekong River opposite Luang Prabang and Pakse, but that the left banks of these areas remained at issue. It was believed, too, that some part of Cambodia had been offered but that there still was disagreement over some concessions in the region of Lake Tonle Sap.

Menzies Warns His People.

London, March 3 (A. P.).—Prime Minister R. G. Menzies of Australia appealed to his countrymen today not to "drift willy-nilly" into the attitude that conflict with Japan was inevitable.

Addressing a luncheon here he said that merely because Japan had made an agreement with the Axis the Australians should not drift into "an atmosphere in relation to Japan which is at least dubious and might quite frankly be dangerous."

"Do not let us become victims of that most pernicious of habits—the habit of believing that a possible conflict becomes inevitable," the Prime Minister said.

"We are aiming at getting nearer (more friendly) to Japan. We are not aiming at sitting suspiciously in our corner. And, because we are realists, we have pursued a policy of local defense which is directed at enabling us to resist with our own forces any attack by any aggressor."

THIRD OFFER IS SUBMITTED BY JAPANESE

Proposal Drops Siam's Demand For Mekong River Bridgehead

Vichy Accepts Latest Terms Except For Few Minor Details

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Tuesday, March 4. The newspaper Shanpao reported that shore watchers near Foochow yesterday sighted one hundred southbound Japanese "warships and other ships."

There was no confirmation from other sources.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, March 3—Japanese circles said Tokyo sent a third proposal for settlement of the Indo-Chinese-Thailand border dispute which French Ministers tonight accepted save for a few minor details.

The proposal agreed substantially to modifications the Ministers asked for when Tokyo made its "final offer" February 28, it was said. The new terms dropped previous requests for Thai bridgeheads on the French side of the Mekong river at Luangprabang and Pakse, and a Thai frontier extending to Lake Tonle Sap.

Petain, Leahy Confer

Foreign circles were inclined to attach great importance to an interview between Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, and Marshal Petain just before the Cabinet met, but if the Japanese account is correct, observers said they did not see how the interview could have affected the Ministers' decision.

"We yielded to Japan, not Thailand," one official stated in describing the concessions as "large."

Although it was not stated specifically just what territory was surrendered, the spokesmen denied that the whole of three Indo-China provinces and the greater part of two others had been yielded.

Concessions Indicated

Unofficially, observers said they believed the concessions were strips of the upper and lower Laos province on the right bank of the Mekong river opposite Luang Prabang and Pakse, but that the left banks of these two areas remained at issue.

A part of Cambodia also was believed to have been offered without, however, ending the disagreement over concessions demanded in the region of Lake Tonle Sap.

Tokyo Press Cautious

The French concessions presumably were among the topics placed before Emperor Hirohito when he received Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, today, Domei reported.

Japanese mediators were said previously to have proposed cession of large parts of Cambodia and Laos and, while no reports came from the peace conference itself, the Tokyo press took a cautious view in predicting the final outcome.

Somewhat typical was *Asahi's* comment that the French response was "elastic" and *Yomiuri's* assertion that it "still is too early to be optimistic," since the French reply could not be accepted by Thailand and Japan.

Menzies Makes Gesture To Conciliate Japanese

London, March 3 (AP)—A gesture of conciliation toward Japan was made today by Robert G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, in urging his people not to consider war as inevitable.

To believe that "a possible conflict becomes inevitable," he told a luncheon gathering, is to adopt one of the "most pernicious of habits."

"I do believe," he went on, "that except in the case which has come upon us in Europe, where the burglar has to be thrown out of the house, there is no such thing as the inevitability of conflict or any difficulty which is incapable of being resolved by cultivation between the nations of the utmost frankness."

The Prime Minister remarked that Australia already had set up "a new tradition by establishing direct diplomatic representation at Tokyo."

Russo-Thai Hookup

Bangkok, Thailand, March 3 (AP). Arrangements have been concluded for the establishment of diplomatic and consular relations with Soviet Russia, the Thailand Government announced today. Relations were severed in 1917.

ADD - SHANGHAI - TUES - 4-

DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH FROM SAIGON SAID FOUR JAPANESE EMPLOYES OF THE DAI NIPPON AIRWAYS OFFICE WERE INJURED THERE IN A DINING ROOM BRAWL WITH FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS LAST WEEK. THE FIGHTING WAS SAID TO HAVE BEGUN WHEN THE JAPANESE PROTESTED DEROGATORY REMARKS MADE BY THE OFFICERS.

THE JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL WAS SAID TO HAVE LODGED A STRONG PROTEST WITH THE INDO-CHINESE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF THAT INCIDENT AND "OTHER RECENT INDIGNITIES SUFFERED BY JAPANESE AT THE HANDS OF FRENCH SOLDIERS."

M1011FES

TOKYO, MARCH 4-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-KOH ISHII, SPOKESMAN OF THE CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU, ASSERTED TODAY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND MIGHT DRAG ON SEVERAL MORE DAYS, AS BOTH SIDES HAVE ASKED THEIR HOME GOVERNMENTS FOR INSTRUCTIONS FOLLOWING SUBMISSION BY JAPAN OF A NEW AND SLIGHTLY-MODIFIED PEACE PROPOSAL.

ISHII DID NOT DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF THE MODIFICATIONS, BUT SAID HE WAS "HOPEFUL". HE INDICATED ONE BIG POINT AND SEVERAL MINOR ONES REMAIN TO BE SETTLED.

NO TIME LIMIT WAS SET, AS ON THE PREVIOUS JAPANESE PROPOSAL, BUT ISHII SAID JAPAN INSISTED ON A SETTLEMENT "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" AND WAS DETERMINED TO FINISH THE NEGOTIATIONS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE EXPIRES THREE DAYS HENCE. #

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TOKYO--FIRST ADD NEGOTIATIONS XXX DAYS HENCE.

ISHII DISCLOSED, MEANWHILE, THAT BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ROBERT LESLIE CRAIGIE AND JAPANESE VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CHUICHI OHASHI HAD CONFERRED REGARDING A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PRESS CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON IN FORMOSA THAT BRITAIN HAD "DESIGNS ON THAILAND" AND WAS "COOPERATING WITH CHUNGKING, ATTEMPTING TO DEFEND BURMA BY LETTING CHINESE TROOPS INTO THE BRITISH COLONY."

CRAIGIE DENIED THE STATEMENT, AND ISHII DECLARED THE FORMOSA PRESS CHIEF WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO SPEAK FOR THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT.

THE FORMOSA STATEMENT SAID BRITAIN EVENTUALLY WOULD BECOME INVOLVED IN THE "CHINA AFFAIR" AND TURN "BURMA INTO A BATTLEFIELD."

M156AES

MAR 4 1941

CLARK BLOCKS FIRST MOVE TO LIMIT AID BILL DEBATE

Barkley and George Intend to Force a Vote This Week.

PLAN TO APPLY PRESSURE

Walsh Calls Measure Equivalent to Declaration of War Without Cause.

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, blocked in the Senate today a proposal by administration forces for a limitation of debate on the British-aid bill.

Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had asked unanimous consent to limit speeches on the bill to one hour for each Senator, beginning tomorrow, with each member being limited to one speech of a half hour on each amendment.

Denies There Is Justification.

In objecting to the procedure, Senator Clark said he did not believe there was justification for charges that opponents of the bill were conducting a filibuster.

"There has been no evidence of a filibuster," he declared. "For a matter of this tremendous importance involving the destiny of the nation, I think this debate has been very brief."

Senator George said the measure had been debated for thirteen days in the Senate, was discussed for a week in the House and that there had been five weeks of public hearings by committees of the two chambers.

The proposal of Mr. George to limit debate was the first move made after Senator Barkley, the Democratic leader, had announced a determination to get the bill voted on this week. He and Senator George conferred on the strategy which will be followed. Senator Glass of Virginia declared that he was prepared to vote for cloture, a rule that makes mandatory the limitations for which Mr. George asked unanimous consent today.

Will Exercise Pressure.

One administration leader, asking that he be not quoted by name, asserted:

"We are going to give them (the opposition) another day or so, and if they are still talking we will have to exercise what pressure we can to prevent a full-fledged filibuster."

Senator Clark said that the leaders did not have votes to impose cloture. A two-thirds vote is necessary and cloture is imposed rarely.

Today's debate on the bill brought speeches of support from Senators Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware, and Smathers, Democrat, of New Jersey, while Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, awaited his turn on the floor to oppose the measure.

Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, preparnng a make his second speech against the bill, said that he would propose these three amendments:

1. To require the deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

2. To prevent communists or Fascists from holding Government positions.

3. To forbid any aid to Russia under the British-aid bill.

"Russia," he declared, "is an ally of Nazi Germany, and is not entitled to any help from the United States."

Calls Bill War Declaration.

In his prepared speech Senator Walsh declared:

"I look upon this bill as equivalent to a declaration of war."

"Once in war, there can be no turning back. The Congress will have no choice, the people will have no choice. Such a war will not be America's war. It will be a world war in which we will join in world ruin."

Senator George read portions of a report which he said Senator Walsh had made to the Senate last May on behalf of the naval committee.

The report asserted among other things that defeat of the United States was possible by means of naval blockade at a distance without any military conquest of the continent.

Mr. Walsh replied that the report was designed to show the need for naval strength. The report, he said, showed that the United States would be in danger only if she failed to strengthen her defenses.

As soon as Mr. Walsh had replied to Mr. George, Senator Clark read from the Congressional Record a forecast by Mr. George on April 13, 1939, that if we let Europe alone, there'll be no war.

"I was mistaken then," Senator George said, "and I'm perfectly willing to admit it. The trouble with the Senator from Missouri is that he never admits when he is mistaken, although the balance of the world clearly recognizes it."

This war view was contradicted by two supporters of the bill, Senators Smathers and Tunnell.

Mr. Smathers said he was tired of parrot-like prattle that war would follow. The opposition, he remarked, had used that argument a year ago when the arms embargo was lifted, and again when the selective service act was being discussed. The purpose, he charged, was to frighten the American people, but it was not succeeding.

Mr. Tunnell declared: "I am one of those who believes that this bill will not cause war."

Sees Reich Weakened.

Should war come, however, "it will be easier," he predicted, "for America to defeat a weakened Germany." The Reich, he said, would be weakened by the strong British defense which the bill would make possible.

Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, declared that when the measure is enacted the United States must help all nations which are being attacked by dictator countries. He said that he believed the pending legislation is a bill to protect the United States.

He added that while Great Britain certainly should be helped under the bill, officials should not overlook the necessity of aiding Greece and other nations fighting aggression.

Mr. Walsh spoke of the idea of helping Britain by credits as preferable to the lease-lend plan. He said there was not the slightest doubt that Congress would approve such an alternative.

Senator Barkley, however, said that any such substitute proposal would be fought. "If they could displace the present bill and get through a substitute," he pointed out, "they could defeat the pending legislation outright."

He based his opposition to the British-aid program on two main points:

"First and foremost it gives blanket approval to policies and a course of conduct that I most earnestly believe will lead the United States into war in Europe or in Asia, or perhaps both.

"The other ground is that this bill is neither wise nor necessary."

In support of this last point, he contended that the bill did not contribute to bolstering American defense, and that loans would make such a program unneeded.

T. D. Campbell, Wheat Expert, To Go to London

U. S. Producer Who Set Up Soviet Plan Arranges Trip After Talk With Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—Thomas D. Campbell, the mass-production wheat specialist who gave Soviet Russia expert advice for its first five-year plan, will fly to England this week on a mission shrouded in secrecy.

A rangy, gray-haired Montanan, Mr. Campbell has passed the last month here, calling frequently at the White House for confidential talks with President Roosevelt, and conferring with a number of top-ranking Roosevelt administration officials.

He insisted, however, that he could not discuss the purpose of his trip abroad.

"I'm going over as a private citizen," said Mr. Campbell, who reputedly is the United States' largest wheat producer. "I expect to take a look at things over there and probably will confer with the Minister of Agriculture and some other officials."

Mr. Campbell indicated that he would travel on a special passport. "I guess I've got the same kind they gave Wendell Willkie," he grinned, displaying it.

Denies Official Mission

Mr. Campbell is the first major American expert on food production to go to England, as far as is known. However, when asked how and why his trip was arranged, he was emphatic that "there is no official connection with any person or any government."

Discussion here in recent weeks has touched several times on England's food problem in view of the intensifying Nazi war on its shipping and the possibility that the British would need supplies from the United States. Mr. Campbell's projected trip, coming at this time, aroused some speculation that his mission might be to direct an emergency attempt at mass production of wheat in the British Isles.

Mr. Campbell declined to comment on this, but he did point out that in the United States and Canada a huge surplus of wheat—perhaps 800,000,000 bushels—existed. Other stocks of the grain are available in Australia and South America.

The wheat expert said he would leave New York on Wednesday by clipper, and expected to be gone "about two months." He planned to confer in New York with John J. Raskob, financier, whom he calls "my partner." He explained that he and Mr. Raskob were joint owners of a 400,000-acre tract of farm and grazing land in New Mexico.

Talks About Experiments

Although uncommunicative about his trip to England, the tall Westerner talked freely about his experiments with mass production of wheat here and in Russia.

"They thought I was crazy when I first tried to industrializze wheat production," he said with a laugh. "I got sick and tired of seeing farmers work eight hours a day and then eight more hours to try and grow a crop."

That was more than thirty years ago, and Mr. Campbell's large-scale wheat operations eventually won world-wide attention. In 1929, the

Soviet called him to help start its vast "five-year plan" of state farms with modern tractors, combines and other mass-scale technique.

Mr. Campbell made three trips to Russia over the five-year period and met Stalin and other leaders.

"They told me I was the first foreigner ever to talk with Stalin," Mr. Campbell said.

WAR STOCK EXPORT TO BRITAIN OPENED

Blanket License Includes 138 Products.

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—Blanket authority was issued today for the export to Great Britain and Northern Ireland of 138 key war products, including aluminum and aircraft parts.

The office of the Administrator of Export Control, announcing this, explained, however, that a daily check would be kept on the export of vital commodities so the shipment could be halted if it appeared that too heavy a volume was leaving the United States.

In accordance with a Federal license order issued by Brig.-Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Export Control Administrator, the State Department notified all collectors of customs that any exporter, without the requirement of an individual license, may export any of the articles on the list to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The list is similar to one previously in effect for Canada.

Export control offices pointed out that the export of any product on the list vital to American defense would have to be first cleared by the Office of Production Management. Aluminum, orf example, is first on the list. A recent mandatory defense priority order for the aluminum industry would make it impossible for aluminum to be exported without consent of the office of production management.

The list includes ninety-four blanket licenses for such things as aluminum, magnesium, optical glass, wool, copper and products, nickel and productions, aircraft parts, armor plate, shatterproof glass, fire control instruments, crude oil, lubricating oil and gasoline. A license was issued for the export of specifically enumerated machine tools, gauges and many types of machines.

AUHAGEN INDICTED AS GERMAN AGENT

Charged With Failure to Register His Activities.

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—Dr. Friedrich Ernst Auhagen, called a Nazi propagandist by the Dies committee, was indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of failing to register as a paid publicity agent for the German Government. He was indicted under a 1938 statute requiring that all agents disseminating propaganda for foreign principals register as such.

One count of the indictment charges that Dr. Auhagen, in disseminating German propaganda in this country, delivered lectures, arranged and conducted meetings, exhibited motion pictures taken in Germany, wrote magazine and newspaper articles for publication and otherwise endeavored to promote the interest of the German Government. As a sponsor for these activities, the indictment alleged, Dr. Auhagen organized the American Fellowship Forum, with headquarters at New York and branches throughout the country and acted as its national director and editor of its official organ, Today's Challenge, described as a journal of political opinion.

Two of the three counts in the indictment charged that since September 6, 1938, Dr. Auhagen has acted as an agent and representative of Dr. G. Kurt Johannsen, a resident of Hamburg, Germany, and "agent of a foreign principal" as defined by the registration act. Dr. Auhagen received a regular compensation from Dr. Johannsen for his propaganda work, the indictment charged.

AUHAGEN FREED ON $5,000 BOND

Arrested in La Salle, Ill., After Being Indicted As Unregistered Nazi Agent

OTTAWA, Ill., March 3 (AP)—Dr. Friedrich Ernst Auhagen, who was indicted today by a federal grand jury at Washington on charges of failing to register as a paid publicity agent for the German government, was arrested at La Salle, Ill., tonight and was released under $5,000 bond after an examination here.

Dr. Auhagen, called a Nazi propagandist by the Dies committee, was seized at the home of Edward H. Carus, a La Salle industrialist.

He was arrested on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Edwin K. Walker of Chicago, charging that he had violated a 1938 federal statute requiring all agents disseminating propaganda for foreign "principals" to register as such.

He waived preliminary examination and was held to a federal grand jury under the bond, which was furnished by Carus and his wife, Dorothy. Dr. Auhagen returned to the Carus home afterward.

The indictment alleged that Auhagen lectured, conducted meetings, exhibited motion pictures taken in Germany, wrote magazine and newspaper articles and in other ways endeavored to promote the interest of the German government.

He organized the American Fellowship Forum, the indictment charged, to sponsor these activities and acted as its national director and editor of its publication, "Today's Challenge," which was termed a journal of political opinion. The forum has headquarters in New York and branches in other cities.

Auhagen was charged in two of the three counts of the indictment with acting as an agent and representative of Dr. G. Kurt Johannsen, a resident of Hamburg, Germany, since Sept. 6, 1938, and receiving regular compensation from Johannsen for propaganda work, in violation of the registration act.

CHINA TRIP SHELVED

Willkie's Plans Changed, Washington Hears.

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie, it was learned today, has shelved temporarily his idea of a "look-see" trip to China.

Mr. Willkie made a flying tour to Britain recently, and testified later in behalf of the administration's aid-to-Britain bill. Friends here asserted that privately he would do everything in his power to help the measure, but that he would not make any further public statements.

The presidential candidate, informants here said, has no definite plans for the future. They reported that he would like to go to China for a survey, but that this was now indefinite.

4,000 Strike On Army Base Building Job

$15,000,000 Air Defense Range in North Carolina Is Picketed by A. F. L.

Preferential Shop, Higher Pay Sought

Contractors' Aid Asserts Unions Ask Exorbitant Initiation Fees and Dues

By The Associated Press

HOLLYRIDGE, N. C., March 3.—Craftsmen which the State Department of Labor estimated to number between 4,000 and 6,000 went on strike today at the Army's $15,000,000 anti-aircraft firing range being constructed here.

The strike was called by the Wilmington Building Trades Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, after a mass meeting of workers at Wilmington, twenty-nine miles south of this mushroom town, last night. L. H. Rouse, business agent for the council, said the union had demanded a preferential shop, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

"Agitation" Is Blamed

The strike was said by A. J. Fox, of Raleigh, assistant project manager for the four contracting companies, to have resulted from "outside agitation" aimed at "racketeering" through collection of union fees. Mr. Fox said the contractors had not discriminated against union labor and that a vast majority of the workers were non-union.

Four North Carolina contracting companies—Grannis, Higgins, Thompson and McDevitt—are building the Army base, scheduled to be completed late this month. The State Labor Department said that the workers employed on the project before the strike ranged from 10,000 to 15,000.

Picketing began at 6 o'clock this morning. Governor J. M. Broughton sent fifteen state highway patrolmen here to keep the highways clear. Major John Armstrong, head of the state highway patrol, was ordered here this afternoon.

David Stowe, assistant director of the State Employment Service, described the situation here as "quiet, with only one or two pickets at each gate."

Allis-Chalmers Settlement Off

MILWAUKEE, March 3 (AP).—Thomas F. Burns, representative of the Office of Production Management, said tonight that he considered as a rejection a statement issued by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company concerning an arbitration clause submitted by defense chiefs in Washington to end the forty-one-day strike at the concern's plant here.

The clause, which would set up an impartial referee to mediate demands for a union shop and wage adjustments and permit the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers men to return to work on $45,000,000 in defense orders as negotiations for settlement continued, was ratified earlier today by the union.

The company statement said it accepted the proposal and welcomed the employees back to work, but in doing so "we shall continue to have full rights to negotiate with the union for a contract which will express terms that cannot be construed or applied as a closed or all-union shop."

"We consider the statement by the company to be a rejection of the request made by the O. P. M.," Mr. Burns said. "We requested the union and the company to act upon the text of the agreement without interpretation, addition or deletion. The union adopted the text and provided for the return of its members to work upon acceptance by the company.

"The company, by its action, must now accept responsibility for continuation of this deplorable situation."

Mr. Burns said he would return to Washington immediately to report to his superiors on the action taken by both parties.

Ford "Cool-Off" Ordered

DETROIT, March 3 (AP).—Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner appointed a commission today to attempt to avert a threatened strike at the Ford Motor Company plants in the Detroit area as the state mediation board ruled that thirty days must elapse before the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. legally can call such a strike.

The Federal Department of Labor already has intervened in the dispute.

Notice of intent to call a strike at the Ford Rouge, Highland Park and Lincoln plants employing approximately 95,000 workers was filed by the U. A. W.-C. I. O. last week. The union accused the company of violating a National Labor Relations Board order to cease and desist interfering with the union's efforts to organize Ford company employees and also charged that the company was seeking by various methods to persuade workers to join other unions. The charges were denied by a spokesman for the company.

Union Drive at Stockyards

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP).—Frank McCarty, district director of the C. I. O. Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee, announced today the union stockyards would be surrounded with "hundreds of pickets" at 5:30 p. m. Wednesday in a membership drive.

"All workers will be stopped at the gates and asked to show their union credenitals," McCarty said. "If they haven't any we'll have facilities there for them to get some. If they don't want to do that they can go home."

Dental Supply Workers Strike

Work on $300,000 in dental supplies and equipment and airplane parts for the United States Army was halted yesterday when 564 employees of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, at Princess Bay, S. I., responded to a strike call by Local 22,184, an American Federation of Labor affiliate. Remaining at work were 216 persons, mostly office employees.

The strike was called to obtain increases in the minimums from 55 to 65 cents an hour for men and from 40 to 45 cents an hour for women, and nine holidays rather than eight holidays each year with pay. A previous agreement expired last Saturday. The company has offered to accept arbitrtion and the union agreed to consider the proposal.. There was no disorder.

Civilian Gas Masks Are Ordered And Army Plans Its Own Plant

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today that it was negotiating for the construction of a Government-owned gas mask charcoal plant at Fostoria, Ohio, to cost approximately $1,000,000.

Announcement of these negotiations followed by a few hours disclosure that the department had ordered a limited number of gas masks for non-combatants from three commercial companies.

The plant to manufacture charcoal for gas masks will be operated by the National Carbon Company, the department said. It will be located on a Government-owned site of approximately sixteen acres adjacent to the present establishment of the National Carbon Company in Fostoria.

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In the War Zone

Dardanelles Becomes Key Point In Tense Crisis in Balkans

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Dardanelles, battle zone of the ages, likely will be the barometer that will tell us whether a hurricane is to sweep the Balkans or whether Herr Hitler is right in thinking that he will get calm weather for his future military maneuvers.

The situation today is tense. Any Nazi threat, or suggestion of threat, against the Dardanelles probably would let hell loose.

This strait—one of the most important positions strategically in the whole world—is vital to many powers, who would like it for themselves, and at least insist that this gateway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean remain unmolested. A most important aspect of this situation is that both Russia and Germany long have coveted control of the Dardanelles.

Thus we have a position in which Russia might strike if the strait were endangered, or at least give Turkey moral and material backing to defend this position. If Turkey ever would fight, it would be to protect this great trust and heritage, which involves her sovereignty.

So once more we come bang up against the conclusion that much depends on Turkey's attitude, and that in turn hinges in large degree on the stand adopted by the muscovites.

Turkey May Nor Fight.

The Nazi press declares that the military occupation of Bulgaria will enable Gedmany to prevent any British effort to "disturb the peace" in the Balkans, that is, to open up a new war front in that zone. The indications thus far are that Hitler's desire is to avoid an upheaval, and it isn't unlikely that he may achieve this if he doesn't threaten Turkey, and the Turks decide not to fight for Greece, but only if they themselves are in danger.

The German papers also predict that Greece, which they describe as the "unhappy orphan of the storm," will have to pay for her British alliance. It appears to be Hitler's hope that he now can squeeze the Greeks into submission by a mere threat of striking at them across the Bulgarian frontier. The question of whether Greece shall sue for peace in view of her tough position undoubtedly is being settled today in Athens where British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden is conferring with the Government.

Yugoslavia May Join Axis.

Authoritative sources in Yugoslavia predict that she will join the Axis shortly. That wouldn't be surprising in view of her great danger in being all but surrounded by Axis forces.

Berlin and Rome naturally are trying to make much of the fact that another country has joined the Axis. It is true that Hitler achieved a diplomatic coup in his military occupation of Bulgaria.

For one who is an exponent of might, the Nazi chieftain follows the course of least resistance with surprising frequency. It is widely reported that he has even salved Bulgaria's wounds by promising her a corridor to the Ægean through Greece, and return of territory taken by Yugoslavia.

Hitler Bosses Balkans.

However, beyond the fact that the Fuehrer has moved with the least possible friction, the adherence of Sofia to the Axis doesn't in itself alter the situation in the Balkans much.

The same will be true if Yugoslavia signs.

That may sound like a sweeping assertion, but I know from personal investigation on the ground that Hitler long has had domination of the Balkans clear down to the borders of Greece and Turkey. These two countries have been on the fringe of his politico-economic suzerainty, and even with them his influence has been great. The Fuehrer was the big boss of the Balkans before the Axis even was created.

War Communiques of Belligerents

German

BERLIN, March 3 (AP).—The German high command communique:

As already reported in a special announcement, units of the German Army since March 2 have been marching into Bulgaria with the consent of the Royal Bulgarian government as a precaution against well known British measures in southeastern Europe. The German troops were heartily welcomed by the Bulgarian people.

A submarine reports sinking a 9,000-ton enemy tanker.

The air force, despite the most unfavorable weather, reconnoitered over the sea and Great Britain as far as the Shetland Islands. Planes on March 2 sank a 2,000-ton merchantman off the St. George Channel and badly damaged a larger merchantman. Long distance planes sank a 10,000-ton merchantman west of the Hebrides and badly hit another larger ship.

Individual combat planes last night effectively bombed war-essential obectives in London and the facilities of two Britsih Channel ports.

In North Africa, successful attacks by German combat planes were directed against the port facilities at Tobruk as well as troop concentrations, automobile columns and field camps near Agedabia.

The enmy lost one chaser in an air fight over Malta.

Enemy air attacks against German merchant ships in the North Sea collapsed under defense fire from protecting units. One plane was downed by the Navy.

Italian

ROME, March 3 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, our planes attacked enemy defensive bases and troop concentrations .

Fighters of the German air corps, in air combat in the sky over Malta, shot down a plane of the Hurricane type. In North Africa, German planes attacked successfully port installations at Tobruk and masses of troop columns, mechanized equipment and encampments near Agedabia.

Our small garrison at Cufra, which was besieged by the enemy for about one month, on facing renewed attacks of preponderant forces has been overpowered by the enemy. Part of the troops succeeded in breaking the encirclement and re-entered our lines.

During the operations ended with the occupation of Castelrosso, violent actions developed between our torpedo-carrying planes and enemy naval units. One MAS (torpedo boat) and one destroyer, despite violent reaction, attacked and torpedoed two enemy units. Another enemy unit was hit by our planes with a bomb of medium caliber during disembarkment of the enemy on the island. All our units re-entered their bases unharmed. There were some wounded among the crews.

In East Africa, there were patrol and artillery actoins.

In the Mediterranean, our torpedo boats have with certainty sunk two enemy submarnies.

In the Atlantic, one of our submarines under Comdr. Capt. Adalberto Giovannini has sunk three enemy steamers totaling 20,000 tons.

British

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

In addition to daylight operations already reported, aircraft of the Coastal Command yesterday attacked a convoy of enemy supply ships in the North Sea. In the course of the attack a vessel of about 2,000 tons was torpedoed amidships.

An aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the enemy seaplane base at List and also bombed enemy shipping off the Dutch islands.

Last night a strong force of the Aircraft Bomber Command made a successful attack on docks at Brest. Sticks of bombs were observed to straddle docks at which a cruiser of the Hipper class was berthed. Several direct hits were observed on docks and on buildings, and two large explosions were heard just after leaving the target.

Other aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked enemy airdromes in occupied territory.

From all these operations two aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been light activity over this country during daylight today. Bombs were dropped on one town in Kent. One person was killed and a small number of people injured.

One enemy fighter was shot down by our fighters near the Kent coast this afternoon. One of our fighters is missing.

CAIRO, March 3 (AP).—The British Middle East command communique:

LIBYA, ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA: No change in the situation.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND: Continuing their advance, our troops yesterday occupied Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi, eighty miles distant by rail from Mogadiscio.

A British air command communique:

ERITREA: Enemy positions in and around Cheren were attacked yesterday by our bombers, while fighter aircraft of a South African Air Force squadron continued to harass the enemy with machine-gun attacks on gun positions, troop concentrations and motor transport.

ETHIOPIA: At Burye large fires with heavy explosions occurred as a result of bombing of military objectives.

On other fronts in Italian East Africa, air support was given to our troops.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely, with the exception of one bomber which so far has failed to return to its base.

ATHENS, March 3 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Berati airdrome was heavily attacked by R. A. F. bomber aircraft yesterday. The raid was very successful and direct hits were registered on hangars and buildings. Extensive fires were started, visible fifty miles away. Three large enemy aircraft on the ground were thought to have been severely damaged by bombs bursting near them. Intensive anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but all our aircraft returned safely.

It is now confirmed that one of nine Italian aircraft damaged in aerial combat Feb. 28 crashed, the wreckage of an additional CR-42 having been discovered. This makes a total of twenty-seven enemy aircraft definitely shot down in that engagement, and a further eight were so severely damaged that it is improbable they returned to their base.

Greek

ATHENS, March 4 (Tuesday) (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Activity by small infantry units. Intense and successful artillery action. Our aircraft shot down two enemy machines. There was no damage whatever to our aircraft.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation also bombed earthquake-stricken Larissa yesterday (Monday) with a formation of five aircraft. There were a few casualties among the citizens, who were in the open because of the earthquake. The bombing was carried out while earthquake tremors continued.

All five bombers which raided Larissa were shot down. Bombs dropped on Preveza caused small property damage but no casualties. Lixuri and the rural district of Lefka also were bombed. No casualties or damage was caused.

ALFONSO BURIED AT MONSERRATO

Brief Service Is Held for ex-King of Spain.

Rome, March 3 (A. P.).—Former King Alfonso XIII of Spain was buried today in the Spanish National Church at Monserrato after a brief funeral service.

His sons, Prince Juan and Prince Jaime, and his son-in-law, Prince Torlonia, were the only members of the former monarch's family at the burial, attended by members of the Spanish mission and diplomatic corps.

The princes—Juan was designated by Alfonso as his successor if and when the monarchy returns to Spain—left the church in tears.

Diplomats of Italy and the Vatican attended funeral services at Santa Maria Degli Angeli, Alfonso's favorite church, while thousands of Italians crowded the streets outside. The King and Queen of Italy arrived shortly before the service began and former Queen Victoria, Alfonso's widow, was present, heavily veiled.

Casket Carried to Church.

The richly ornamented casket containing a second metal coffin in which the body of the ex-King was sealed, was taken from the Grand Hotel on the shoulders of eight pallbearers.

Alfonso died Friday in the hotel in which he had lived in exile for ten years.

Behind the casket walked members of the family, followed by the staffs of the Spanish embassies to Italy and to the Vatican and Latin-American diplomats.

In the church the casket was placed on the floor in the center of the nave. The royal standard of Spain was draped over it and it was covered with flowers from Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, Premier Mussolini, the King and Queen of Italy and others.

Tall candles burned at the head and foot. On either side the nave was blanketed with wreaths.

There were lilies from Adolf Hitler; a wreath from King Boris III of Bulgaria. Several German aviators attended the funeral mass.

While mourners assembled slowly in the church where Alfonso was wont to worship, several masses were said, beginning at 8:30 A. M., the principal funeral mass was at 11 A. M.

The body is to be taken eventually to Spain for burial in the Escorial near Madrid, traditional burial place of Spanish kings.

Franco Honors Ex-King.

Madrid, March 3 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his entire ~~Government~~ attended services in the San Francisco El Grande Church today in tribute to former King Alfonso XIII.

The plaza facing the church, as well as the church, was crowded to overflowing. Members of the diplomatic corps who attended included the United States, German, British and Italian ambassadors.

ALFONSO BURIED IN ROME CHURCH

Body to be Taken to Tomb In Spain Later; Italian King And Queen Attend Service

ROME, March 3 (AP)—The body of Former King Alfonso XIII of Spain was placed in a temporary tomb today pending its final rest beside his royal predecessors in Spain's El Escorial.

King Vittorio Emanuele and Queen Elena of Italy were the only crowned heads at the rites for Alfonso in the parish church of his exile, Saint Mary of Angels.

But the honors due royalty were accorded by hundreds of Italian troops which lined the piazza in front of the church and the streets through which eight black horses drew the hearse to the Spanish church of Santa Maria de Monserrat for entombment.

Eight pallbearers in denim work clothes lifted the richly carved black walnut casket from the floor of the death chamber in the hotel where Alfonso died last Friday and carried it on their shoulders, followed by Alfonso's youngest son and successor, Juan; his other son, Jaimie, and his son-in-law, Prince Torlonia.

Alfonso's widow, Queen Victoria, waited at the parish church to receive the procession.

The public was excluded from the semi-private funeral.

After the mass has been celebrated by the Rev. Antonio Torries, rector of the Spanish College in Rome, the casket was taken to its niche roughly hewn out of a side wall of the chapel of San Diego de Aloala between two Borgia popes in the church of Santa Maria de Monserrat.

Eventually, it is to lie in the last empty tomb of El Escorial, about 30 miles outside Madrid, where all the kings of Spain since Carlos V repose.

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 3-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY CONFERRED FOR HALF AN HOUR TODAY WITH CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN. THEY WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE DISCUSSED THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION, FRANCE'S FOOD NEEDS AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECENT GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION.

BZ144PES

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 3-(AP)-AN EXTENSIVE "FREE FRENCH" RECRUITING ORGANIZATION IN OCCUPIED FRANCE WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY BY THE BORDEAUX NEWSPAPER PETITE GIRONDE, WHICH TOLD OF THE EXECUTION OF ONE ENLISTING AGENT.

DEATH SENTENCES OF FOUR WHO ENLISTED WERE COMMUTED, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ON INTERCESSION OF THE ARCHBISHOP AND OTHER NOTABLES OF NANCY WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

THE ARTICLE SAID THE ORGANIZATION WAS HEADED IN PARIS BY A MEMBER OF MARCEL PIVERT'S EXTREMIST GROUP OF LEFT SOCIALISTS WHO SPLIT WITH FORMER PREMIER LEON BLUM'S UNITED FRONT.

M811PES

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE CITIZENSHIP AND PROPERTY OF MOVIE DIRECTOR RENE CLAIR WERE RESTORED BY DECREE TODAY. HE WAS DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP OCT. 23 WHEN ACCUSED OF FLEEING FROM FRANCE FOR POLITICAL REASONS. HE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE PETITIONED TO REGAIN HIS STANDING WITH THE EXPLANATION THAT HE WAS ABROAD ON BUSINESS.

ED346AES

PARIS, MARCH 1-(VIA BERLIN, DELAYED)-(AP)-ALEJANDRO DEL CARRIL, ARGENTINE CONSUL AT BORDEAUX, IS SPENDING A FEW DAYS HERE BEFORE PROCEEDING, VIA BUENOS AIRES, TO HIS NEW POST IN CHICAGO.

SN1

EDMONTON, ALTA., MARCH 3-(AP)-ALL MALE BELGIAN SUBJECTS IN CANADA BETWEEN THE AGES OF 19 AND 35 ARE TO BE CALLED BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT TO REPORT FOR MILITARY SERVICE, MAURICE POLET, BELGIAN CONSUL FOR ALBERTA, ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

RECENTLY, A CALL WAS ISSUED TO MEN BETWEEN 19 AND 25 TO REPORT FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION. THEY SHORTLY WILL BE ORDERED TO REPORT FOR TRAINING AT THE BELGIAN TRAINING CENTRE AT CORNWELL, ONT. AGE LIMIT FOR VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT FOR BELGIANS HAS BEEN EXTENDED FROM 36 TO 45 AND FROM 19 TO 16 YEARS.

TA900PES

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MONTREAL, MARCH 3-(AP)-JOSEPH MACKEY, PILOT OF THE AIRPLANE WHICH CRASHED AND KILLED SIR FREDERICK BANTING, LIVED IN THE BUSH COUNTRY OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS ON THREE SANDWICHES AND SNOW, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

DR.FRED J.TEES, ATTENDING THE PILOT IN HOSPITAL HERE, SAID MACKEY HAD SUFFERED "RATHER EXTENSIVE HEAD WOUNDS, WHICH HAVE BECOME INFECTED." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT MACKEY'S CONDITION IS "NOT SERIOUS

"HE HAD A ROUGH TIME, SPENDING FOUR DAYS AND FOUR NIGHTS IN THE BUSH COUNTRY," SAID DR. TEES. "DURING THAT PERIOD HE LIVED ON THREE SANDWICHES, EATING ONE ON EACH OF THE FIRST THREE DAYS, AND USING SNOW FOR WATER."

DR.TEES SAID HE UNDERSTOOD FROM MACKEY THAT SIR FREDERICK, ONE OF THREE KILLED IN THE PLANE CRASH, LIVED FOR "SOME TIME" AFTER THE CRACK-UP, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT KNOW JUST HOW LONG.

MACKEY WAS BROUGHT HERE YESTERDAY FROM NEWFOUNDLAND AIRPORT BY AIRPLANE FOR FURTHER MEDICAL TREATMENT. HE HAD BEEN TAKEN TO NEWFOUNDLAND AIRPORT FROM MUSGRAVE HARBOR, ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THE SCENE OF THE CRASH.

THE BODY OF SIR FREDERICK, ARMY MEDICAL SCIENCE LEADER, HAS BEEN TAKEN TO TORONTO FOR FUNERAL SERVICES TOMORROW. THE TWO OTHER VICTIMS OF THE CRASH, WILLIAM BIRD AND WILLIAM SNAILHAM, ARE BEING BURIED AT HALIFAX.

SN641PES

JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY BARRED STATE EMPLOYES, INCLUDING RAILWAY WORKERS AND TEACHERS, FROM BELONGING TO THE OSSEWABRANDWAG ASSOCIATION OR TAKING PART IN THE ORGANIZATION.

THE ASSOCIATION EMBRACES EXTREME REPUBLICANISM AND GENERALLY IS REGARDED IN SOUTH AFRICA AS ANTI-BRITISH.)

LONDON, MARCH 3-(AP)-.THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE TOLD MORE THAN A DOZEN ACTORS, ACTRESSES, PRODUCERS AND MUSICIANS TO GET OUT OF THE LEFTIST PEOPLE'S CONVENTION OR BE SACKED.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID THEY WERE GIVEN A WEEK IN WHICH TO STATE IN WRITING THAT THEY HAD WITHDRAWN SUPPORT FROM THE CONVENTION.

MICHEL REDGRAVE, STAGE AND SCREEN ACTOR, ONE OF THOSE AFFECTED, TOLD THE NEWS CHRONICLE HE REFUSED TO WRITE ANY SUCH LETTER AND THAT HE HAD INFORMED A BBC OFFICIAL THAT

HIS PERSONAL VIEWS [redacted] WERE "NONE OF THEIR BUSINESS."

---CAS---0030A APL TAIBS 940PES-

RANGOON, BURMA,-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-BURMA HAS SENT AN OFFICIAL MISSION TO CHUNGKING CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF HELPING CHINA OPEN WIDER HER BACKDOOR TO THE IN-FLOW OF TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF WAR SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SPECIAL FACILITIES PROVIDED AT BURMA'S PORTS AND ON HER RAIL AND HIGHWAYS HAVE ENABLED THE DEMOCRACIES TO TRANSLATE THEIR VERBAL SUPPORT FOR CHIANG KAI-SHEK INTO TERMS OF OIL, STEEL, MEDICINE AND MUNITIONS THAT HAS BEEN MOVING INTO CHINA AT A RATE OF NEARLY 12,000 TONS A MONTH SINCE BRITAIN RE-OPENED THE BURMA ROAD LAST OCTOBER.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE GRANTED CHINA CREDITS TO PROVIDE A GREATER VOLUME OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST JAPAN. BURMA IS DOING HER PART TO EXPEDITE THE FLOW OF WAR ESSENTIALS INTO CHINA BY IMPROVING TRANSPORT FACILITIES WITHIN HER OWN BORDERS AND BY PRESSING FOR CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN RANGOON AND CHUNGKING.

BURMESE MONEY AND ENGINEERING EFFORT HAVE NEARLY COMPLETED THE TASK OF MAKING THE ROAD THAT WINDS 130 HAZARDOUS MILES FROM THE RAILHEAD AT LASHIO TO THE CHINESE FRONTIER AN ALL WEATHER, TWO-LANE HIGHWAY.

SEVERAL BRITISH CONCERNS HAVE WORKED OUT A SCHEME TO GET OIL AND OTHER BULKY MATERIALS INTO CHINA AT LESS COST TO THE CHINESE, AND TO RELIEVE CONGESTION ON THE RANGOON-LASHIO RAILROAD TERMINAL LINK OF THE BURMA ROAD, BY SENDING SHIPMENTS UP THE IRRAWADDY RIVER TO BHAMO. ENGINEERS ARE ALREADY IMPROVING THE 75-MILE ROAD STRETCH FROM BHAMO--550 MILES NORTH OF RANGOON--TO THE CHINESE BORDER.

BURMA'S COOPERATION IS NOT ONLY EARNING CHINA'S GOODWILL BUT ALSO PROFITS FOR THE BURMA RAILWAYS--THE FIRST SINCE THE STATE TOOK OVER OPERATIONS FROM PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN 1935. FARSIGHTED BURMA OFFICIALS, MOREOVER, EXPECT T EIR INVESTMENT IN COOPERATION TO EARN DIVIDENDS FOR BOTH B

OFFICIALS, MOREOVER, EXPECT THEIR INVESTMENT IN COOPERATION TO EARN DIVIDENDS FOR BOTH BURMA AND CHINA, WHEN THE END OF THE ASIAN WAR PERMITS CHINA TO DEVELOP FULLY THE RESOURCES AND TRADE OF HER SOUTHWESTERN PROVINCES OPENED UP BY THE NECESSITIES OF WAR.

SW1105AES

EXPORTS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3-(AP)-MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE UNITED STATES' $4,000,000,000 EXPORT TRADE IS NOW SUBJECT TO CONTROL RESTRICTIONS "IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE."

THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 2,500 ARTICLES ON THE CONTROL LIST TODAY, AND THE LIST IS STEADILY LENGTHENING.

THE DEFENSE-INSPIRED RESTRICTIONS COVER A LARGE PORTION OF NORMAL RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE PURCHASES HERE, AND IN NUMEROUS INSTANCES HAVE HAD THE INCIDENTAL EFFECT OF PREVENTING THESE TWO NATIONS FROM OBTAINING SOME NEEDED SUPPLIES IN AMERICAN MARKETS, OR REDUCING THE AMOUNTS OBTAINED.

A SURVEY BY THE OFFICE OF GENERAL RUSSELL L.MAXWELL, ADMINISTRATOR OF EXPORT CONTROL, SHOWS THAT, ON A VALUATION BASIS, APPROXIMATELY 35 PER CENT OF SHIPMENTS IN JANUARY REQUIRED EXPORT LICENSES OR WERE PROHIBITED EXCEPT TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATIONS.

THE PERCENTAGE IS EXPECTED TO MOUNT WHEN FEBRUARY FIGURES ARE COMPILED SINCE OIL DRILLING AND REFINING MACHINERY, RADIUM, URANIUM, CALF AND KIP SKINS, BERYLLIUM, GRAPHITE ELECTRODES AND AIRCRAFT PILOT TRAINERS WERE PLACED UNDER CONTROL DURING THE PAST MONTH.

ON MARCH 10 EXPORT LICENSES ALSO WILL BE REQUIRED FOR SHIPMENTS OF BELLADONNA, ATROPINE, SOLE LEATHER AND BELTING LEATHER, AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS REPORTED CONSIDERING THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES NECESSARY IN DEFENSE PRODUCTION.

AN ANALYSIS OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S PURCHASES HERE IN 1940 REVEALED THAT GOODS VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY $50,000,000 (OUT OF THE $86,943,000 IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES) NOW REQUIRE EXPORT LICENSES,

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OR HAVE BEEN EMBARGOED.

DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS, OFFICIALS INDICATE, MAY MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE OR INADVISABLE TO PERMIT FUTURE EXPORTS TO RUSSIA OF LEATHER, MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, COPPER, TIN AND OTHER MATERIALS IN THE QUANTITIES DESIRED.

CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY, THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR, HAS ENGAGED IN A SERIES OF TALKS WITH UNDERSECRETARY WELLES ON THE QUESTION, PARTICULARLY SEEKING LICENSES FOR MACHINE TOOLS AND SOME OTHER ARTICLES NEEDED FOR RUSSIAN INDUSTRY. ON SATURDAY THE AMBASSADOR ASSURED WELLES THAT ALL GOODS PURCHASED HERE WERE "EXCLUSIVELY FOR DOMESTIC NEEDS", AND WERE NOT--AS CHARGED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE--FINDING THEIR WAY TO GERMANY.

JAPAN'S PURCHASES OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND OTHER PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS NEEDED FOR THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR AND THE THREATENED EXPANSION SOUTHWARD, AS WELL AS FOR ITS NORMAL INDUSTRY, LIKEWISE HAVE DECREASED SHARPLY BECAUSE OF EXPORT RESTRICTIONS. JAPAN, WHICH FORMERLY BOUGHT APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF OF ALL AMERICAN SCRAP METAL EXPORTS, HAS PURCHASED NONE SINCE NOVEMBER.

BRITISH AND LATIN AMERICAN PURCHASES OF MANY OF THE ARTICLES REQUIRING LICENSES HAVE INCREASED RATHER THAN DECREASED, SINCE LICENSES ARE READILY ISSUED FOR SHIPMENTS TO THOSE COUNTRIES ON THE GROUND THAT BRITISH AND HEMISPHERE DEFENSE ARE CONSIDERED BENEFICIAL TO UNITED STATES DEFENSE.

OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT WHEN AN ARTICLE IS PLACED ON THE CONTROL LIST, IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT ITS EXPORT IS PROHIBITED. LICENSES ARE GRANTED, IT WAS EXPLAINED, WHEN SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES ARE ON HAND TO MEET PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILE NEEDS. MUNITIONS ARE AN EXCEPTION; THEY MAY BE SHIPPED ONLY TO PAN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES OR NATIONS RESISTING OR DEEMED TO BE THREATENED WITH AGGRESSION. BRITAIN NOW TAKES ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL U.S. EXPORTS.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DO NOT REQUIRE LICENSES. THE MAJOR COMMODITIES SUBJECT TO CONTROL ARE: STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS; SEMI-MANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS; LEATHER; AIRCRAFT; ARMS AND MUNITIONS; CHEMICALS AND VARIOUS TYPES OF MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS.

MD320AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE BRITISH HAVE USED, SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, ONE-TENTH AS MANY COFFINS AS THEY ESTIMATED WOULD BE NEEDED, DAVID K.E.BRUCE SAID TODAY, BUT HAVE REQUIRED MORE THAN TEN TIMES AS MUCH CLOTHING AS ORIGINALLY WAS PLANNED.

BRUCE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, RETURNED FROM ENGLAND WITH 24 OTHER PASSENGERS ON THE DIXIE CLIPPER.

HE SAID THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAD SPENT MORE THAN $11,000,000 IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, AND WAS PREPARED TO CONTINUE SPENDING ON THE SAME SCALE "AS LONG AS ANY EMERGENCY EXISTS."

THE UNUSUALLY HEAVY DEMAND FOR CLOTHING, BRUCE EXPLAINED, WAS BECAUSE A NUMBER OF WAREHOUSES AND OTHER STORAGE DEPOTS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

BRUCE, EN ROUTE TO RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, SAID "THE SPIRIT OF THE CITY OF LONDON IS AS GOOD AS EVER AND MORALE IN ALL

ENGLAND IS AS HIGH AS IT COULD POSSIBLY BE."

"THE COUNTRY LOOKED BETTER THAN WHEN I WAS THERE IN OCTOBER. IN LONDON MUCH OF THE DEBRIS HAS BEEN CLEANED UP AND OUTSIDE OF AN AREA ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE BY ONE-HALF MILE, WHICH HAS BEEN DESTROYED BY BOMBINGS AND FIRES, THINGS ARE IN PRETTY FINE SHAPE."

FIVE U.S.ARMY OFFICERS WHO RETURNED FROM LONDON, SAID THEY WERE "UNDER OFFICIAL ORDERS NOT TO TALK." THEY WERE LT. COL. RUSSELL A. OSMUN, ATTACHED TO THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS AT WASHINGTON; LT.COL. CHARLES E.LOUCKS, ATTACHED TO THE CHEMICAL WARFARE BRANCH; LT.COL. VERNON E.PRICHARD, OF THE MECHANIZED FORCES; LT.COL.DAVID N.W. GRANT, CHIEF FLIGHT ATTACHE TO THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS, AND MAJ. BRUCE C.CLARKE, OF THE ENGINEERING CORPS AT FORT KNOX, KY.

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WASHINGTON,MARCH 3-(AP)-THE WAR IS FILLING DAVY JONES'S LOCKER WITH MAIL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

EIGHT VESSELS CARRYING MAIL FROM THIS COUNTRY TO FOREIGN DESTINATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM AND 14,501 SACKS OF MAIL LOST, A POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT COMPILATION SHOWED TODAY.

A FULL SACK OF MAIL WEIGHS ABOUT 66 POUNDS AND HOLDS APPROXIMATELY 2,500 LETTERS. THUS THE WAR TOLL HAS BEEN CLOSE TO A MILLION POUNDS OF MAIL, OR ABOUT 3,600,000 INDIVIDUAL PIECES.

RECORDS OF MAIL LOSSES EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT AVAILABLE HERE. OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT THIS WAS NOT "OUR MAIL." PRESUMABLY, HOWEVER, THESE LOSSES LIKEWISE HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

THE 14,501 SACKS OF MAIL LOST AT SEA INCLUDED 12,914 SACKS ORIGINATING IN THIS COUNTRY, AND 1,587 SACKS OF "FOREIGN TRANSIT." THE FOREIGN TRANSIT MAIL ORIGINATED IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND CAME TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TRANSSHIPMENT.

WITH ONE EXCEPTION, THE MAIL-CARRYING BOATS WENT DOWN IN THE ATLANTIC. THE OTHER, THE HOEGH TRANSPORTER, SANK IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AFTER STRIKING A MINE. THIS VESSEL CARRIED ONLY PARCEL POST, BUT THE OTHERS CARRIED ALL CLASSES OF MAIL.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE LOSS OF UNITED STATES MAIL BY SINKINGS RESULTING FROM THE WAR:

NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF SINKING	MAILS LOST	
		U.S.	FOREIGN TRANSIT
ALEX VAN OPSTAL	SEPT. 15, 1939	54 SACKS	15 SACKS
HOEGH TRANSPORTER	OCT. 4, 1939	39 SACKS (ALL PARCEL POST)	
LAGAHOLM	MARCH 3, 1940	344 SACKS	10 SACKS
VIDAR	FEB. 1, 1940	134 SACKS	11 SACKS
VILLE DE NAMUR	JUNE 19, 1940	336 SACKS	135 SACKS
VILLE DE MONS	ABOUT SEPT. 2, 1940	841 SACKS	60 SACKS
VILLE D'ARLON	LEFT NY NOV.14,1940	3,204 SACKS	414 SACKS
WESTERN PRINCE	DEC. 14, 1940	7,962 SACKS	942 SACKS

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BRITISH RAID NORWEGIAN ISLE AND SEIZE GERMAN PRISONERS; LONDON BREAKS WITH BULGARIA

Sofia Legation Gets Instructions From Eden. "First Step Toward War," Says Envoy. Earle To Take Over For England

Britons To Leave For Istanbul—Dutch, Polish, Belgians Expected To Follow—English In Yugoslavia Also Told To Evacuate

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, *Wednesday*, March 5—The diplomatic break between Great Britain and Bulgaria was scheduled for 10 A. M. (3 A. M. E.S.T.) today in a move George W. Rendel, British Minister, described as "the first step toward dragging Bulgaria into war."

On instruction from Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, now in Athens, Rendel worked far into the morning on the note which he will present to Ivan Popoff, Foreign Minister, this forenoon with a request for his passports.

Other Legations To Follow

Heads of the Dutch, Polish and Belgian legations planned to follow the British Minister with similar notices of ruptured relations.

At the same time, it was disclosed that British nationals have been instructed to get out of neighboring Yugoslavia, indicating their Government officials expect that Balkan nation to be lined up with the Axis within a few days.

Britons To Flee Via Greece

The Britons were told to flee the country by way of Salonika, Greece, for Istanbul, Turkey.

Today's rupture in relations between Bulgaria and Britain will come twenty-five years and five months after the two nations severed relations prior to their coming to blows in the World War.

That conflict ended in defeat for Bulgaria, as an ally of the Central Powers, including Germany, and resulted in the shrinkage of her borders at the Versailles peace tables.

Brought Exile Of Ferdinand

It also brought about the exile of former Czar Ferdinand, whose son Boris reigns as Bulgaria's King today.

Earlier, Rendel had informed George H. Earle, United States Minister, of the pending break in relations and Earle instructed the American Legation to be prepared to take over British affairs.

A special train was ordered for this afternoon to take out the fifty-three British officials and newspapermen still in this country. Earle was informed, however, that the train's departure may be delayed a day or two.

100 Planes Lined Up

Meanwhile, more than one hundred small pursuit ships, of German origin and bearing Bulgarian markings, were lined up on a new emergency airport here.

The Nazi troop movement toward the Turkish and Greek frontiers swelled hourly and Bulgarian troops with full battle equipment marched through Sofia's streets.

Main highways and rail lines were choked with German troop trains, heavy tanks, armored cars and artillery.

The Government refused to comment on Soviet Russia's condemnation of the German army's entry into Bulgaria.

Police Patrol Streets

Heavily armed police patrolled the streets of Sofia last night to prevent demonstrations by Communists inspired by the "scolding from Moscow."

Although newspapers were forbidden to print the Soviet reprimand, the newspaper *Mir* concluded two separate editorials with the sentence:

"Now may the Lord watch over Bulgaria."

Other newspapers told Bulgarians that "good relations" between their country and the Kremlin would continue.

Serious Effects Feared

The Russian action was expected to have possibly serious internal effects. The word that the Moscow statement had been banned from the press now is being passed through the grapevine to the peasants by Bulgarian Communist leaders.

The peasants are being told that "Uncle Ivan"—as Russia always has been known to them—objects to the presence of the German troops and that "Uncle Ivan" approves the instructions of the Communist leaders a week ago to the peasants to oppose the German march by non-cooperation and by propaganda but not by active hostile action.

Bulgarian authorities, on the other hand, are taking every possible precaution against any internal action which might embarrass or handicap the Nazi war machine.

Informed diplomats here said Germany's note to Turkey showed that Hitler wanted the Turks to scrap their alliance with Britain and sign up with Germany as the one power that could "protect Turkey against the historic designs of Russia."

To support the hypothesis that the Nazis' viewpoint toward Russia had chilled—despite the fact that they signed the historic non-aggression pact with Moscow in 1939 and were able to collaborate amicably in such matters as the dismemberment of Poland—these informants cited:

The fact that only yesterday the Soviet, in announcing disapproval of the Bulgarian Government's decision to let German troops into that country, in effect publicly condemned Germany's move.

The understanding long current in informed circles, but only now discussed openly, that one of the German promises which secured the cooperation of the Government of Gen. Ion Antonescu in Rumania was that of future aid to get back from Rumania the provinces of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, which were seized by the Soviet last year.

In the view of men long in the Balkans, however, none of this meant that a clash between Germany and Russia was to be expected in the near future.

Russia Reinforces Troops Along Bessarabia Border

Soldiers Face Nazis Across Prut River in Rumania

SOFIA, March 4 (AP).—Soviet forces in Bessarabia, across the Prut River from Nazi-occupied Rumania, are being reinforced, according to dispatches today from Bucharest.

These reports came as Rumania's mobilization was accelerated under the direction of German staff officers. Diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest said the Rumanian mobilization, which began late in January, was expected to bring 1,000,000 men under arms by March 15. Most of the reservists being called up, they said, were sent to Russian border regions.

Russia, the reports declared, again had ordered Odessa, her big Black Sea port, and Chisinau and Cernauti, in Messarabia, blacked out, and had sent additional motorized units to the frontier from Kiev.

Five-Man Nazi Mission Flies In With Hitler Note to President of Turkey

Ankara Is Reported True to British Ally

Berlin Spokesman Says Relations With Greece Can't Be Called Good

By The Associated Press

ANKARA, March 4.—An urgent message from Fuehrer Adolf Hitler intimating, according to highly placed persons here, that the Nazis want to look after Turkey's "interests and well-being" was delivered dramatically to the Turkish President today, but official quarters declared that it would have little effect on the pro-British policy of this country.

Hitler's note was brought to President Ismet Inonu by airplane by a five-man Nazi mission, members of which were understood also to have suggested that Turkey act as an intermediary to make peace between Greece and Italy. This, it was reported tonight after a long Cabinet meeting, Turkey would refuse to do.

[In Berlin, authorized spokesmen said Greece could not "serve two masters," and there was a noticeable increase in the frigidity with which Germany regarded Greece. An authorized source said "normal diplomatic relations" remained unchanged and that "after Greece allowed herself to be used by Britain, it could not be said that Germany's relations with Greece remained good."]

Der Fuehrer's emissaries, it was said privately by qualified informants, offered assurances that Germany had no threats, that she wanted only to help Turkey. This proffer of assistance, as some observers saw it, was intended to make certain that Turkey did not enter the war.

Cabinet Hears Message

The Cabinet met in extraordinary session at 2 p. m. to hear Hitler's message, and Field Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, chief of the Turkish General Staff, sat in.

President Inonu was publicly noncommittal as to what Hitler's couriers had said. It was announced merely that he had asked Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador, to thank Der Fuehrer.

The Turkish government issued the following communique:

"President Inonu received the German Ambassador, Herr von Papen, at the President's Palace today at noon. The ambassador announced that the head of the German state, Herr Adolf Hitler, had sent to President Inonu a personal message.

"President Inonu requested Herr von Papen to convey his thanks to Herr Hitler. The Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, also was present at this interview."

[Informed diplomats in Sofia said Hitler wanted Turkey to scrap her alliance with Great Britain and sign up with the Reich as the one power which could "protect Turkey against the historic designs of Russia." To support this hypothesis, these informants cited Russia's disapproval of Bulgaria's decision to admit Nazi troops, thereby condemning, in effect, the German move. In addition, they referred to an understanding long current in informed circles, but only now discussed openly, that one of the German promises to Rumania for its co-operation was that of future aid to get back for Rumania the provinces of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, ceded to the Soviet Union last year.]

It was understood that Turkish Premier Refik Saydam would broadcast to the nation soon.

Ministers Inspect Defenses

The Turkish Ministers of National Defense and of the Interior went to Istanbul today to inspect European Turkey's defenses, and then on to the Bulgarian frontier to examine fortifications, where newly called reservists flowed in to reinforce nearly two hundred thousand soldiers already on duty there.

The government ordered all industries to report immediately their maximum productive capacity and the extent of stores of raw material. Blackouts and other defense measures were ordered for all large Turkish cities.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador at Moscow, arranged to return there tomorrow by airplane. He came to Turkey last week for consultations with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary; Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, and Turkish leaders. At the end of these discussions it was stated that Britain and Turkey were wholly in agreement on Balkan problems.

Nazis Allowed to Fly Over Turkey

ISTANBUL, March 4 (AP).—The Nazi mission landed at Ankara this morning, after receiving special permission by the Turkish government to fly over Turkey. It was understood to have come directly from Berlin. Papen and representatives of the German Embassy welcomed it at the airport, but there were no Turkish officials present.

CABINET MEETS AT ANKARA FOR STUDY OF NOTE

Reich Seen Trying to Get Turks to Break With British Over Reds.

LITTLE EFFECT IS EXPECTED

Meanwhile Ministers Check Up on War Stocks and on Frontier Defenses.

Ankara, March 4 (A. P.).—The Turkish Cabinet went into session today to consider a special message from Adolf Hitler to President Inonu delivered by a five-man mission which arrived in an airplane, due to leave Ankara again tomorrow.

Hitler's note was reported in Government quarters to have contained assurances that Germany was not threatening Turkey and intimated a desire to look after Turkey's interests and well-being.

The latter phrase went unexplained.

Little Effect Expected.

[In Sofia, diplomats said that the message was an attempt to get Turkey to trade her British alliance for one with Germany, "since only the Reich can protect Turkey against the historic designs of Russia." In London, the British radio said "it is not yet known what the message contains, but there is naturally a flood of rumors and these vary from bribes by Germany to threats. But the rumors are consistent in declaring that Germany is by no means happy about the stand of Turkey."]

Official sources, however, said that the message would have little effect on Turkish policy, despite the dramatic manner in which it was delivered.

Members of the German mission were understood also to have proposed that Turkey mediate in the Greek-Italian war, but it was said that the Cabinet would refuse.

The Cabinet met at 2 P. M. (7 A. M. New York time) and still was in session this evening.

Field Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, chief of the Turkish General Staff, attended the meeting.

Premier to Make Broadcast.

It was understood that Premier Saydam would broadcast to the nation in the near future.

A Government communique said that President Inonu received Hitler's message about noon and that the President asked the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, who accompanied the mission, to thank Der Fuehrer.

Raw Stocks Are Checked.

Meanwhile, the Government asked all industries to report at once on the maximum productive capacities of their stocks of raw materials. The Minister of National Defense and the Minister of the Interior went to Istanbul on an inspection tour of European Turkey.

Later they left for the Bulgarian frontier to inspect fortifications where newly called reservists are flowing in to re-enforce nearly 200,000 soldiers already on duty.

Meanwhile the blackout and other defense measures were ordered for all large Turkish cities.

Accompanied by Von Papen, the mission, understood to have come to Ankara directly from Berlin, met President Inonu and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu at noon and remained a half hour with them. Neither the Germans nor the Turks would discuss the meeting.

Speculation about the message ranged from belief that it gave assurances that Germany does not intend to attack Turkey to belief that it contained concrete promises in order to keep Turkey out of the war.

The mission was met at the airport by Von Papen and other members of the German embassy, but no Turkish officials were present.

It was expected that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, who came to Turkey last week, would fly back to his post tomorrow.

Berlin Told of Message.

Berlin, March 4 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Istanbul today to DNB, the official news agency, quoted the Ankara radio as announcing that Ambassador Franz von Papen had given President Ismet Inonu "a message of friendship from the Fuehrer."

[There was no mention in Berlin, however, of the Nazi mission which arrived in Ankara today.]

The radio, according to DNB, added that Inonu received the message with great joy and asked Von Papen to express his thanks to Hitler.

Getting Frigid Toward Greece.

Meanwhile the attitude of Germany toward Greece, Great Britain's Mediterranean ally, was described today as becoming more frigid. "No man can serve two masters," an authorized spokesman declared in commenting on the Balkan situation.

While he did not elaborate, it was assumed that the other master would be a Balkan alignment under the Berlin-Rome-Tokio alliance.

"We have never said that German relations with Greece were good," the spokesman said. "We merely said that normal diplomatic relations remained unchanged and the latter remains true today."

Limits Are Not Defined.

The question of how far Germany is prepared to go in an effort to drive British arms and influence out of Greece was not answered. The spokesman, reminded then of German press reports which told of many thousands of soldiers and heavy tanks in Bulgaria, insisted: "It is not an army of occupation but a security army prepared for all eventualities. It is our duty to place our entire strength at Bulgaria's disposal to prevent her from becoming the football of foreign interests bent on new military adventures.

"Our policy rests on two foundations," he continued. "First, determination to secure and assure for all time peace and stability in the Balkans; second, conformity with Der Fuehrer's resolution to strike England wherever she is encountered. We are making every effort to prevent England from bringing was into our sphere. The southeastern nations understand this."

Greek Armistice Talk Rumored

Berne, Switzerland, March 4 (A. P.).—A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Belgrade today reported that "increasing preliminary conversations are under way for an armistice between Greece and Italy."

Sees Defeat for Democracies.

Rome, March 4 (A. P.).—Characterizing Bulgaria's adherence to the Axis pact as "another economic and political defeat which England may now consider complete," Stefani, the Italian official news agency, said today that the Axis Powers have already begun to lay the foundation for economic collaboration with the Balkan countries "which the democratic nations, especially England, formerly considered an area of exploitation."

U.S. Will Represent Britain In Bulgaria When Envoy Goes

English Minister and Staff to Leave for Istanbul—Eden Confers Further With Greek Leaders in Athens.

Sofia, March 4 (A. P.).—British Minister George W. Rendel informed United States Minister George H. Earle today that Britain was breaking relations with Bulgaria tomorrow and Mr. Earle instructed the American legation to start preparing to take over custody of British property throughout the country.

A special train had been ordered for tomorrow, but Mr. Earle was informed its departure may be delayed a day or two depending on when Mr. Rendel can finish preparations for leaving. Mr. Rendel stated he and his staff would go to Istanbul.

The Polish, Belgian and Dutch missions decided late today to break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and leave for Istanbul when the British mission does. Their decision was reached in a conference with Mr. Rendel at which the Greek Minister also was present. The latter's legation, however, was expected to remain, at least temporarily.

Confer Further in Athens.

Athens, March 4 (A. P.).—British and Greek leaders had further talks today on British aid to this Balkan kingdom and canvassed the entire military situation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, again headed the British conferees. They were entertained at luncheon by King George III of Greece.

War May Not Be Declared.

London, March 4 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman asserted today that a break with Bulgaria would not necessarily be followed by a declaration of war, but added that it has always been the British policy to seek out and hit the Germans wherever possible.

Britain, it was said, regards Bulgaria as having "played in quite excessively" with German plans.

Commenting on the situation, the Times declared that should Germany attack Greece, British support on the ground, as well as in the air, would be indispensable, and that this support would be given "to the fullest possible extent."

Germany's move into Bulgaria constitutes a "threat to vital points in our empire in the East," L. S. Amery, secretary for India, warned Britons today.

"To the sound of German tanks and guns rumbling across Bulgaria the curtain is rising on a new act—it may be the supreme and decisive act—of a great world drama," he told a luncheon club.

Russians Mass Near Rumania

Pursuit Planes Lined Up in Bulgaria as R. A. F. Scouts Are Reported.

Sofia, March 4 (A. P.).—Soviet Russian forces in Bessarabia, across the Prut River from Nazi-occupied Rumania, are being re-enforced, according to dispatches today from Bucharest.

These reports followed upon publication of a Russian note to Bulgaria declaring that entry of German troops into Bulgaria would serve for "extension of the war" and not for "consolidation of peace."

They came as Rumania's mobilization was accelerated under the direction of German staff officers. Diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest said that the Rumanian mobilization, which began late in January, was expected to bring 1,000,000 men under arms by March 15.

Pour Into Bulgaria.

Most of the reservists being called up, they said, are sent to Russian border regions. Russia, the reports declared, again has ordered Odessa, her big Black Sea port, and Chisinau and Cernauti, in Bessarabia, blacked out and has sent additional motorized units to the frontier from Kiev.

At the same time, German troops poured from Rumania into Bulgaria and heavy Nazi troop movements were said to have started again from Germany across Hungary into Rumania. These re-enforcements, diplomatic sources revealed, apparently are to replace troops being moved from permanent bases in Rumania toward the Greek and Turkish frontiers of Bulgaria.

The mass entry of German troops into Bulgaria from the north continued, with long lines of motorized equipment, tanks, anti-aircraft batteries and field artillery—in columns sometimes fifty miles long—streaming south through three Balkan mountain passes.

As Nazi reports sifted through the capital that the R. A. F. was photographing the country in preparation for bombing, more than 100 small pursuit planes were lined up at a new emergency airport here. These pursuit ships were of German origin and had Bulgarian markings.

Comment in Berlin.

Berlin, March 4 (A. P.).—Dealing with reports that Russia had protested to Bulgaria for allowing German troops to cross the Danube, a German spokesman indicated today that a Russian protest was none of Germany's business or concern.

The spokesman said:

"Of course, Russia is neutral and finds herself in a somewhat different position, with respect to English provocations in the southeast, than Germany. Furthermore, this is not a German-Russian, but a Russian-Bulgarian relationship."

German Minister Received

BERLIN, March 4 (AP).—The official German news agency D. N. B. reported today from Belgrade that Dr. Vladimir Machek, the Yugoslav Vice-Premier, had received German Minister Viktor von Heeren at his country estate.

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30.24-7857

PAUL IS EXPECTED TO SEE HITLER NEXT

Yugoslav Regent Reported Leaving on Thursday.

Belgrade, March 4 (A. P.).—Diplomatic observers reported today that they expected Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugoslavia, to leave on Thursday to confer with Adolf Hitler in Germany.

If the Prince and Der Fuehrer should reach agreement, they said, another signature—that of Yugoslavia—would probably be added to the three-Power Axis pact which Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria also have signed. Bulgaria's lining up with the Axis makes the situation for Yugoslavia more precarious, well-informed informants said, but added that Yugoslavia would not consent to terms as drastic as those Bulgaria accepted.

[This did not make clear what terms Yugoslavia might find objectionable, or whether she might object to permitting German troops to pass through her country and to establish and use bases there.]

Berlin, March 4 (A. P.).—The German press reported sabotage in Yugoslavia today, including explosions in an oil refinery at Zagreb, and attributed it to British agents. It was recalled here that similar allegations were made with respect to Rumania and Bulgaria before they were brought under Axis sway.

lay reported that "increasing preliminary conversations are under way for an armistice between Greece and Italy."

Commenting on the situation, the Times declared that should Germany attack Greece, British support on the ground, as well as in the air, would be indispensable and would be given "to the fullest possible extent."

Official sources refrained from comment on Russia's word to the Sofia Government that she disagreed with Bulgaria's policy in admitting German troops. The Press Association, however, warned Britons not to attach undue significance to the Russian statement, characterizing it as "a mere formal protest."

"Those in close touch with the Balkan situation have yet to be convinced that it presages any action on the part of the U. S. S. R.," said the news agency. "They instance the fact that she chooses to inform Bulgaria, and not Nazi Germany, of her dislike of German troops in Bulgaria."

Briton Sees New Threat

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 4—Germany's move into Bulgaria constitutes a "threat to vital points in our empire in the East," L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, warned Britons today.

"To the sound of German tanks and guns rumbling across Bulgaria the curtain is rising on a new act—it may be the supreme and decisive act—of a great world drama," Amery told a luncheon club.

He declared "the gravest danger, a blow at our heart, still confronts us nearer home." Rather than face the risks involved in an invasion of Britain, the Secretary continued, Adolf Hitler "may hope an attack upon our shipping, our docks and our cities may bring us to our knees without an actual invasion."

"Wherever we look, the situation is dangerous and difficult," he said.

The Balkans: Russia Felt Unlikely To Act

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 4—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the Athens Government were reported today working out a plan to speed substantial aid to Greece, if she should be attacked by Germany.

Informed sources indicated that Eden, who last week completed vital talks with Turkish officials at Ankara, had been given a virtually free hand in the Balkans and Middle East.

A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, today reported that "increasing preliminary conversations are under way for an armistice between Greece and Italy."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW, MARCH 4--SOVIET RUSSIA, TAKING THE POSITION THAT THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN BULGARIA MAY LEAD TO "EXTENSION OF THE SPHERE OF WAR", HAS ADVISED KING BORIS SHE CANNOT SUPPORT HIS GOVERNMENT "IN ITS PRESENT POLICY".

THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE WAS EXPRESSED IN A NOTE HANDED THE BULGARIAN MINISTER YESTERDAY BY THE SOVIET VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY.

RECALLING THAT THE SOVIET MINISTER TO SOFIA WAS ADVISED OFFICIALLY LAST SATURDAY THAT BULGARIA HAD CONSENTED TO THE ENTRANCE OF NAZI TOOPS TO HELP IN "THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE IN THE BALKANS", THE NOTE DECLARED:

"THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CANNOT SHARE THE OPINION OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF THE LATTER'S POSITION IN THIS MATTER, SINCE IT IS A POSITION--IRRESPECTIVE OF THE DESIRE OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT--WHICH DOES NOT LEAD TO CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, BUT TO EXTENSION OF THE SPHERE OF WAR AND TO BULGARIA BEING INVOLVED IN IT.

"IN VIEW OF THIS, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, TRUE TO ITS POLICY OF PEACE, CANNOT RENDER ANY SUPPORT TO THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE APPLICATION OF ITS PRESENT POLICY."

(IN LONDON, THE PRESS ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED IT AS "A MERE FORMAL PROTEST" UNLIKELY TO RESULT IN ANY CONCRETE ACTION. THE NEWS AGENCY NOTED THAT RUSSIA HAD "CHOSEN TO INFORM BULGARIA, AND NOT NAZI GERMANY, OF HER DISLIKE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN BULGARIA.")

(GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN BELGRADE SAID THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT WAS ONLY OF "THEORETICAL IMPORTANCE" BECAUSE RUSSIA CONSTITUES A DEFENSIVE, RATHER THAN OFFENSIVE, FORCE.)

THE RUSSIAN NOTE ADDED THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FELT "COMPELLED" TO EXPRESS ITS ATTITUDE "ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE BULGARIAN PRESS FREELY CIRCULATES RUMORS FUNDAMENTALLY MISREPRESENTING THE REAL POSITION OF THE U.S.S.R."

THE MESSAGE DID NOT SAY SPECIFICALLY IN WHAT WAY THE SOVIET

POSITION HAD BEEN MISREPRESENTED.

RUSSIA, IN THE PAST, HAS MAINTAINED CLOSE RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA, WHICH SHE HAS REGARDED AS "A SISTER SLAVIC STATE", AND THE FOREIGN POLICIES OF THE TWO NATIONS HAVE BEEN CLOSELY ALLIED.

ONLY LAST FALL, ARKADY SOBOLEFF, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE, MADE A FLYING TRIP TO SOFIA IN CONNECTION WITH RUSSIAN-BULGARIAN RELATIONS. (REPORTS FROM SOFIA INDICATED SOBOLEFF PAID ANOTHER VISIT THERE LAST MONTH WHEN REPORTS THAT GERMAN TROOPS WERE PREPARING TO MOVE INTO BULGARIA GAINED CURRENCY.)

(EDS: RUSSIAN NOTE TEXT CARRIED IN NIGHT REPORT.)

DN348AES

FEVZI CAKMAK PERSONALITY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A SHORT, STOCKY MAN WHO TAUGHT YOUNG TURKS TO FIGHT THE BRITISH IN THE WORLD WAR IS ONE OF THE LEADING MILITARY LIGHTS TODAY IN NON-BELLIGERENT TURKEY'S COLLABORATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

HE IS MARSHAL FEVZI CAKMAK, CHIEF OF THE TURKISH GENERAL STAFF AND A SIGNER OF THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WHICH ALIGNED HIS COUNTRY WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON OCT. 29, 1939.

NOW IN HIS FIFTIES, THE MARSHAL SERVED AS PREMIER AND WAR MINISTER IN THE TURKISH NATIONALIST CABINET IN 1921, HAVING ENTERED POLITICS AFTER THE WORLD WAR. IN THE LATTER CONFLICT HE WAS A TEACHER IN THE TURKISH MILITARY COLLEGE.

HE WAS ELEVATED TO THE RANK OF MARSHAL IN 1922 AND HAS BEEN CHIEF OF STAFF SINCE 1928.

UPON THE DEATH OF KAMAL ATATURK, FATHER OF MODERN TURKEY, IN 1938 HE WAS MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR, BUT THE JOB WENT TO ANOTHER POLITICAN-SOLDIER, GENERAL ISMET INONU.

Fire Raid On Cardiff

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cardiff, Wales, March 4—This important southwest port was raked for hours last night by a hail of incendiary bombs in what officials described as one of the greatest fire raids of the war.

Great fires were raging at the height of the attack, but all were under control this morning. Smoking ruins marked a trail of destruction across the city.

During the night the American Red Cross sent ambulance units from London, 160 miles away.

The number of casualties could not be determined immediately.

Operating Room Struck

With widespread fires lighting the city, the German bombers followed up with explosives.

Cardiff's chief constable, James Wilson, said, "It was a real pyrotechnic display. I doubt if any town has had more incendiary bombs showered upon it in any one raid."

In one hospital where surgeons were working over bomb casualties, one of the operating theaters was struck, but no casualties resulted.

Motion picture theaters were showing to capacity crowds when the fire bombs began to fall. In some, the audiences remained seated, and sang while nearby business blocks were burning.

One Raider Downed

Britons said the assault was in line with the new German strategy of using bombers to fight the British sea blockade by raiding ships, harbors and harbor facilities. The *Luftwaffe* was said to have been using about 150 bombers nightly in these forays.

It was officially stated that one of the German raiders over Cardiff was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Nazi night raiders also attacked scattered areas elsewhere in Britain including London, the northeast coast, and southeast Scotland, but the Government declared these assaults were not on a large scale, and damage was not extensive.

(The Germans said Newcastle was one of their main targets.)

"Total casualties during the night should not prove heavy," a communique said.

R.A.F. Gives Cologne Another Battering

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, March 4—Cologne was the main target of attacks by British bombers last night on objectives in industrial areas of the German Rhineland, an official announcement said today.

The raid on Cologne was described as "heavy and successful."

In addition, the R. A. F. swept along the German-held coast, hitting docks and quays at Brest, Ostend and Boulogne and bombing Nazi airdromes in occupied France.

The Germans said they had lost four planes and the British five during air operations over England yesterday. In addition, at least six British planes were said to have been destroyed on the ground at Honington and Mildenhall airdromes. Explosions at these airfields indicated that munitions dumps had been hit, it was said.

A communique by the Air Ministry said "a strong force of aircraft of the bomber command" participated in the attack on Cologne, and added:

"Unfavorable weather, with thick and low-flying clouds, made both navigation and observation of results difficult, but the target was heavily bombed and a large number of fires was seen to be started, especially on the west bank of the Rhine."

Attacks on a "smaller scale" were said to have been made in the industrial Ruhr Valley.

Berlin Tells Of Big Raids

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 4—German raiders heavily bombed docks and factories at Cardiff, Wales, last night, and attacked the port at Newcastle and airfields north of London, the German high command reported today.

British planes were said to have dropped "several explosives and a large number of incendiaries at several places in western Germany," killing and injuring some civilians and damaging houses.

Two Ships Reported Sunk

The daily war bulletin credited a German combat plane with sinking a 3,000-ton ship off the south coast of England yesterday and said another merchant vessel was "stopped with a heavy list" after two attacks east of Aberdeen.

The high command said other bombers, operating west of the Hebrides, sank an 8,000-ton merchant ship.

German planes swept over Cardiff in waves for five hours, informed Germans said.

Bag Of 11 Planes Claimed

A big steel mill in the Cardiff area was said to have been struck by a series of heavy bombs.

FIRE BOMBS RAINED ON TOWN IN WALES

Cardiff Or Swansea Believed Target Of Latest Blow From Luftwaffe

British Naval Guns Battle Raiders As They Attack Channel Shipping

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 4 — Squadrons of the heaviest German bombers set out early in the evening for an attack on an undesignated harbor on the British west coast, DNB announced tonight.

Preliminary radio reports

30.24 - 7859

30.24 - 7859

claimed a great number of fires and explosions.

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Wednesday*, March 5—German bombers came over South Wales in successive waves again last night and showered a town with thousands of incendiary bombs in raids that lasted into the morning.

One of the raiders was seen to crash into the Bristol Channel and burn, and a second was reported shot down off the Welsh coast.

[This would indicate that the attackers were centering on either Cardiff, heavily raided the previous night, or Swansea; they are on the Bristol Channel a few miles apart.]

Small Town Bombed

A smaller coastal town in Wales also was bombed, causing damage to houses, shops and public buildings. Casualties were said to be light.

London had a short alert, but no bombs. Raiders also were reported over East Anglia and a town in western England.

Earlier naval guns burst into what was described as "terrific fire" at a south coast town joining anti-aircraft in the defense of Channel shipping.

At least two German planes were reported shot down into the sea.

[The scene of this action might have been at the great British naval base of Portsmouth.]

Upon London itself the night attack was slight, although high explosives fell in two of the counties surrounding the city.

Thames Village Blasted

A village on the Thames estuary leading to London was hit with high explosives.

London's "raiders passed" signal sounded before 11 P. M.

During the day the relief of Cardiff, Wales, which was set alight with Nazi incendiaries last night in one of the worst fire raids of the war, was urgently pursued.

Ambulances Sped To Cardiff

American Red Cross ambulances sped 160 miles to Cardiff while the Germans were pouring down their fire bombs and following them with high explosives.

Numerous big fires burned in Cardiff during the worst part of the attack, but they were reported under control this morning. The number of casualties was not announced.

Movies Crowded

Motion - picture theaters were crowded when the fire bombs began falling. Some audiences stayed where they were and sang, even while near-by business blocks began burning.

Britons said the attack was part of the new German strategy of fighting the British blockade by raiding ships, harbors and harbor facilities.

The R. A. F. was retaliating at the same time with Cologne as the main target in an attack which covered a large part of the industrial area of the German Rhineland, the docks and quays at Brest, France, Ostend and Boulogne; docks and railway sidings at Calais, and Nazi airdromes in occupied France.

14 VESSELS SUNK BY AXIS IN WEEK

Loss Put at 60,868 Tons—Hitler Said 215,000.

LONDON, March 4 (A. P.).—British merchant shipping losses of fourteen ships, totaling 60,868 tons, during the week ending February 23 were announced by the Admiralty today. The Admiralty pointed out that these figures covered the period in which Adolf Hitler had publicly claimed a total of 215,000 tons of British shipping sunk in two days—a figure later increased by the German High Command and other reports.

The total reported by the Admiralty, however, was more than double that of the previous week, when the loss was given as 29,806 tons.

The Admiralty's report said that the fourteen vessels lost included thirteen British ships, totaling 53,834 tons, and one Allied merchantman of 7,034 tons.

Berlin, March 4 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that a German combat plane sank a 3,000-ton ship off the south coast of England yesterday and that another merchant vessel was stopped with a heavy list after two attacks east of Aberdeen. The communique added that other bombers, operating west of the Hebrides, sank an 8,000-ton merchant ship.

LONDON-THIRD ADD ADMIRALTY XXX 7,034 TONS.

A HIGH NAVAL AUTHORITY SAID THREE SHIPS UNACCOUNTED FOR FROM A CONVOY ATTACKED BY A GERMAN RAIDER OFF THE AZORES FEB.12 ARE NOW COUNTED AS LOST, DECLARING ONE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK 12 DAYS LATER.

EIGHT SHIPS IN ALL NOW ARE CONSIDERED LOST, 11 OTHERS OF THE CONVOY OF 19 HAVING BEEN REPORTED SAFELY BACK IN PORT. (THE GERMANS HAD CLAIMED SINKING 14 SHIPS IN THIS ATTACK.)

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Britain Closing Many Plants

More Than 50 Industries Affected by Move to Free 750,000 Men for Arms Work.

London, March 4 (A. P.).—Closing or consolidation of dozens of factories engaged in some of Britain's largest traditional peacetime industries was announced today by the British Government to release as many as 750,000 men and women for arms manufacture. More than fifty industrial enterprises employing 1,000,000 workers will be affected.

The program was announced to Commons by a Cabinet member, Oliver Lyttleton, President of the Board of Trade.

[This sort of economic consolidation for military purposes was carried out in Germany long before the war.]

The first industries to be affected will be hosiery, pottery, textile and leather.

Controls Raw Materials.

Mr. Lyttleton explained that the Government, through its absolute control of raw materials, would either force the factories to close down or consolidate. Industrial leaders are being called in by the Government to draft details. They are expected to make arrangements for consolidation among themselves, with the Government helping to absorb losses.

Mr. Lyttleton explained that no legislation was required because the Government already controls the flow of raw materials and labor. It also has the power under defense acts to conscript manufacturing plants.

He mentioned "hosiery, pottery, the major textile industries, boots, shoes and some others" as the first to be hit because they "provide the main source of factory-trained labor for munitions."

The Government, he said, has ruled out part-time work in these industries as uneconomical, and he declared:

"The policy of the Government must, therefore, be to concentrate production in a reduced number of factories working full time."

Under the plan one firm in many cases is expected to do the work of three, preserving all three trade marks.

The Board of Trade is to do everything possible to see that closed plants retain their good will and restart in good condition after the war.

Leave BLank

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

NIGHT LEAD ARMS (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, MARCH 4 -- BRITAIN TOOK STEPS TODAY TO CLOSE DOWN OR MERGE FROM 50 TO 90 OF HER LARGEST AND OLDEST INDUSTRIAL LINES IN ORDER TO FURNISH WORKERS FOR HER STILL EXPANDING ARMAMENT PLANTS.

THE ACTION, ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY OLIVER LYTTLETON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, WAS EXPECTED TO AFFECT 1,000,000 WORKERS, OF WHOM 750,000 MAY BE FREED FOR WAR INDUSTRY.

LYTTLETON SAID "HOSIERY, POTTERY, THE MAJOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, BOOTS, SHOES AND SOME OTHERS" -- INDUSTRIES WHICH HAVE MADE BRITISH TRADE MARKS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER -- WOULD BE THE FIRST TO BE CLOSED OR COMBINED.

WORKERS FROM THESE INDUSTRIES "PROVIDE THE MAIN SOURCES OF FACTORY-TRAINED LABOR FOR MUNITIONS," HE EXPLAINED.

NO LEGISLATION IS REQUIRED, LYTTLETON ADDED, BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR-TIME POWERS ALREADY GIVE IT CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND USE OF RAW MATERIALS AND THE RIGHT TO CONSCRIPT LABOR AND FACTORIES.

WORKERS WITH SHIPBUILDING EXPERIENCE ALREADY HAVE BEEN CALLED TO REGISTER FOR WORK IN BRITAIN'S SHIPYARDS.

EXPLAINING THAT PART-TIME OPERATION OF ALL THESE INDUSTRIES HAD BEEN DECIDED AGAINST AS WASTEFUL, LYTTLETON SAID BUSINESS LEADERS AFFECTED WERE BEING CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO WORK OUT DETAILS FOR FULL TIME OPERATION OF A FEW OF THE PLANTS.

UNDER THE PROGRAM ONE FACTORY MAY TURN OUT THE PRODUCTS OF THREE, PRESERVING ALL THEIR TRADE MARKS, HE SAID, WHILE GOVERNMENT WILL HELP ABSORB LOSSES AND DO ITS BEST TO SEE THAT PLANTS CLOSED DOWN "RETAIN THEIR GOOD WILL" AND GET A GOOD START AFTER THE WAR.

ME425PES

British Night Fighters Now Can Recognize Foe

Pilot Tells of Trapping Nazi Bomber Over Home Field

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—The technique of night fighting in the air has been developed so successfully that British pilots now can see their opponents clearly enough to distinguish one type of aircraft from another, the Air Ministry news service said today.

Describing attacks by British fighters on German bombers about to land on their home airdromes, the news service said: "The pilot of a fighter command who carried out an offensive patrol over an enemy bomber airdrome during the night reports that he saw a German bomber preparing to land and immediately gave chase, following it around on its circuit and firing from close range. Ground defenses opened up against our fighter, but had to cease fire on a signal from the enemy plane, which was in danger of being shot down by German guns.

"The enemy turned away, but could not escape the fighter, which closed in to the attack. During this attack, the bomber was recognized as a Heinkel 111, and after another burst from the British fighter it fell away rapidly and was not seen again."

Churchill Sees Tokyo Envoy

London, March 4 (AP)—For the second time in two weeks, Prime Minister Winston Churchill received Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador, today. It was said the Ambassador sought the interview, but the subject was not disclosed.

Convoys Bring Canadian Troops Safely Through

British Reveal How Escort Ships Meet Liners

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—Lifting the secrecy which cloaks the convoying of troopships, the British Navy today permitted publication of details of how several liners loaded with Canadian troops were brought safely to England through seas patrolled by German U-boats and planes. With such headlines as "Another Big Canadian Army Arrives," newspapers enlarged upon Saturday night's announcement of the coming of more troops from Canada.

Several gray, blacked-out liners, each carrying 1,500 to 2,000 men, steamed for a secret, pre-arranged rendezvous, no more than a dot on a chart of the North Atlantic. Then one of the strongest naval escorts yet provided for a convoy slipped from its British base at night to meet the liners plowing eastward through a winter sea. Almost to the scheduled minute, the accounts said, the warships picked up the leaders of the convoy at the gale-swept station.

Repeatedly, crews had to chop decks free of snow and ice to keep their guns free for action. Occasionally destroyers of the escort dashed off to investigate distant ships.

The escort, composed of units of the Royal Canadian Navy, American destroyers traded to Great Britain, units of Allied navies and ships of the Royal Navy, did not leave the troopships until they were safe in port.

ToGrow 14 Times MoreOnions

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—The government has asked the war agricultural committees to increase the onion acreage to fourteen times that of pre-war days. Before the war Great Britain imported 95 per cent of her onions. The strain on shipping has made that impossible. The government announcement today said a price of £25 ($100) a ton would be guaranteed.

British Leaders in East Elevated to Knighthood

Land, Air and Sea Officers Win Order of Bath

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—King George VI awarded honors today to the heads of British forces in the Middle East "in recognition of recent successful combined operations" in that area.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Mediterranean Fleet, and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore were made knights of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Maj. Gen. Richard Nugent O'Connor, commander of operations in Egypt and Libya, was made a knight of the same order, and Lieut. Ge Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in the field in Libya, w made a knight of the Grand C of the Order of the British Emp.

Ban Tea Gifts Over 2 Pounds

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—The Ministry of Food ordered today the confiscation after March 10 of all gifts of tea from abroad weighing more than two pounds which are addressed to individuals. The ministry reminded the public that the 1939 rationing order forbids the obtaining of foodstuffs in excess of the government's ration.

IN SHELTER 4 MONTHS

British Committee Reports on Air Raid Conditions.

London, March 4 (A. P.).—Lord Horder, chairman of a committee studying health conditions in air raid shelters, said today that shelters have been found in the provinces from which children have not emerged in a month.

There is one, he told the Empire Society, in which aged and infirm persons have remained for four months.

30.24-7861

30.24—7861

Irish Official Coming Here to Buy Arms

Dublin, March 4 (A. P.).—Frank Aiken, Irish Minister for Co-ordination of Defensive Measures, will leave tomorrow for the United States by airplane to examine the possibilities of purchasing arms and supplies, it was announced officially tonight.

George VI Receives De Gaulle

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—King George VI received Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "free French," in an audience for the first time today. They had met previously when the King inspected the "free French" forces in England.

Donovan Received By King George

London, March 4 (A. P.).—Col. William J. Donovan, here after a tour of Europe and the Near East on an undisclosed mission, was received in audience today by King George VI.

British Newspapers Further Reduced

London, March 4 (A. P.).—British newspapers announced today that they had agreed to conserve newsprint by publishing four-page papers on two days every week. On the four other days the papers will remain in six pages.

Under the agreement, effective on March 16, Sunday papers will be limited to ten pages instead of twelve.

British Daylight Saving To Shift Time 2 Hours

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—[illegible]land's daylight saving this year will be two hours instead of one. English clocks, which have been kept one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time since last summer as a war measure, will be moved ahead another hour on May 3 and remain that way until Aug. 9. The change will reduce the nightly blackout period to about six hours.

The new time will put London seven hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time.

LONDON, MARCH 4-(AP)-ABOUT 140,000 ITALIANS HAVE BEEN MADE PRISONERS OF WAR IN AFRICA, WAR SECRETARY H.D.R. MARGESSON INFORMED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

IN A WRITTEN REPLY TO A QUESTION, HE SAID THAT HE HAD NO INFORMATION ON ITALIAN CASUALTIES AND THAT IT WAS NOT DESIRABLE TO DISCLOSE BRITISH CASUALTIES EVEN WHEN THEY WERE "EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT."

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LONDON, MARCH 4-(AP)-LIEUTENANT GENERAL ALAN GORDON CUNNINGHAM, BRITISH COMMANDER IN EAST AFRICA, PROCLAIMED HIS MILITARY JURISDICTION TODAY OVER BRITISH-CAPTURED TERRITORIES "FORMERLY RULED, CLAIMED OR OCCUPIED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN ETHIOPIA AND SOMALILAND."

THE PROCLAMATION, ISSUED IN NAIROBI, CAPITAL OF BRITAIN'S KENYA COLONY, SAID THAT AS LONG AS THE INHABITANTS "REMAIN PEACEABLE AND COMPLY WITH MY ORDERS THEY WILL BE SUBJECTED TO NO MORE INTERFERENCE THAN I CONSIDER ESSENTIAL TO THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AND THEY NEED HAVE NO FEAR."

TA214PES

LONDON, MARCH 4-(AP)-EVIDENCING THE GREAT POWERS' MIGHTY NAVAL EXPANSION, THE 1941 EDITION OF JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS ESTIMATES NO FEWER THAN 40 CAPITAL SHIPS ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION, OR ON ORDER, THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE NEW EDITION OF THE HANDBOOK ON THE WORLD'S NAVIES WILL APPEAR GENERALLY TOMORROW.

IT POINTS OUT THAT PAUCITY OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION MAKES ESTIMATES OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY MORE DIFFICULT EACH YEAR, BUT SAYS JAPAN APPEARED TO HAVE LAUNCHED AT LEAST THREE BATTLESHIPS OF MORE THAN 40,000 TONS EACH AND AN EQUAL NUMBER OF POCKET BATTLESHIPS IN 1939-40.

THE HANDBOOK SAYS UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SUGGESTED THAT GERMAN CAPITAL SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION MIGHT INCLUDE TWO 40,000-TON VESSELS TO BE CALLED THE FRIEDERICH DER GROSSE AND THE HINDENBURG.

IT ASSERTS THAT REPORTS THE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS BISMARCK AND TIRPITZ WERE IN FULL COMMISSION MUST BE TREATED WITH CAUTION.

(THE BISMARCK WAS LAUNCHED JAN. 14, 1939, AND THE TIRPITZ, APRIL 1, 1939. A BERLIN DISPATCH OF NOV. 20, 1940, SAID NEUTRAL OBSERVERS IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL BELIEVED BOTH MIGHT HAVE BEEN COMMISSIONED LAST JUNE.)

A SPECIAL "WAR LOSS" SECTION, INCLUDED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1919, IS PREFACED BY FOUR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF DAMAGE TO ITALIAN FLEET UNITS CAUSED BY THE BRITISH RAID ON TARANTO NOV. 11.

(THE BRITISH CLAIMED THEY DAMAGED THREE CAPITAL SHIPS AND THREE SMALLER WARSHIPS IN THAT RAID. PREMIER MUSSOLINI SAID FEB. 23 TWO OF THE THREE BIG SHIPS DAMAGED "ARE ALREADY NEARLY COMPLETELY HEALED.")

BRITAIN'S LOSS IN BIG SHIPS IS GIVEN AS COMPARATIVELY LIGHT, BUT THE MANUAL SAYS MORE THAN 100 VESSELS WERE LOST IN SUCH HAZARDOUS OPERATIONS AS MINESWEEPING AND THE DUNKERQUE WITHDRAWAL.

WHEN JANE'S LISTS WERE COMPILED, BRITAIN HAD LOST 36 DESTROYERS AND 23 SUBMARINES.

EXCLUDING THE DAMAGE AT TARANTO, ITALY LOST A CRUISER, SEVEN DESTROYERS AND AT LEAST 11 SUBMARINES, THE HANDBOOK ADDS.

IT SAYS GERMANY'S FLEET WAS REDUCED BY THE LOSS OF THE POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, FOUR CRUISERS AND 13 DESTROYERS, AND THAT IT WAS THOUGHT FEW OF THE 70 SUBMARINES GERMANY HAD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR STILL WERE IN SERVICE.

HOW MANY SUBMARINES THE GERMANS LAID DOWN WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO GUESS, IT SAYS, EXPRESSING BELIEF THAT A FIGURE OF 300 WAS BY NO MEANS UNREASONABLE.

ASIDE FROM JAPAN'S NEW POCKET BATTLESHIPS, ALL THE WORLD'S NEW CAPITAL SHIP CONSTRUCTION IS OF VESSELS OF AT LEAST 35,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT, AND THERE ARE 20 OR MORE OF 40,000 TONS OR MORE, INCLUDING FOUR BRITISH SHIPS OF THE LION CLASS. THE FIRST TWO OF THE LATTER CLASS ARE TO BE COMPLETED IN 1943.

ALTOGETHER, JANE'S SAYS, THE UNITED STATES HAS 17 BATTLESHIPS BUILDING, OR ON ORDER. IT SUGGESTS SOME OF THESE MAY HAVE THE GREAT DISPLACEMENT OF 52,000 TONS.

THE HANDBOOK SAYS JAPAN WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE LAUNCHED SEVERAL CRUISERS, AND THAT DESTROYERS, SUBMARINES AND LIGHT MINELAYERS WERE BEING ACCUMULATED STEADILY.

JH42CAES

GERMANS WARN GREECE TO CUT BRITISH TIES

Caution Athens That She "Cannot Serve Two Masters"

Berlin Admits Hitler Sent Personal Note To Turkish President

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 4—Greece was put on notice by authorized German spokesmen today that she cannot "serve two masters," while informed sources acknowledged, without explanation, that Adolf Hitler had sent a personal message to the President of Turkey.

The same quarters assumed a hands-off attitude toward Russia's disapproval of Bulgaria's acquiescence in letting German troops enter the country. They reiterated that Germany and the Soviet Union are friends and said Russia was informed of the German plan in Bulgaria last Friday, the day before the troops moved in.

"Frigidity" Increased

With this German "security army" still pouring into Bulgaria, there was a noticeable increase here in the frigidity with which Germany regards Greece, but no one was willing or able to say how far the Germans would go toward expelling the British from Greece.

Spokesmen were even more reticent on the delivery of the message to Turkey, but they appeared pleased that it was received cordially, and neutral observers believed some maneuver was in progress to keep Europe's war from spreading into the Near East, and creating another front for Germany.

Sabotage Reported

Reports began to appear in the German press of sabotage in Yugoslavia, including explosions in an oil refinery at Zagreb, and they were attributed to "British agents." The same allegations were made in respect to Rumania and Bulgaria before they were brought under Axis sway.

Reports that Yugoslavia is intended to act as a peacemaker in the Greek-Italian war went without substantiation in Berlin, and it was denied that Prince Paul, the Yugoslav regent, or Aleksander Cincar-Markovic, Foreign Minister of that Balkan country, is due in Berlin Thursday, as reported in the southeast.

[A Swiss telegraph agency dispatch from Belgrade said "preliminary conversations are under way for an armistice between Greece and Italy."]

Relations Unchanged

Concerning Greece, an authorized source explained that "normal diplomatic relations" remain unchanged, but:

"After Greece allowed herself to be used by Britain, it could not be said that Germany's relations with Greece remained good."

The spokesman referred to the German army in Bulgaria as "not an army of occupation, but as a security army, prepared for all eventualities."

He said: "It is our duty to place our entire strength at Bulgaria's disposal to keep her from becoming the football of foreign interests bent on new military adventures."

Reminded Of Quotation

The spokesman was reminded of a quotation attributed to the German radio announcer, "Lord Haw Haw," to the effect that the last alien soldier would be driven off the European Continent.

Haw Haw, the spokesman said, "might have erred."

Asked if it was possible in the Reich for a radio speaker to make statements which did not reflect authoritative German views, the spokesman retorted, facing American correspondents:

"All our parrots are in captivity in the zoo. In your country, the parrots are still at large."

As for Soviet Russia's expression of disapproval—directed to Bulgaria—over the entrance of German troops into that country, the spokesman indicated that it was none of Germany's business or concern.

"Our policy rests on two foundations," it was propounded. "First, the determination to secure and assure for all time peace and stability in the Balkan region. Second, in conformity with the Führer's resolution, to strike England wherever she is encountered.

"We are making every effort to prevent England from bringing the war into our sphere. The southeastern nations understand this. The Russian attitude also is understandable because the Soviet declaration at least shows that Russia is following events with interest and expressing her views openly."

British-Greek War Parley

ATHENS, March 4 (AP).—British and Greek war leaders held further talks today on British aid to this Balkan kingdom and canvassed the military situation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, again headed the British conferees. They were entertained at luncheon by King George II of Greece.

Responsible Greek sources, replying to assertions by the Rome radio that 122,000 Italian troops were fighting the Greeks in Albania, declared Fascist forces there exceeded 450,000.

30.24-7863

30.24-7863

British Raid Norwegian Isle

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 4—Light British naval forces landed at an undesignated island off northern Norway today and took a number of German and Norwegian prisoners, the German news agency reported tonight.

Subsequently, it was added, the British withdrew.

DNB added that the British, after bombarding the unfortified island and sinking several fishing vessels, landed troops for a quick foray.

The number of German and Norwegian prisoners taken was not stated.

The British withdrawal was described as hasty, and it was said that their ships immediately left Norwegian waters.

The action, DNB said, was of "no military value and merely intended for reasons of propaganda."

Nazi View on Parrots And Lord Haw Haw

BERLIN, March 4 (AP).—An authorized German spokesman, commenting today on the Balkan situation, was reminded of a quotation attributed to "Lord Haw Haw," German radio announcer, to the effect that the last alien soldier would be driven off the European Continent. The spokesman replied that the announcer "might have erred."

Asked if it were possible in the Reich for a radio speaker to make statements which did not reflect authoritative German views, the spokesman retorted, facing American correspondents: "All our parrots are in captivity in the zoo. In your country the parrots are still at large."

Nazis Say British Submarine Sails Again

Berlin, March 4 (A. P.).—The British submarine Seal, captured by the Germans last spring, took to the high seas today in search of British shipping, Germans here announced.

The Seal, described as launched only three years ago, was said to be equipped with eight torpedo tubes, a deck gun and a light anti-aircraft piece.

The British Admiralty announced May 12, 1940, that the Seal, an undersea minelayer, was overdue and presumed lost. One of the Porpoise class, the Seal carried a normal complemennt of fifty-five men. Jane's Fighting Ships lists the Porpoise class tonnage at between 1,520 and 2,157.

2,358 Rumanians Vote No

Rest of 2,020,975 Listed as 'Ja' Men in Antonescu's Plebiscite

BERLIN, March 4 (AP).—D. N. B., the Geramn official news agency, reported from Bucharest today that there were only 2,358 negative votes among the 2,020,975 so far counted in the Rumanian plebiscite called by Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu to determine the popularity of his government.

The balloting will be completed tomorrow. D. N. B. said 488 votes opposing the goverment had been counted in Bucharest, the others in the provinces.

Greks Capture 165 More Italian Prisoners

Two Tanks Also Reported Seized In Fighting On Mountainous Central Front

Athens, Wednesday, March 5 (AP)—Greek troops fighting on the mountainous central front in Albania captured two tanks and 165 Italian prisoners, the high command announced today.

One Italian tank was destroyed in yesterday's battles which also yielded a quantity of Italian anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, the Greeks said.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Gen. Sir. John Dill, imperial general staff chief, had further talks yesterday with Greek leaders on the subject of prospective British aid to Greece and other consequences of Germany's occupation of neighboring Bulgaria.

GREEKS REPORT WIDE ACTIVITY

Seven Italian Planes Are Listed as Shot Down.

Athens, March 4 (A. P.).—Summarizing yesterday's action over the whole front, the Greek High command today listed activity by small infantry units, intense artillery action and the shooting down of two Italian planes by anti-aircraft fire.

The Ministry of Home security said that five Italian aircraft bombed the ruins of earthquake-stricken Larisa again while the earth tremors continued. All five of these bombers were shot down, it was said.

Reports Night of Terror.

With the Greek Army in Albania, March 4 (A. P.).—Italian guns arching their fire seven miles across rugged mountain slopes produced another night of death and terror in the Albanian villages in this central battle zone last night.

Four persons were killed and five children badly wounded when shells struck native stone huts next door to the field quarters of this correspondent, high above Drinos Gorge in the Tepeleni sector.

This tiny settlement, bombarded three times by the Italians since the struggle for control of Tepeleni began three months ago, again suffered a furious pounding as the Italians tried unsuccessfully to cut the Greek supply route to the front. The villagers still clung tenaciously to their rocky patches of land and herd their sheep and goats, despite the war raging around them.

One shell hit squarely in the tiny living room of one hut and killed a family huddled around the fireplace. Weeping elders in neighboring homes carried out maimed children. Despite repeated shellings, there has been no real effort to remove residents of these mountain villages, and the casualties include a score of shepherds struck down by stray bullets while they watched their flocks on the Highland pastures.

Living in this section are many Albanians who emigrated to the United States and later returned home. An old calendar issued by the Easton, Pa., Gazette, had hung above the fireplace in a destroyed home. The owner of another home damaged by shellfire now lives in Bangor, Me. The wife and two children he had left home were unhurt.

Reports Air Attacks.

Rome, March 4 (A. P.).—Italian warplanes shot down three enemy aircraft during attacks yesterday on Greek bases on the Albanian front, the Italian High Command announced today, and acknowledge that two Italian planes had failed to return to their bases. The communique made no mention of ground operations.

BRITISH START NEW PUSH FROM SOMALILAND

Capture 2 More Enemy Posts In Latest Northwestern Thrust

General Cunningham Is Given Military Jurisdiction Over East Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 4—The Italians in Ethiopia faced invasion from virtually all frontiers tonight after the British announced a new thrust in a northwestern direction from Italian Somaliland.

In Cairo, officials declared 150,000 prisoners already had been taken in north and east Africa.

The British reported the capture of two more Italian strongholds, Iscia Baidoa and Buloburti, 170 miles north and northwest of Mogadiscio, Somaliland capital, and an advance to the vicinity of the Ethiopian border.

Main Thrust Developing

The main British thrust was developing between the valleys of the Juba and Webbe Shebeli rivers, in the general direction of Harrar. This was the route taken by the Italians invading from the south in 1935.

"Our main advance is progressing satisfactorily," said a communique which reported 1,000 more Italian prisoners taken since March 1.

Military jurisdiction over captured Somaliland and Ethiopian territory was proclaimed in London, with Lieut. Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham, British Middle East commander, named as Governor.

Only Forty Britons Killed

The rapid drive from Kenya to Mogadiscio and northward, it was said, resulted in total British losses of only forty dead, 146 wounded and two missing.

Of the total Italian prisoners in Africa, British officials said, 133,295 were taken in Libya between the start of the drive at Sidi Barrani on December 9 and February 8, the day after the fall of Bengasi.

Fascists and native troops captured in East Africa since the offensive started number upward of 16,000, including 10,000 captured in Somaliland, officials said. This total is being added to all the time, they announced, and was on the conservative side.

1,200 Guns Captured

Guns captured in North Africa numbered more than 1,200, besides 112 in east Africa, according to the officials.

The arrival in Nairobi of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, recalled that he was commander of British forces in South Africa during the last great war, and led to speculation that other important developments may be near in Britain's avowed aim to smash Italy's African empire.

Axis planes raided the Suez last night, dropping some bombs, but causing little damage, the British said.

SUEZ CANAL AREA IS BOMBED AGAIN

Nazi and British Armored Forces Clash in Libya.

Cairo, March 4 (A. P.).—Hostile aircraft raided the Suez Canal area last night, dropping some bombs, but failing to cause any material damage or casualties, a British communique declared today.

Rome, March 4 (A. P.).—German troops have again clashed with British mechanized forces in Libya, the Italian High Command reported today. The encounter—the second between Nazi and British forces in North Africa since February 24—was said to have resulted in a German victory. The British units were put to flight and the Germans captured prisoners and war materials, the communique declared.

Simultaneously the British were reported to have made a series of mass attacks on Giarabub Oasis, in the Libyan desert, calling upon the Italian garrison to surrender. The Italians replied with heavy artillery fire, the High Command said, and went on to assert that Italian troops repelled British attacks in the area west of Gondar, in northern Ethiopia. Activities elsewhere in East Africa were said to have been limited yesterday to patrol and artillery actions.

Berlin, March 4 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that Nazi motorized scouting forces advancing along the Libyan coast had clashed again with British patrols, capturing a tank and taking some prisoners. It was the second such engagement southwest of British-occupied Bengasi.

In addition, the High Command said, German bombers attacked British mechanized units near Agedabia, Libya, scoring numerous hits on groups of trucks and British columns.

Naval Observer Returning

U. S. Officer to Report on Stay With British Mediterranean Fleet

CAIRO, March 4 (AP).—Comdr. James Fife, of Reno, Nev., American naval observer with the British Mediterranean Fleet, left for London today on his way to the United States to report to the Navy Department. Fife, a submarine expert, spent five weeks with the fleet, three of them cruising in a British submarine. He also visited Port Said and the Suez Canal.

His departure leaves one American naval observer with the fleet—Lieut.-Comdr. K. P. Hartman, of Philadelphia.

Prisoners Landed at Bombay

BOMBAY, March 4 (AP).—The government announced today that 6,700 Italian war prisoners had been landed at Bombay in the last two days, bringing the total now in India to more than 32,000.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY, FEB. 4--BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES HAVE CAPTURED TWO MORE ITALIAN SOMALILAND STRONGPOINTS IN A DRIVE NORTHWARD TOWARD THE SOUTHEASTERN FRONTIER OF ETHIOPIA, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED HERE SAID THE MAIN COLUMN OF BRITISH TROOPS, WHO THUS FAR HAVE CAPTURED SOME 10,000 ITALIANS, OCCUPIED ISCIA BAIDOA AND BULOBURTI.

ISCIA BAIDOA IS ABOUT 170 MILES NORTHWEST OF CAPTURED MOGADISCIO, SOMALILAND CAPITAL, AND BULOBURTI IS SOME 170 MILES DUE NORTH OF MOGADISCIO, ON THE SAME WEBBE SHIBELI RIVER VALLEY ROUTE USED BY THE FASCISTS IN CONQUERING ETHIOPIA IN 1936.

A MIDDLE EAST COMMAND ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED AT CAIRO SAID THAT ADVANCE FORCES HAD THRUST BEYOND THESE TWO TOWNS TO THE VICINITY OF THE ETHIOPIAN FRONTIER. ISCIA BAIDOA IS ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN MOGADISCIO AND THE ETHIOPIAN BORDER.

"OUR MAIN ADVANCE IS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY," THE CAIRO ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. IT ADDED THAT 1,000 PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN SINCE MARCH 1 ALONE.

GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA AND WORLD WAR COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES THERE, HAS ARRIVED IN NAIROBI, INDICATING THAT DEVELOPMENTS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE ARE IN PROSPECT IN THE CAMPAIGN TO THROW THE ITALIANS OUT OF THEIR EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE ALTOGETHER.

IN ADDITION TO THE PRISONERS CAPTURED, THE NAIROBI ANNOUNCEMENT SAID LARGE STOCKS OF ARMS, GASOLINE, FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER SUPPLIES OF ALL TYPES HAVE BEEN SEIZED.

NAIROBI--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD AFRICAN X X X SEIZED.

(WAR SECRETARY H.D.R. MARGESSON INFORMED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON THAT THUS FAR 140,000 ITALIANS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN NORTH AND EAST AFRICA.)

IN ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA, TODAY'S CAIRO BULLETIN SAID "OPERATIONS CONTINUE TO DEVELOP WELL." CHEREN, MOUNTAIN KEY TO ASMARA, CAPITAL OF ERITREA, IS BESIEGED BY BRITISH FORCES FROM THE NORTH AND WEST WHILE IN ETHIOPIA DRIVES ARE UNDER WAY IN THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTH.

THE RAF REPORTED RAIDS ON THE LANDING FIELD AT ASMARA, WHERE SEVERAL PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED ON THE GROUND. ADDITIONAL BOMBS AND MACHINE-GUN RAIDS WERE CARRIED OUT BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE THERE AND IN ETHIOPIA.

THE NAIROBI ANNOUNCEMENT ASSERTED THAT THE CAPTURE OF THE TWO ADDITIONAL FASCIST BASES AND THE DESTRUCTION OF ITAIAN FORMATIONS ALONG THE JUBA RIVER "GIVE THE LIE TO THE STATEMENT BY THE ITALIANS THAT ITALIAN SOMALILAND HAS BEEN VOLUNTARILY EVACUATED."

BRITISH CASUALTIES WERE SAID TO BE LESS THAN 200.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT PLACED THE LOSSES OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES AT FOUR OFFICERS, TWO OF THEM BRITISH, AND 12 AFRICANS KILLED; ELEVEN OFFICERS, INCLUDING FIVE BRITISH, AND 39 AFRICANS WOUNDED. ONE BITISH OFFICER AND ONE AFRICAN WAS REPORTED MISSING.

SOUTH AFRICAN CASUALTIES INCLUDED TWO OFFICERS AND 32 OTHER RANKS KILLED, EIGHT OFFICERS AND 68 MEN WOUNDED.

AXIS RAIDERS BOMBED THE SUEZ CANAL AREA LAST NIGHT, BUT A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID THEY FAILED TO CAUSE CASUALTIES OR MATERIAL DAMAGE.

(NO PICKUP).

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Italy Expects Nazis' Cash To Make Up Tourist Loss

Stefani Says Axis Trade Pact Will Benefit Both Parties

ROME, March 4 (AP).—Income from the maintenance of German garrisons in Italy will compensate for the loss of income once derived from the tourist trade, Stefani, the official news agency, said today in an analysis of the new Italian-German trade agreement.

While acknowledging that the trade balance between the Axis allies, with Italy and Germany pooling their economic resources, would end in Germany's favor, Stefani said the Italian debit balance would be reduced by two factors: money sent home by 315,000 Italian workers now employed in Germany, and spending by German armed forces in Italy who, "from the customs viewpoint, have in certain respects the character of tourists."

Under the trade agreement, announced last week, Italy is to supply to Germany bauxite, sulphur, mercury and foodstuffs. In return she will receive coal, steel and "other products indispensable to the conduct of war." Germany was described as especially in need of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is derived.

THE REICH'S EXPORTS TO ITALY WOULD BE INCREASED FURTHER, STEFANI SAID, WITHOUT AID OF INDIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM RUSSIA, OR OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

CHARACTERIZING BULGARIA'S ADHERENCE TO THE TRI-PARTITE PACT AS "ANOTHER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEFEAT WHICH ENGLAND MAY NOW CONSIDER COMPLETE," STEFANI ALSO SAID THE AXIS POWERS ALREADY HAVE BEGUN TO LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH THE BALKAN COUNTRIES "WHICH DEMOCRATIC NATIONS, ESPECIALLY ENGLAND, FORMERLY CONSIDERED AN AREA OF EXPLOITATION."

JH448AES

TOKIO DEMANDS FRENCH REPLY BY TOMORROW

New Ultimatum Follows Refusal of Vichy's Envoy to Agree on Terms.

LATTER SEEN AS HOLDING OUT

Japanese Envoy Tells London They Do Not Challenge Interests in Orient.

Tokio, March 4 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese official news agency indicated today that Japan for the second time in a week had set a time limit for a reply by France to proposals for a settlement of her Indo-China border dispute with Thailand (Siam). The agency said that the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, was believed to have told the French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry, that a final answer was expected by tomorrow noon.

If France's answer is received, the agency suggested, the fifth conference of delegates to the Japanese-sponsored peace conference will be held tomorrow night to decide final details. Mr. Matsuoka and the Ambassador met for forty minutes today to discuss a modified plan advanced by Japan for the settlement of the dispute, but authoritative spokesmen said they failed to reach an agreement.

It was indicated that the Japanese considered the result of today's meeting another setback in their efforts to bring about a swift settlement of the controversy. Japanese spokesmen indicated that a decision must be reached in another interview between Matsuoka and the French envoy set for tomorrow because of the necessity of communicating orders to the Thai forces and Indo-China's troops before the armistice expires on Friday.

Observers believed that the French were still attempting to obtain additional concessions.

Koh Ishii, the spokesman for the Japanese Cabinet Information Bureau, announced prior to the meeting between the Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador today that Japan had presented a modified proposal. The nature of the modifications was not disclosed. Ishii indicated, however, that the big point to be settled was Thailand's claim to the section of Cambodia Province surrounding Sisophon — directly east of the Thai capital, Bangkok.

Japan Reassures British.

London, March 4 (A. P.).—The Press Association, a British news agency, said it understood that Ambassador Mararu Shigemitsu, in an interview today with Prime Minister Churchill, "stressed that Japan's policy is not to challenge Britain's interests in the Far East."

The envoy was said to have handed Mr. Churchill Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's reply to a British memorandum and the agency described the half-hour conversation as satisfactory from both the British and Japanese points of view.

Shigemitsu was said to have sought the interview. It was his second within two weeks.

China Peace Feeler Reported.

Shanghai, March 4 (A. P.).—Chinese spokesmen in Shanghai, who said their information came from Nanking Government circles, reported today that Japan is again extending peace feelers to Chungking in the hope of a settlement which would enable Japan to concentrate all her forces on expansion to the south.

The proposals were described as providing for withdrawal of Japanese troops immediately from the four central China provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Anwei, permitting Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to return to his former seat of government at Nanking.

JAPANESE WAITING FINAL VICHY REPLY

Second Dead Line Near For France To Answer Terms In Thai Dispute

Tokyo Says It Must Get In Touch With Troops In Front Line

Japan's envoy to London yesterday assured Prime Minister Churchill that Tokyo has no intention of challenging England in the Far East. (Page 8.)

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, March 5—Less than two hours before the second deadline given France to submit a "final answer" to Japanes terms for settlement of the Thai-Indo China war, Charles Arsene Henry, French Ambassador, had made no appointment at the Foreign Office.

Cabinet circles confirmed the new time limit of noon today which Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, set in a forty-minute interview with Henry yesterday.

Answer Demanded

"The final French answer must be received by noon," it was said, because of the necessity of communicating with front-line troops on the Thai-Indo China border before expiration of the twice-extended armistice Friday night.

The newspaper *Asahi* said Matsuoka, "using strong terms, pointed out France's insincere attitude and declared the situation prevents any further delay."

Setback Admitted

Japanese quarters admitted a setback to their efforts to settle the controversy swiftly.

A twice-extended armistice will expire Friday night.

The Foreign Minister and the French envoy discussed a modified plan advanced by Japan. The modifications were not disclosed but Koh Ishii, Cabinet information bureau spokesman, indicated the big point was Thailand's claim to the section of Cambodia province surrounding Sisophon—directly east of Bangkok, Thai capital.

Agreement Ready

The Thai Government's agreement to the new Japanese plan was reported already in Japanese hands.

France's yes or no was expected to be given Matsuoka at another conference with the French Ambassador tomorrow.

Vichy dispatches indicating the French Government had bowed to the Japanese proposals were prominently displayed in the Japanese press.

Troop Moves Continue

Precautionary troop movements are continuing in Indo-China, Saigon dispatches said today, but most quarters there were represented as believing the Tokyo negotiations would result soon in a peace treaty.

A Japanese cruiser remained at Saigon and a Japanese liner stood by to remove Japanese civilians.

Tokyo Troops Advance To Cut China Supply Line

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, March 5 (AP)—Domei reported in a dispatch from Pakhoi, China, today that Japanese troops were marching toward Hoppo, in southwestern Kwangtung province, after occupying Pakhoi Monday in the face of Chinese resistance.

Pakhoi is in the Gulf of Tonkin between Hongkong and the northern frontier of French Indo-China, and Hoppo is a short distance inland to the north.

The purpose of the operation was said to be to cut communication lines by which war materials had been reported filtering through to the Chungking forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

JAPANESE PUT OFF BRITISH CHALLENGE

Conciliatory Assurances Are Conveyed To London By Foreign Chief

Tokyo Ambassador Holds Half-Hour Parley With Churchill

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 4—Conciliatory assurances that Japan has no intention of challenging Great Britain in the Far East were reported made today by Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu in a half-hour conference with Prime Minister Churchill.

The well-informed British Press Association pointedly said Shigemitsu asked for the conference and then reported the gist of their conversation.

The press association called attention to the fact the Australian Premier, R. G. Menzies, who now is in England, made a statement yesterday declaring friendship with Japan was not impossible, and said Shigemitsu's request for an interview with Churchill quickly followed.

Unfavorable Reception

[Menzies' statement, however, met an unfavorable reception in Australia. Some members of the advisory war council said it was difficult to understand Menzies' attitude in view of Japan's part in the Axis.]

It was reported Shigemitsu handed to Churchill a detatiled reply from Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to a British memorandum of February 25.

R. A. Butler, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on that date said Britain had rejected Japanese hints of mediation in the European war and declared she is fighting for a cause in which there can be "no question of compromise or parley."

"Satisfactory To Both"

In his second conference with Churchill within a fortnight, Shigemitsu was reported by the Press Association to have "stressed that Japan's

policy is not a challenge to Britain's interests in the Far East and that she does not wish the European war to spread there."

The talk, said the news agency, was "regarded as satisfactory from both the British and Japanese viewpoints."

Later, however, the Press Association, probably at the request of the Foreign Office, asked its clients to delete this quotation.

Churchill, it was reported, is believed to be personally anxious to prevent British-Japanese relations from deteriorating and to have been especially courteous without veiling his determination to take a firm stand.

New U. S. Aid to Bangkok

BANGKOK, March 4 (AP).—American Minister Hugh G. Grant today presented Commdr. A. C. Tomas, naval attache, and Maj. Clarence E. Jackson, military attache, to Premier Luang Bipul Songgram. Tomas and Jackson are the first resident attaches assigned to the Bangkok Legation.

Troop Movements Continue

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 4 (AP)—Precautionary troop movements continued in Indo-China today, but in nearly all quarters it was believed negotiations at Tokyo would result soon in the signing of a peace treaty with Thailand.

Japanese here said they expected a successful conclusion of the negotiations within forty-eight hours, but local French officials declared they were without information.

One Japanese cruiser remained here, and a Japanese liner was standng by to remove Japanese civilians if an order comes.

Japanese Leave Indies

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, March 4 (AP)—Increasing numbers of Japanese, particularly women and children, are withdrawing from the East Indies and steamship companies disclosed today that vessels bound for Japan were booked solidly through April.

There was no sign of panic among Japanese residents, but it was indicated the orderly removal would probably require at least two months.

Netherland travelers who arrived in Surabaya from Japan recently said the opinion prevails in Japan that if the present Japanese commercial negotiations with the Netherlands Indies proved unproductive, resort should be made to armed force.

MANILA, MARCH 4-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION OF AIR RAID SHELTERS AND ORGANIZATION OF GUN CLUBS TO TRAIN MEMBERS IN THE USE OF FIRE ARMS ARE PROVIDED IN NATIONAL DEFENSE BILLS INTRODUCED TODAY IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MAR 5 1941

ANOTHER BILL WOULD REQUIRE ALL ALIENS, UNITED STATES CITIZENS EXCEPTED, TO REPORT BI-MONTHLY TO AUTHORITIES OF THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY LIVE. ITS AUTHOR, ASSEMBLYMAN AUGUSTIN KINTANAR, SAID IT WAS AIMED AT FIFTH COLUMNISTS.

FJ418ACS

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 4-(AP)-ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, VICE-PREMIER, LEFT FOR PARIS THIS MORNING "TO CONTACT THE OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES". HE WAS EXPECTED TO RETURN THURSDAY.

MAR 5 1941

TA229PES

JACKETS OF 1890 FOR SPRING BRIDES

New Paris Fashions Lack Only the Bustles.

Paris (via Berlin) Feb. 27 (delayed) (A. P.).—Fifty years rolled back when new fashion showings put Easter brides into the tight jackets and swallow-tailed skirts of 1890.

This early gay-nineties silhouette, barring the bustle, was borrowed for wedding dresses and evening suits displayed yesterday in style collections. The tight-waisted jackets rippled at the hips and topped form-hugging skirts that burst out into stiff folds at the center of the back.

A swallow-tail train figured in Lanvin's bridal gown made in the 1890 manner and of stiff silver lame. A small brimmed hat, covered with orange blossoms, held a short tulle veil falling to the waist.

Long-skirted tailleurs on lines similar to those of the last century mode were shown in dotted black and white faille and in stiff natural tussan trimmed with heavy epaulets of block chenille.

Printed chiffon garden party styles showed round-necked bodices with balloon sleeves and very full skirts shirred in tiers.

Dropping cape-backs for evening dresses were featured in contrasting velvet or in matching print bordered with deep-looped fringes made of the same material. Full-length capes accompanied plain crepe evening frocks.

Riviera Casinos to Reopen

CANNES, France, March 4 (AP).—All Riviera gambling casinos except those at Nice will re-open Thursday. Only the Monte Carlo Casino has been operating.

MAR 5 1941

500 Wounded Poilus To Be Repatriated

Vichy, March 4 (A. P.).—Le Petit Journal said today that 500 wounded French prisoners of war were expected to arrive at Clermont-Ferrand from Germany tomorrow.

Other reports said that the Germans have recently been stopping trains from Geneva to Bellegarde, France, and examining passengers. One passenger was said to have been arrested.

80,000 Graves Counted For French Soldier Dead

20,000 Listed as 'Permanently Missing,' 120,000 Wounded

VICHY, March 4 (AP). — Eighty thousand graves of French soldier dead in the present war had been counted up to Feb. 15, according to a book to be published tomorrow by Jean La Busquiere, chief of civil cabinet to Defense Minister Gen. Charles Huntziger.

At least 20,000 more are "permanently missing," and 120,000 were wounded in the forty-five-day Battle of France. Thus, says the book, this tragic episode in French history was "more murderous than the first three months of the war of 1914."

Of 239 generals of the French armies, nine were killed and 130 still are prisoners.

Officers in active service lost are counted at 14,500, or 65 per cent of the total.

Behind the lines, 20,000 officers were lost, or 34 per cent of the total on duty.

Americans In France Take Gloomy View

MARCH 4

Vichy (Correspondence of the Associated Press), Feb. 23—American business circles here predict that Franco-American trade will be permanently ruined by the war, no matter which side wins.

United States exports to France, they said, paradoxically, will find willing sellers and even more willing buyers, but there will be no capital for the transaction.

No Balance Left With Which To Buy

The French find industry in the United States slowly filling the gap in American production left for French exports before the war. With no exports to the United States when peace comes, France will have no balance in America with which to buy goods there, it is feared.

France's blocked exports to America have been largely quality articles like wines, Lyons silk, Limoges china, Paris gowns, perfumes and better-grade cigarette paper. Even if current American substitutes may not quite come up to the French mark, the opinion remains that the industries will be there when peace comes and probably keep out French goods.

Had Difficulty In Previous Commerce

In return for their exports the French have been getting American cotton, steel, oil, automobile parts and accessories, tobacco and dried fruit and vegetables. Even with trade both ways, France had an unfavorable commercial balance.

American businesses are operating in France on skeleton staffs, most in the occupied zone where their plants are located. These include Ford, General Motors, International Harvester, the Goodrich Tire Company and the Standard Oil refineries at Bordeaux.

American-financed holding companies are still limping along with crippled French industry, which is itself folding up for lack of raw materials.

Curtailment Of Banking Service

Symptomatic of the condition of American business in France is the retrenchment of American banking here.

The four American banking houses in France, Chase National, National City, Guaranty Trust and Morgan & Co., have established their main offices in smaller towns of the unoccupied zone where they are largely engaged in liquidating their assets.

Many depositors in these banks have received notices requesting them to close down their franc accounts. An American financial observer pointed out that, with the possible exception of the Morgan bank, most American banking business in France was devoted to financing American enterprises.

Pessimists say simply they are planning to "beat it." Optimists hope the franc accounts will merely be "closed during altercations. . . ."

MAR 5 1941

Dutch Drafted As Guards Over Nazi Signposts

MAR 5 1941

Decree Orders Compulsory State Service to Prevent Defacement of Notices

AMSTERDAM, March 4 (via Berlin) (AP).—German authorities decreed compulsory state service for the Dutch today, and drafted many citizens to do guard duty over German signposts to prevent their defacement by Dutch youths. Workers may be prevented from changing jobs by the same decree.

Another official onnouncement disclosed appointment of a commissioner to conduct a far-reaching organization and clean-up of sports, cultural and professional clubs. A recent registration showed 100,000 of these non-commercial organizations.

Steps were taken to place the cities of Amsterdam, Hilversum and Zaandam, already fined many million guilders as a collective punishment for recent disorders, under the guardianship of government commissioners who will act in the place of ousted mayors and aldermen. Names of the new commissioners have not yet been announced, however, and authority remained in the hands of the Ger-

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man military.

The popular seaside resort of Zandvoort was forbidden to Jews, signs there announced. The German paper "Deutsche Zietung in den Niederlanden" declared that other resorts, including well-known Scheveningen, near The Hague, probably would be placarded similarly.

The decree introducing compulsory state service for all inhabitants of Holland was signed by Reich Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart. Its first application called for guarding of army signposts near The Hague for the next eight days. Government departments and private business establishments will be obliged to release their employees for this type of service, it was declared.

60 Convoy Survivors Land

LA LINEA, Spain, March 4 (AP).—Sixty survivors of a British convoy torpedoed in the Atlantic arrived at Gibraltar today.

May Recognize Baltic Soviets

HELSINKI, March 4 (AP).—Reported Anglo-Soviet negotiations looking toward British recognition of the absorption of the Baltic countries are attracting much Finnish interest.

U. S. PROTESTS RAID ON MOSCOW CHURCH

Steinhardt Says Edifice Is American Property.

Moscow, (Via Berlin) Feb. 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Russia, has made representations to Premier Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov against five raids on the Roman Catholic church of the Rev. Leopold Braun, an American, it was learned today in diplomatic quarters.

The Ambassador wrote the Foreign Office that personal robberies had been committed and asked for the arrest and punishment of the robbers.

The note said that a protest against the first four robberies had been unanswered and recalled the right of Americans to worship in Moscow as they pleased, guaranteed in the exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinov, Foreign Commissar when the United States recognized the Soviet regime in 1933.

Father Braun's church, the Church of St. Louis Des Francais, was entered and ransacked for the fifth time on February 14.

Two Spanish Loyalists Exiled

Barcelona, March 4 (A. P.).—Louis Nicolau d'Olwer, former Loyalist Minister of Finance and director of the Bank of Spain in the civil war period, was sentenced by the Political Responsibilities Court today to loss of his property and lifetime banishment from Spain. The same sentence was imposed on Jaime Ayguade Miro, former mayor of Barcelona, and other Catalonians accused of political activities in the civil war.

Spaniards Rejected By Italian Army

Madrid, March 4 (A. P.).—The Italian embassy announced today it had rejected offers of Spaniards to enlist as volunteers in the Italian Army, declaring that, until further notice, enlistments would be limited to Italian citizens.

The Spanish Press Department issued a statement which said there had been many requests by Spaniards to join the Italian Army from the moment Italy entered the war.

MADRID, March 4 (AP)—John Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, is studying conditions here prior to resuming a journey by air to Berlin.

Mr. Cudahy is traveling as a magazine and newspaper representative with plans to interview European statesmen.

16 Ships Lost In December Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Hoboken, N. J., March 4—A sudden mass attack by German submarines followed by a rain of bombs from low-flying aircraft sank sixteen vessels of a thirty-four-ship convoy en route to England from Newfoundland last December, a British naval officer revealed tonight.

The officer, one of twenty-nine passengers—all naval officers—who arrived on the Dutch freighter Edam, carefully concealed his identity but said he was one of 170 officers and men who survived the sinking of the armed British cruiser Forfar, 700 miles northwest of Ireland, with a loss of 200 lives, last December 2.

The Forfar, formerly the 16,403-ton liner Montrose owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was assigned to convoy the freighters, most of them of the 8,000-ton class, the officer said.

Leaving St. John's, N. F., late in November, he said, the fleet was accompanied for two days by Canadian destroyers, but, about three or four days after the destroyers turned back to Canada, the U-boats struck.

Suddenly, without warning, the death-dealing torpedoes smashed into the freighters in the dead of a cold winter night—only three hours before British destroyers were due to pick them up for the rest of the voyage to England.

From the frequency with which torpedoes smashed against hulls, he said, naval officers estimated there were at least seven submarines, all of them large, perhaps of the 300-foot class, or larger.

13 Hours On Raft

"Within twelve minutes four torpedoes hit the Forfar," the officer said. "One exploded our aft magazines and then another finally hit the forward magazines, and we were done. The Forfar practically broke in half, and I spent thirteen hours on a crowded, makeshift deck raft before British destroyers picked us up."

While the Forfar still was afloat, the officer said, "she blazed away in the darkness, hoping and praying to hit one of the unseen subs."

Meanwhile, he said, the submarines sent ten or more freighters to the bottom and then, from overhead, German aircraft rained bombs on the rest of the flotilla, sinking five or six more, leaving only eighteen vessels to continue the voyage.

U-Boat Fleet Broken Up

The British destroyers, he said, finally broke up the submarine fleet. He believed that at least three submarines were sent to the bottom by depth charges.

The officer said he was in the United States to serve on one of the vessels purchased by Great Britain. Three of the twenty-nine naval men who arrived on the Edam, which carried considerable freight, including British war materials sent here for experimentation, were former sea captains who have had vessels lost at sea.

Nine were listed as radio operators. All expected assignments aboard newly purchased British vessels.

31 British Sailors Lost With 2 Torpedoed Ships

An Eastern Canadian Port, March 4 (AP)—Tales of an attack by "at least three or four" German submarines on a westbound convoy were told here tonight by fifty survivors of two British freighters sunk in the North Atlantic.

They reported the loss of thirty-one shipmates, but said they had no knowledge of the fate of the other freighters in the convoy.

Seventeen survivors of one freighter, sunk after two torpedoes hit her, were landed here today aboard a British freighter. Twenty-seven others died in the four minutes before the ship went down.

Thirty-three survivors from one of the other ships in the convoy also were landed today. Four of their companions were lost when their ship went down seven minutes after a torpedo had struck her.

Both Captains Missing

Except for a few Arabs, all the survivors come from the British Isles. Both captains are missing.

The third officer aboard the larger of the two ships said all men in the engine room were killed when the torpedo crashed into the vessel amidships. None of the engineers survived.

Another torpedo came seconds later and struck the stricken craft near the same spot, starting a fire in the engine room which blazed up onto the deck.

The men, the officer said, had no time to do anything but cut loose the four rafts and leap into the heavy seas after them. There was no chance to launch the lifeboats, though he barely escaped death in trying.

Hurled From Lifeboat

"Several men were killed," he said, "when the ship in sinking hurled us from a lifeboat in which we were trying to escape. I was flung into the drink and held onto about half a hatch for nearly half an hour before catching hold of a raft."

It was another forty minutes before he and a wireless operator were picked off their raft.

The captain was last seen trying to cut a raft loose. The chief officer was dragged below the surface, but his lifebelt popped him back again and he grabbed a raft.

Officers Trapped In Beds

The third wireless operator and the second officer were trapped in their beds.

Another victim was crushed between a lifeboat and the rescue ship after seizing hold of the rope ladder that led to safety.

The third officer credited his life to a flashlight which enabled rescuers to spot him bobbing around. "I don't know when I've ever been colder," he said. "The air was 6 degrees below freezing."

Not long after the last of seventeen survivors clambered aboard, their rescue ship went to the aid of another group of distressed seamen. This time, thirty-three officers and men were saved, but four others were lost.

Nye Calls Britain 'Ace Aggressor'; Foes End Debate

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—Sen. Nye (R.-N. D.), who attacked Great Britain as "the ace aggressor of all time," disclosed today his was the last speech of the Senate's general debate on the Lease-Lend Bill and that the opposition was willing to consider amendments tomorrow.

What this meant in terms of hastening a final vote, leaders of neither side could say. It pushed the bill into a new phase, but left speech-making unlimited in a situation which many conceded could easily develop into a filibuster.

Nye spoke of the possibility of a final ballot the middle of next week, but privately some opposition Senators were doubtful.

Meanwhile, from Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, came a statement charging "a good many efforts to confuse and mystify and inject poison into the defense setup" and asserting these were "probably related to the opposition" to the bill. He referred specifically to reports that after passage of the measure, the Defense Commission and Office of Production Management would be superseded by a new cabinet unit.

Naturally, Early said, Roosevelt would consult Cabinet members and their military advisors as to what could be spared for England, but he added that the OPM would continue to work on production.

On the Senate floor, both sides were having their say, and Sen. Wagner (D.-N. Y.) issued a statement saying the "bill offers the American people their last, best hope, short of war, to safeguard their peace and security in this time of unparalleled world upheaval."

Sen. Wheeler (D.-Mont.) in a statement expressed a conviction that an "overwhelming majority of the people" are against the bill.

Nye told the Senate it had been asked to ally the United States with Great Britain "In the name of ending aggression" the world around.

"If such an alliance for such a cause is to be our lot, then let it be acknowledged that our ally is the ace aggressor of all time," he said. "Britain's aggressions have filled the pages of history for centuries. Aggression has given Great Britain a third of the globe and brought into British subjugation hundreds of millions of people."

AID BILL FOES ARE READY FOR AMENDMENTS

Nye Speaks for Senators Opposing Measure to Help England.

CALLS BRITAIN AGGRESSOR

Proponents Consider Curb Which May Speed Final Roll Call—Wagner Adds Support.

Washington, March 4 (A. P.).—The Senate, nearing the close of general debate on the administration's British aid bill, heard Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, assail Great Britain today as "the ace aggressor in all time."

Mr. Nye took the floor for this third speech in opposition to the so-called lease-lend measure after he had told reporters that opponents of the bill would be willing to begin consideration of committee amendments to the measure tomorrow.

This would mark the close of general debate, but Mr. Nye said it was unlikely that a final vote could be reached on the measure before the middle of next week.

Backers May Accept Curb.

Administration leaders, striving to hasten final action on the bill, were reported to be giving

serious consideration to an amendment guarnty that neither the army nor navy would be utilized in the delivery of war supplies to Great Britain.

The amendment, sponsored by Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, apparently was drafted to satisfy demands made for a prohibition against the use of naval vessels or troops, and thus eliminate at least one obstacle to speedy enactment of the measure.

Senator O'Mahoney, it was learned, has talked with Secretary Hull, Vice-President Wallace and members of the Senate leadership regarding his amendment, which would provide that defense articles "shall not be delivered outside the Western Hemisphere by the land or naval forces of the United States without the consent of Congress."

This proposal generally was regarded as a compromise for the amendment offered by Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisianna, which states that nothing in the lease-lend bill can be interpreted as giving the President any additional authority to send troops out of this hemisphere.

Hull Is Interested.

It was reported authoritatively that Secretary Hull had evinced interest in the O'Mahoney provision and that neither he nor other administration leaders had expressed disapproval.

One administration leader, asking not to be quoted by name, told reporters that Senator O'Mahoney seemed to have the answer to a ticklish problem. He said that approval of the amendment doubtless would satisfy supporters of the Ellender amendment. Senator Ellender has claimed promises of enough support to have his amendment adopted.

The favorable reception given the O'Mahoney amendment supplied additional evidence that White House lieutenants were concentrating all efforts on obtaining a final roll call by Saturday, despite opposition forecasts that this timetable is too optimistic. Senator Barkley, the Democratic leader, again called the Senate into session an hour earlier today, and indicated his intention of holding to the early schedule all week. He refused to say for the present whether he would order night sessions.

Nye Tells of Aggressions.

Senator Nye plunged into a lengthy discussion of what he described as British "aggressions" down through the centuries after Senator Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, opposing the bill in its present form, had told the Senate that if the United States put its fleet into the "Atlantic breach" for Britain "Hitler may goad Japan into attacking us."

Previously, Senator Schwartz, Democrat, of Wyoming, a supporter of the measure, had chided the Senate for its delay in passing the bill and Senator Wagner, Democrat, of New York, had said in a statement that if England fell this hemisphere might face attack.

Senator Holman, Republican, of Oregon, joined the opponents of the bill, asserting that he was opposed to the granting of "all out" authority to President Roosevelt, although he favored assistance to Great Britain.

Mr. Nye said that under the bill the United States was being asked to "ally our country with Great Britain in the name of ending aggression on this earth."

"If such an alliance for such a cause is to be our lot," he declared, "then let it be acknowledged that our ally is the ace aggressor of all time. Britain's aggressions have filled the pages of history for centuries. Aggression has given Great Britain a third of the globe and brought into British subjugation hundreds of millions of peoples.

Assails Imperialism.

"Step by step through the centuries and right down to the present time, British imperialism has extended British sovereignty over peoples until now the empire numbers nearly if not all of a half-billion souls.

"And these have been won by conquest, by invasion—by the very kind of aggression we deplore and want to stop today. Be honest; if we join Britain in the cause of stopping aggressors, we join the Power that has practiced more aggression than any Power recorded in history."

The North Dakota Senator said that Congress was being asked to approve "blank check" financing of the cost of aid for Britain and he asserted that this might lead to national bankruptcy. He said another issue at stake was "the lives of American boys," adding:

"I would consider myself recreant to my oath if I should ever bring myself to vote for a measure that would open the way to send the sons of American mothers and fathers to their deaths on a European battlefield just because one belligerert in the war filled my soul with loathing and the other aroused my warmest sympathy."

Wagner Supports Bill.

Senator Wagner, appealed for enactment of the bill because he declared an Axis triumph would imperil the Western Hemisphere and the United States.

"If the Axis Powers win abroad," he asserted, "they will have won a partial victory over us as well, because imperative military necessities would make such a vast drain upon our resources and man power as to undermine our economy, our standard of life, and possibly our form of government."

Mr. Wagner called the program the people's "last best hope, short of war, to safeguard their peace and security . . . Its passage is vital to the defense of the United States."

In a statement issued through his office, Senator Wagner visualized the results of a British defeat. He saw the United States threatened by victorious Axis Powers along both her Atlantic and Pacific frontiers. He saw Nazi penetration in South America with the same technic that has been employed in the Balkans. He saw the creation of innumerable air bases south of the Rio Grande available for attack on the Panama Canal. He saw highly subsidized economic warfare against this country.

"If we let Britain go down now," he said, "we are deliberately selecting a line of defense most advantageous to our enemies, and we are deliberately inviting war to come to this hemisphere."

MAR 5 1941

Mexico Says Exchange Of Views Is Going On

Mexico City, March 4 (AP)—Mexico announced tonight that it was discussing with the United States a program for common defense.

The office of Ezequiel Padilla, Minister of Foreign Relations, said the two nations were "exchanging viewpoints for proper coordination" of the program.

It was the first official acknowledgment here that military, naval and air matters were under joint discussion.

Continental Defense

At the time President Camacho took office December 1 there was so much talk that Mexico would lease naval and other military bases to the United States that he said Mexico would establish under its own control and operation any bases necessary for its own or for continental defense.

Mexico and the United States for weeks have been conferring in Washington on pending claims and other matters with the hope of reaching an adjustment of all outstanding problems between the two countries.

$82,000,000 FOR CANADA

That Was Dominion's Revenue in 1940 From Tourist Trade

OTTAWA, March 4 (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley said in a statement today that Canada's net revenue from the tourist trade in 1940 was $82,000,000.

"Unfortunate misunderstandings" at the time the United States imposed passport restrictions last June, said the Minister's statement, resulted in a temporary decline in the number of United States tourists coming to Canada and caused Canada an estimated loss of $30,000,000 in United States funds.

'ESPIONAGE' BRINGS CONTEMPT CHARGE

Honolulu Editor Given Suspended Sentence For Sampans Seizure Story

MAR 5 1941

Federal Court Judge Says Indictment Concerned Only False Registration

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, March 4—A headline and news story in the Honolulu *Advertiser* resulted in a sixty-day suspended sentence for contempt of court for the newspaper's editor, Raymond Coll, Sr.

Federal Judge I. M. Stainback, who passed sentence, took exception to the word "espionage" used in connection with the seizure last Saturday of alien fishing sampans after a Federal grand jury indictment.

Coll offered no defense at the oral hearing yesterday.

No Espionage Charged

Judge Stainback, in passing sentence, said the indictment charge against seventy-one persons and three fishing companies was conspiracy in connection with false registration of the sampans and not espionage and that mention of espionage, even if true, was comment upon a case "pending and undisposed of in court and tended to influence, obstruct, impede and embarrass the court and jury hearing the case."

The bannerline (72-point, 8-column) appearing on Page 1 of the *Advertiser*, read: "Espionage Investigation Launched In Sampan Case." The opening sentence began: "Acts of espionage were being checked yesterday (Saturday) in connection with indictments returned Friday by the Federal grand jury against seventy-one persons and three fishing companies on charges of conspiracy. . . ."

Officers Were Uneasy

The court indicated there was no charge or reference to espionage involved in the indictment.

The mass indictment was voted after naval and army officers expressed apprehension about the activity of some of the sampans fishing not far from where warships were maneuvering.

Most of the individuals named in the indictments were Japanese.

Meter To Measure Strains Of Dive Bombing Announced

Dr. James E. Shrader, Of Drexel Institute, Invents Instrument To Aid Military Flyers

MAR 5 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, March 4—A dive meter, a new kind of instrument which measures the strains of dive-bombing, was announced today at Drexel Institute of Technology.

The inventor is Dr. James E. Shrader, professor of physics. The meter was made for manufacturers of military planes, but it is useful for military training as well as for construction as it can serve as a "blackout" meter, measuring the force at which a pilot loses consciousness temporarily if he levels off too quickly from a power dive.

The meter records the force which aviators call "G." This is the equivalent of gravitational pull, except that in flying gravitation may be multiplied, or diminished.

To Measure At Pullout

In leveling off after a dive, for example, the downpull resembling gravitation rises tremendously. It is this pull which causes the "blackout" of pilots, an unconsciousness due to draining blood from the brain.

Human beings begin going momentarily blind and unconscious at around Six G, that is, six times the pull of gravitation. However, their resistance varies considerably, and it is important to discover the precise strain that each pilot can stand without becoming unconscious.

Planes are built to stand a much higher G than the men, but exact measurements of this mechanical strength are vital in military flying.

Minus Gravitation

The Drexel meter is built to measure up to ten times gravitation and down to minus two gravitation. These limits are those of highest importance for pilots. For human beings do not stand more than ten times gravitation, nor much more than minus two.

The minus gravitation comes when a plane is at the top of a loop. It means a pull in the opposite direction from gravitation. For the pilot this results in congestion of blood in the brain, which is far more dangerous than draining the blood.

Copper Alloy Bellows

For that reason pilots do not stand as much minus gravitation as plus. Furthermore, the bad effects of too much minus G are much more lasting.

The meter is a small, copper alloy bellows, which sits in the cockpit in about the same position as the pilot. A weight on the bellows causes it to react quickly to the acceleration which imitates gravitation. An air valve enables the bellows to recover almost instantly, so as to keep up with the high speed changes in a maneuvering plane.

Dr. Shrader is the inventor of another meter which measures vibrations in thre directions simultaneously for use in improving the riding qualities of automobiles, railroad cars and airplanes.

Rumanian Army Leaders To Be Trained In Germa

Delegation Also Will Be Taken On Visit To Scenes Of Nazi Victories

New York, March 4 (AP)—The German radio, in a broadcast heard tonight by CBS, said a delegation of Rumanian military leaders had been invited to Germany "for training in the German methods of army instruction and German arms."

"At the same time," the announcement said, "the Rumanians will have an opportunity to visit the scenes of Germany victory in the west.

"Monday, a group of high Rumanian chief-of-staff officers arrived in Berlin."

MAR 5 1941

Clipper Flies Non-Stop From Port Of Spain

Arrives Without Passengers After Stop In Para For Engine Repairs

New York, March 4 (AP)—The Yankee Clipper, which landed in Para, Brazil, for engine repair on her westward crossing, arrived today at La-Guardia Field without passengers, mail or baggage, after a non-stop flight from Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The flying boat landed at Belem in Para, February 24, choosing it as an alternate port to Trinidad. A spare engine was flown to her from Trinidad.

The eleven passengers who left Lisbon aboard the Yankee Clipper February 21 were transferred to the Dixie Clipper, which arrived yesterday.

COOGAN IS ARMY BOUND

Los Angeles Draft Board Quota Boosted At Jackie's Request

Sacramento, Cal., March 4 (AP)—Jackie Coogan will be army bound tomorrow—at his own request.

The one-time movie star telephoned selective service headquarters here. As a result Acting Adjutant General Joseph O. Donovan increased the Los Angeles draft quota now being inducted from forty-eight to fifty men. Coogan had been forty-nine on the list.

MAR 5 1941

30.24-7869

30.24-7869

More U. S. Mail Lost at Sea

Post Office Says 1,252 Sacks Went Down With the Siamese Prince

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The Post Office Department reported today that 1,252 sacks of United States mail were lost when the steamship Siamese Prince was sunk on Feb. 18 off Scotland. The department previously reported the loss of 14,501 sacks of mail on various ships sunk during 1939 and 1940.

The Siamese Prince sailed from New York on Feb. 3 with mail for Great Britain, Ireland, Malta, Iceland and the Faroe Islands. In addition to American mail, there were 377 sacks of foreign mail on the ship, it was said.

MAR 5 1941

Escaped German Flyer Here From Washington

H-S-Trib

Werra Arrives by Plane After Talks at Nazi Embassy

Baron Franz von Werra, German war flyer, who escaped to the United States in January from a Canadian concentration camp, arrived on an American Airlines plane at La-Guardia Field at 4:45 p. m. yesterday from Washington, where, it is understood, he has made several trips to discuss his status in this country with officials at the German Embassy. He is now at liberty in $5,000 bond, awaiting a decision of an immigration appeals board on a charge that he entered the country illegally.

The flyer was cheerful but reticent, answering most questions with "No comment; I am a soldier," and referring inquiries to the German Consulate. Asked what he thought of the United States, he replied "It is very nice here." He politely posed for photographers, but declared that the newspaper business in America is "a funny business."

MAR 5 1941

War Cuts Narcotic Traffic And Addicts Seek Cure

Prices Soar, Products Within Reach Are 'Too Thin'

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—War conditions have so reduced narcotic smuggling that many addicts in this country have had to quit. H. J. Anslinger, head of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, said that most of the illicit supplies, which used to come from China and Turkey, had been cut off by war and blockade. As a result, the price of opium has risen from $80 to $600 for a six-ounce tin, and the price of morphine has jumped from $75 an ounce to $300, narcotic agents report.

Such prices are beyond the reach of many addicts. They complain, moreover, that such narcotics as they are able to buy now are "too thin" to give appreciable effect, according to Mr. Anslinger.

One result, noted in hospitals and prisons, has been the number of addicts voluntarily seeking medical aid.

Budapest Bluer Than Danube

War Is Making Itself Felt in Soaring Prices in Last Gay Capital of Europe.

MAR. 4 MAR 5 194

By EDWIN SHANKE.

Mr. Shanke, Associated Press correspondent, has just returned from a three-year assignment in Europe.

Hungarians are bluer than the blue Danube as war makes itself felt in Budapest, the last gay capital of Europe.

Rationing and rising prices have followed Nazi penetration into the Balkans, and although officially prices went up only 14.5 per cent in 1940, actually the cost of living skyrocketed.

Hungarians who can afford it have been provisioning their pantries against hard times. This trend in an agricultural land where before the war food was cheap, is due to increasing German purchases of foodstuffs.

Hungarians know they are tightening their belts to help the German war machine. When Agricultural Minister Teleki recently left office it was reported he was forced out because he had promised Germany twice as much food as Hungary normally produces.

Rioting in the Provinces.

In the provinces, where rationing of certain staples is in effect, the inability of some stores to supply customers even though they possessed tickets has led to window-smashing.

Control of food in restaurants is strict. Shortages of beef and pork have obliged proprietors to introduce three meatless days and one single-plate day. Fowl, however, still is abundant, and menus, even on meatless days, are more attractive than in warring countries.

Some restaurant owners have found ways of pampering favorite clients. Lamb is permitted on meatless days, and regular customers sometimes find that the lamb on the menu, through a mistake by the chef, has become breaded veal steak.

There is no apparent uniformity in food rationing throughout Hungary. Each community sets up its own regulations, depending on the supplies in that neighborhood.

Fuel Shortage Acute.

The transportation of hundreds of thousands of German troops and equipment through Hungary into Rumania has disrupted normal lines of supply, not only reducing food stores but resulting in a shortage of fuel. So acute is this fuel problem in Budapest that a semi-blackout has been introduced to conserve electrical energy. Night clubs no longer may operate after 2 A. M.

The passage of German troops through Hungary shocked the people into recognizing the possibility of becoming involved in war.

As Nazi influence grows, domestic policy is made to conform more closely to Axis policy. Control of public opinion is being exercised. Newspapers carry only favorable Axis news; foreign publications are censored and book stores have been stripped of anti-Fascist or anti-Nazi books.

And yet, despite this control and the Government's alliance with Germany and Italy, people often express pro-British sentiments.

ADD-SHANKE'S-MAR-4

JUST AS IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, NAZI PREDOMINANCE IN HUNGARY HAS MADE THE SITUATION OF JEWS ACUTE. A NEW ANTI-SEMITE BILL EXTENDING THE EFFECTIVE SCOPE OF THE PRESENT JEWISH BILL FROM 700,000 TO MORE THAN 1,500,000 JEWS OUT OF A POPULATION OF 14,000,000 IS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

BY SPRING, OR THE END OF 1941 AT THE LATEST, JEWISH LANDOWNERS ARE TO BE DISPOSSESSED. AS A RETURN ON THEIR PROPERTY THEY WILL RECEIVE A SMALL PAYMENT IN CASH AND THE REST IN BONDS WHICH WILL MATURE IN 1960.

MAR 5 1941

AT PRESENT JEWS MAY NOT OWN MORE THAN ONE ACRE OF FARM LAND, MAY NOT HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE, WORK ON NEWSPAPERS OR IN THEATERS AND NIGHT CLUBS, RUN TOBACCO OR LIQUOR SHOPS, MANAGE OR OWN INNS. THE NUMBER OF JEWS EMPLOYED IN PRIVATE BUSINESSES IS LIMITED TO SIX PER CENT OF THE TOTAL PERSONNEL, AND THE SALARY OF JEWISH EMPLOYES MAY NOT EXCEED SIX PER CENT OF THE TOTAL PAYROLL.

HUNGARY HAS OPENED LABOR CAMPS FOR JEWS, CONDUCTED UNDER MILITARY SUPERVISION. SERVICE IS COMPULSORY FOR JEWS FROM THE AGE OF 20 TO 32 WITHOUT REGARD TO POSITION.

APPROXIMATELY 140,000 JEWS DRAFTED LAST YEAR WHEN THE CAMPS WERE INITIATED WERE RELEASED FOR THE WINTER AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS OF ROAD BUILDING, FARMING AND MINING.

FOR MANY, THIS HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF COSTING THEM THEIR JOBS, BECAUSE THEY HAD TO BE REPLACED DURING THEIR ABSENCE FROM WORK

and upon release found no opening. #

AND UPON RELEASE FOUND NO OPENING.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 4--
SENT MARCH 3)

EDIORIALS

In the War Zone

Balkan Situation Still Confused; Russian Stand Throws Little Light

MAR 5 1941

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

If you can guess how many chicks the old Wyandotte hen will hatch if you set thirteen eggs under her, you probably know exactly what is going to happen in the Balkans —otherwise not.

A new note was sounded overnight in this tense situation, which is feeling its way blindly but swiftly toward a crisis. This was Russia's announcement that the Soviet cannot support the Bulgarian policy of agreeing to the occupation of Bulgaria by German troops since this "does not lead to consolidation of peace, but to the extension of the sphere of war and to Bulgaria being involved in it."

Actually this doesn't throw much light on the situation and we shouldn't be hasty in drawing conclusions. It rather looks like a back-handed expression of displeasure to Germany, whose advance down the Balkan Peninsula is a challenge to Russian interests. As such it might constitute a warning to Hitler to go slow.

German diplomatic circles in Belgrade summed the Moscow statement up as of "theoretical importance" only, because they regarded Russia as not an offensive force. However that may be, the Soviet moral force is likely to have a strong influence on Turkey's position.

There is no word as to whether Turkey might add her strength to an Allied attempt to halt Hitler. Britain would be glad to see the Turks get into the fight and open up a new war front just as Germany is getting ready to launch her big spring offensive against England. Hitler can't afford to make battle on two fronts.

There is no indication that he contemplates any major offensive at this juncture, and he is even trying to squeeze Greece into submission by threats rather than by use of force.

Hitler wants to get military control of the Balkans down to the Ægean Sea and the Dardanelles. This will seal the lower end of the peninsula against any Allied offensive upon his eastern defenses, with strategic bases from which to strike against Turkey if he so desires.

Meanwhile he will try to persuade Yugoslavia to join the Axis, and it wouldn't be very surprising if she does.

Should Hitler succeed in knocking Greece out and sealing the Balkans, this won't mean a catastrophe for Britain, although it will be a tough knock. She will still be immeasurably stronger in the Mediterranean than she was when Mussolini made his ill-advised assault on Greece.

MAR 5 1941

British

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Last night a strong force of aircraft of the Bomber Command again attacked the industrial center of Cologne. As a natural crossing of the Rhine, Cologne is an essential link between Germany and the occupied countries of the west.

Unfavorable weather, with thick and low-lying clouds, made both navigation and observation of results difficult, but the target was heavily bombed and a large number of fires were seen to be started, especially on the east bank of the Rhine.

Attacks on a smaller scale were made on other objectives in the Ruhr. Other aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked docks and quays at Boulogne and at Ostend, where bombs were seen to burst close to the lock gates. Docks at Brest were again bombed.

Several airdromes in enemy-occupied territory also were attacked and at Haamstede particularly satisfactory results were observed. From these operations one aircraft is missing.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command on offensive patrols made night attacks on airdromes in Northern France, where several enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged. From these operations one of our fighters is missing.

Later the Air Ministry issued the following:

A small force of aircraft of the Coastal Command successfully bombed docks and railway sidings at Calais last night.

Today an aircraft of the Coastal Command, while on patrol, attacked an airdrome near Brest and shot down an enemy fighter.

Confirmation also has been received today of the destruction of four enemy aircraft in recent operations. A bomber crashed off the Devon coast yesterday. Two were shot down during the night, one by anti-aircraft at Cardiff and the other by one of our fighters over an airdrome in Northern France. The fourth, a fighter, was shot down by one of our bombers over Germany on the night of March 1-2.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communiqué:

Last night enemy action was not on a large scale. Bombs were dropped on a town in South Wales, where some fires were caused, but all were extinguished in the early hours of the morning.

Some bombs also dropped at a number of points along the northeast coast and in Southeast Scotland. Some buildings were hit, but damage nowhere was extensive. A few bombs fell in other parts of the country, but with little effect.

Total casualties during the night should not prove heavy.

A subsequent communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said:

There has been very little enemy air activity today. No reports have been received of enemy bombs having been dropped.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 4 (AP)—A British communiqué issued here today said:

The advance [in Italian Somaliland] continues. Iscia Baidoa and Bulo Burti, both about 170 miles northwest and due north respectively of Mogadiscio, have been occupied. Large stocks of arms, petrol, foodstuffs and stores of all types continue to be discovered. It will take considerable time to assess the amount captured.

The total number of prisoners captured is now approaching 10,000.

These captures and destructions of enemy formations on the River Juba give the lie to the statement by the Italians that Italian Somaliland has been voluntarily evacuated.

Our casualties since the beginning of the offensive in the whole of East Africa from Feb. 17 to 27 are:

EAST AFRICAN FORCES

Killed—Four officers, two of them British. Other ranks, twelve Africans.

Wounded—Eleven officers, five of them British. Other ranks, fifty-nine Africans.

Missing—One British officer. Other ranks, one African.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES

Killed—Two officers. Other ranks, thirty-two.

Wounded—Eight officers. Other ranks, sixty-eight.

British headquarters also issued this communiqué:

On March 1 and 2 the South African Air Force carried out raids on Southern Ethiopia.

On March 1 a fortified enemy position north of Iavello was bombed and on the following day a bombing raid was made on positions near Cabata, on the Sudan-Ethiopian border. Several direct hits were scored and hostile rifle fire was silenced.

Pilots on reconnaissance flights over Italian Somaliland report that natives in the Lugh Ferrandi area are carrying white flags.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 4 (AP)—A British General Headquarters communiqué said today:

Eritrea and Ethiopia—Operations continued to develop well.

Italian Somaliland—Our main advance is progressing satisfactorily. Meanwhile, subsidiary operations are developing toward the southeast frontier of Ethiopia, where on March 1 a further 1,000 prisoners were taken.

A communiqué of the Royal Air Force, Middle East Command, said:

Greece and Albania—A small formation of R. A. F. fighter aircraft patrolling in the vicinity of Corfu yesterday intercepted a number of Italian Cant-Z-1007 bombers and shot two of them down into the sea.

A few minutes later in the same area our fighters encountered another formation of enemy bombers of the same type, which were returning from a raid or Larissa. Three of these enemy aircraft were also shot down. Thirteen members of their crews were seen to bail out and drop into the sea.

Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. also attacked motor-transport concentrations in the Tepelini area.

Italian East Africa—Continued support has been given to our advancing troops. The fort at Burye has been heavily bombed and enemy positions machine-gunned.

The landing ground at Asmara [in Eritrea] was machine-gunned by fighter aircraft of the South African squadron and several enemy aircraft were damaged. On the return journey enemy motor transport near Habi Mantel was attacked and several vehicles set on fire.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Wednesday, March 5 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued the following communiqué early today:

Successful local operations in the central sector led to the destruction of one enemy tank, the capture of two, and 160 men and five officers. Much materiel, including many automatic arms, three anti-tank guns and three anti-aircraft guns, along with munitions, have fallen into our hands.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué said:

There were no raids on Greece today.

German

BERLIN, March 4 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

The march of German troops into Bulgaria is proceeding on schedule.

Light combat planes, protected by pursuit planes, bombed one airport in Southern England yesterday afternoon. Several hangars and shelters were destroyed.

Last night combat units attacked port facilities and factories at Cardiff. Numerous direct hits resulted in heavy explosions and fires were observed in military objectives. On the Scottish east coast combat planes dropped incendiaries and explosives on the port and dock facilities at Newcastle and good effects were observed.

During raids on various airports north of London, hangars, shelters, gasoline depots, munitions dumps and a number of planes on the ground were destroyed. One combat plane sank a 3,000-ton ship on the English south coast. Another merchant ship stopped with a heavy list after two attacks east of Aberdeen.

Besides British ship losses previously mentioned in yesterday's communiqué, the air force on March 2 sank an additional 8,000-ton merchant ship twenty-five kilometers [about fifteen miles] west of Hebrides.

Our air force units operating in the Mediterranean effectively attacked British motorized forces near Agedabia [in Libya]. Numerous hits were scored on truck assemblies and columns.

A German motorized scouting troop advancing along the Libyan coast again took prisoners and captured a British tank.

The enemy dropped several explosives and a large number of incendiaries at several places in Western Germany last night. No military damage was done, but a number of houses were hit and several civilians were killed or injured.

Italian

ROME, March 4 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

On the Greek front our bombing formations effectively bombed bases and defense works. Three enemy planes were shot down in air battles. Two of our planes failed to return.

In North Africa a German detachment clashed with enemy armored formations, putting them to flight and capturing prisoners and war material. The enemy again attacked Jarabub [Libyan oasis] in force, summoning it to surrender. Our garrison replied with artillery fire.

In East Africa our troops repelled enemy attacks in the zone west of Gondar. There were patrol and artillery actions in other sectors.

Leave
BLank

30.24-7871

PARIS, (VIA BERLIN) MARCH 1-DELAYED-AP-THE FRENCH PASTRY FOR WHICH PARIS IS NOTED DISAPPEARS THIS MONTH.

AN ORDER OF THE PREFECT OF POLICE, EFFECTIVE MARCH 3, FORBIDS THE MANUFACTURE OR SALE OF EITHER PASTRY OR NOODLES IN RHE PARIS AREA--TO CONSERVE FLOUR AND COOKING OILS.

MANY SHOPS WHICH HAVE EXISTED FOR YEARS ARE EXPECTED TO CLOSE.

TOILET SOAP WHICH WONE CONTAINED 80 PERCENT FAT AND OILS, NOW MAY CXXXXN CONTAIN BUT 20 PERCENT AND OTHER SOAPS SUFFER SIMILARLY. ACTUALLY, IT NOW IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO BUY SOAR IN MANY PARIS STORES WHICH LESS T THAN A YEAR AGO WERE WELL STOCKED.

IN A SOMEWHAT BAFFLED EFFORT TO STOP ILLEGAL DEALINGS IN FOOD SUPPLIES AND OTHER ESSENTIALS, THE PAIRIS POLICE RECENTLY SENTENCED 67 PERSONS TO VARIOUS DEGREES OF PUNISHMENT AND FILED CHARGES AGAINST 147 OTHERS, PRINCIPALLY FOR ABOVE PRESCRIBED LEVELS. -----

MAR 5 1941

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 4-AP-THE 26-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF GEN. D'ASTIER DE LA VIGERIE WAS ARRESTED AT CHATEAUBROUX YESTERDAY AND CHARGED WITH ACTIVITY ON BEHALF OF THE DE GAULLISTS, OR "FREE FRENCH" HER BROTHER ALSO IS SOUGHT FOR THE SAME REASONS.

THE GIRL WAS BROUGHT BACK TO NIMES WHENCE SHE FLED YESTERDAY WHEN POLICE ARRESTED FOUR STUDENTS DISTRIBUTING DEGAULLISTS LEAFLETS.

THE FRENCH PRESS WAS FORBIDDEN, HOWEVER, TO MENTION HER NAME OR DETAILS OF HER CASE.

ANOTHER BAN APPLIED TO PRODEEDINGS OF THE TOULOUSE NAVAL TRIBUNAL, WHERE FOUR WOMEN AND THREE MEN ARE CHARGED WITH DEGAULLISTS ACTIVITY AMONG FRENCH NAVAL FORCES.

THE PRESS ALSO WAS FORBIDDEN TO REPORT THE "SAILING OF A SHIPLOAD OF UNDESIRABLES FROM PORT VENDRES TO NORTH AFRICA."

AT LYON A A MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCED SEVEN MEN AN ONE WOMAN TO SERVE PRISON TERMS FOR COMMUNIST ACTIVITY.

BY ALICE MAXWELL

PARIS, (VIA BERLIN), FEB. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH PEASANT STYLES WERE FEATURED IN TODAYS STYLE COLLECTIONS OF PARIS DESIGNERS today.

MAR 5 1941

SIMPLICITY OF DESIGN AND FREEDOM FROM ITEMS REQUIRING AN EXCESS OF CLEANING AND [redacted] REPAIR REFLECTED CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE WAR. MOST DESIGNS RELIED ON ACCESSORIES TO GIVE ADDITIONAL TONE.

THE REVIEWS CONTINUED TO BE ATTENDED MAINLY BY PRIVATE CUSTOMERS AND A SCATTERING OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH FASHION REPORTERS.

MAR 5 1941

MATERIALS FOR THE PEASANT STYLES INCLUDED CHECKED GINGHAMS AND JERSEY, THE LATTER IN A FLOWERPOT COLOR CALLED ETRUSCAN. WOODEN SHOES WERE THERE, BUT HIDDEN UNDER BLACK SATIN.

ONE PEASANTISH BIT OF ORNAMENT WAS A SMALL CHAIN OF HAMMERED IRON LINKS LIKE FRAGMENTS OF A PLOWSHARE.

BESIDES ETRUSCAN, TWO PROMINENT COLORS WERE CLAUDE MONET [redacted] GREY, ABOUT THE TONE OF THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, AND GRENACHE, WHICH IS A BROWNISH RED LIKE MAHOGANY-TONED SADDLE [redacted]

GATHERS.

STIFF LINGERIE, COLLARLESS AND SIMPLE WHITE METAL CHAINS AT THE HIP LEVEL AND OCCASIONAL BUNDLES OF FLOWERS ADDED THAT LITTLE SOMETHING EXTRA.

DAY SKIRTS HUNG LOW ENOUGH TO COVER THE KNEES AND WERE MODERATELY FLARED. SHOULDERS WERE NATURAL AND WAISTS WELL-FITTED.

WHITE METAL FOUND ITS WAY ALSO INTO OTHER JEWELRY SUCH AS CLIPS AND PENDANTS.

MAR 5 1941

HAND EMBROIDERY AND TUCKING FREQUENTLY WERE EMPLOYED IN BUYERS' COLLECTION SHOW TODAY.

CUT STEEL BUTTONS WERE USED ON VARIOUS PIECES, INCLUDING BICYCLE COSTUMES WHICH ALSO CARRIED PLAID COIN PURSES ATTACHED TO STEEL CHAINS.

ACCESSORIES INCLUDED PLAIN SILK HATS, SCARFS AND PURSES. THERE ALSO WERE FUR SCARFS.

PENDANT NECKLACES WERE SHOWN IN BEADS MADE OF [redacted] GLASS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

AFTERNOON FROCKS WERE TROUSERED TO PERMIT BICYCLING TO AFTERNOON TEA. THAT'S DONE IN PARIS THESE DAYS.

QUILL TRIMMED SAILOR HATS IN FANCY STRAWS WERE DISPLAYED. AFTERNOON HATS OF PRINTED CREPE AND FLOWER COVERED TOQUES WERE SHOWN SWATHED IN TULLE VEILS.

AFTERNOON DRESSES IN BLACK CREPES HAD DRAPED BODICES, SKIRTS STRESSING BACK OR FRONT FULLNESS.

COATS FOR AFTERNOON WERE FITTED STYLES WITH SELF BELTS, SOME FASTENED WITH LARGE CUT STEEL BUTTONS.

MAXWELLS 1925 FIFTH -EDB-1137A 4/3

(ADVANCE FOR USE IN MORNING PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, WHICH DO NOT APPEAR ON THE STREETS BEFORE 9 P.M., EST., TONIGHT TUESDAY, MARCH 4)

BY J.C.STARK

MAR 5 1941

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, UNDER AN AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, HAVE BEGUN CONVERSATIONS ON MUTUAL DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION.

THE AGREEMENT AMOUNTS VIRTUALLY TO A MUTUAL AID PACT. IT IS THE

30.24-7873

30.24-7873

FIRST OF ITS KIND NEGOTIATED BY THE UNITED STATES WITH ANY LATIN AMERICAN NATION UNDER A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE HAVANA CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS LAST JULY.

CLOSELY RESEMBLING THAT WITH CANADA UNDER WHICH THE TWO NORTHERN COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING MUTUAL DEFENSE THROUGH A JOINT DEFENSE BOARD FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, THE UNITED STATES-MEXICAN AGREEMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FORERUNNER OF A SERIES LINKING AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN A FAR-REACHING PROGRAM FOR DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALSO IS INTERPRETED AS A FAVORABLE SIGN THAT CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO ON ALL EXISTING PROBLEMS, INCLUDING THE MEXICAN OIL AND LAND EXPROPRIATION ISSUES, WERE NEARING COMPLETION.

INSTEAD OF CREATING A JOINT DEFENSE BOARD AS IN THE CASE OF CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO WILL CONDUCT THE MILITARY TALKS THROUGH THE MEXICAN MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR ATTACHES IN WASHINGTON AND DESIGNATED EXPERTS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE NAMES OF THE EXPERTS WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

MAR 5 1941

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWS:

"IN PURSUANCE OF THE DECLARATION WITH REFERENCE TO MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION IN DEFENSE OF THE TWO CONTINENTS, WHICH WAS DRAWN UP IN HABANA ON JULY 31, 1940, ON THE OCCASION OF THE SECOND CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, THE GOVERNMENTS OF MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HAVE AGREED TO AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS IN ORDER TO COORDINATE SUITABLY THE PROGRESS OF THEIR COMMON DEFENSE.

"WITH THIS PURPOSE IN VIEW, THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO HAS INSTRUCTED THE MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR ATTACHES OF THE MEXICAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS WITH THE EXPERTS DESIGNATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES THE PLANS RELATING TO THE ASSISTANCE WHICH THE TWO COUNTRIES WOULD RENDER TO EACH OTHER IN THE EVENT OF AN AGGRESSION AGAINST EITHER OF THEM.

MAR 5 1941

"IN THE CONVERSATIONS WHICH ARE NOW IN PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON, FOR THE PURPOSE INDICATED ABOVE, REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH COUNTRIES WILL STUDY THE MANNER OF CARRYING OUT THE COLLABORATION IN QUESTION, OBSERVING ALWAYS THE GREATEST REGARD FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF THE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE TWO STATES."

UNDER THE HAVANA RESOLUTION, IT WAS AGREED THAT "ANY ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF A NON-AMERICAN STATE AGAINST THE INTEGRITY OR INVIOLABILITY OF THE TERRITORY, THE SOVEREIGNTY OR THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF AN AMERICAN STATE SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE STATES WHICH SIGN THIS DECLARATION."

IT PROVIDED THAT IN CASE OF ACTS OR THREATS OF AGGRESSION, THE SIGNATORY NATIONS WOULD CONSULT UPON APPROPRIATE MEASURES, AND ADDED:

"ALL THE SIGNATORY NATIONS, OR TWO OR MORE OF THEM, ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES, SHALL PROCEED TO NEGOTIATE THE NECESSARY COMPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS SO AS TO ORGANIZE COOPERATION FOR DEFENSE AND THE ASSISTANCE THAT THEY SHALL LEND EACH OTHER IN THE EVENT OF AGGRESSIONS SUCH AS THOSE REFERRED TO IN THIS DECLARATION."

IN PROMOTING A HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PROGRAM, THE UNITED STATES

HAS SENT MILITARY MISSIONS TO SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES UNDER CONTRACTS WITH THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO ADVISE THEIR MILITARY AUTHORITIES ON DEFENSE MATTERS.

THE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO, HOWEVER, CARRIED THE PROGRAM FURTHER TOWARD RECIPROCAL DEFENSE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN MORNING PAPERS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, WHICH DO NOT APPEAR ON THE STREETS BEFORE 9 P.M. E.S.T. TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MARCH 4).

SM515PES

WASHN 1ST ADD MEXICAN X X X DEFENSE MATTERS.

THE AGREEMENT TO START THE TALKS WAS INTERPRETED AS AN INFORMAL UNDERSTANDING ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF MUTUAL AID IN EVENT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST EITHER COUNTRY.

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WHILE OFFICIALS WERE SILENT ON THE NATURE OF THE DISCUSSIONS NOW IN PROGRESS, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THEY CENTERED ON DETAILED MEASURES OF MILITARY COOPERATION. THEY WERE BELIEVED TO INVOLVE SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE STRENGTHENING OF MEXICAN DEFENSES WITH THE AID OF THE UNITED STATES AND POSSIBLY RECIPROCAL USE OF AIR AND NAVAL BASES.

ON THE QUESTION OF BASES, OFFICIALS HERE HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT SEEKING TO ACQUIRE BASE SITES OUTRIGHT IN ANY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. INSTEAD, NEGOTIATIONS WITH VARIOUS AMERICAN REPUBLICS ON DEFENSE PROBLEMS WERE BELIEVED INTENDED TO HELP THEM BUILD UP THEIR OWN DEFENSES AND THUS FACILITATE AID BY THE UNITED STATES IN RESISTING ANY FOREIGN AGGRESSION.

LT1005PES

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4--(AP)--GERMANY'S BLITZKRIEG OCCUPATION OF MOST OF EUROPE AND BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE HAVE COST THE UNITED STATES APPROXIMATELY $200,000,000 IN NORMAL EXPORT SALES, IT WAS SHOWN TODAY IN AN ANALYSIS OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT TRADE FIGURES FOR 1940.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND LATIN AMERICA HAVE ZOOMED AS A RESULT OF THOSE SAME WAR CONDITIONS, HOWEVER, THE ANALYSIS SHOWED, TEMPORARILY MORE THAN MAKING UP FOR THE MARKETS LOST AND PUSHING TOTAL AMERICAN SALES ABROAD PAST THE $4,000,000,000 MARK.

THE 1940 EXPORT TOTAL COMPARES WITH $3,177,344,000 IN 1939 AND $3,094,440,000 IN 1938.

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WHAT THE OCCUPATION-AND-BLOCKADE BARRIER MAY MEAN TO 1941 AMERICAN EXPORTS IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT--DESPITE INCREASED SALES TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND SOVIET RUSSIA--ONLY FOUR PER CENT OF TOTAL AMERICAN EXPORTS WENT TO CONTINENTAL EUROPE LAST YEAR, AS AGAINST 25 PER CENT IN 1939.

GERMANY'S OCCUPATION OF RUMANIA AND BULGARIA WAS EXPECTED TO CUT FURTHER INTO AMERICAN EXPORTS THIS YEAR.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY ITSELF DROPPED FROM $66,325,000 IN 1939 TO A MERE $156,000 IN 1940. THE 1940 FIGURE INCLUDED AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND, THE FIRST NATIONS TO BE ABSORBED BY NAZI DIPLOMACY AND ARMS. NO SALES WERE EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

THE PROGRESSIVE OCCUPATION OF NORWAY, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS AND FRANCE DECREASED EXPORTS TO THOSE COUNTRIES FROM $410,678,000

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(1939) TO $331,961,000 IN 1940. ALMOST ALL OF THE 1940 EXPORTS WERE MADE BEFORE THE BLITZKRIEG STRUCK, AND SHIPMENTS PRACTICALLY CEASED AFTER MID-YEAR. NO RESUMPTION OF TRADE IS ANTICIPATED DURING 1941.

EXPORTS TO ITALY DECLINED FROM $58,846,000 IN 1939 TO $51,473,000 IN 1940 UP TO THE TIME OF ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR. NOW MUSSOLINI'S COUNTRY LIKEWISE IS CONSIDERED "OUT OF THE MARKET" UNTIL PEACE RETURNS.

SWEDEN, ALTHOUGH NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE WAR, HAS BEEN HARD HIT BY ITS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND THE BLOCKADE. ITS IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DROPPED FROM $98,314,000 TO $38,558,000 LAST YEAR. TRADE THIS YEAR IS EXPECTED TO BE HELD TO A MINIMUM.

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THE HUGE GAINS MARKED UP IN AMERICAN EXPORTS LAST YEAR WERE CHIEFLY IN SALES--MOSTLY OF WAR SUPPLIES--TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE. BRITISH PURCHASES HERE JUMPED TO $2,093,000,000--ROUGHLY 52 PER CENT OF TOTAL AMERICAN EXPORTS--AGAINST $1,279,000,000 IN 1939.

LATIN AMERICAN AND ASIATIC COUNTRIES ALSO INCREASED THEIR PURCHASES HERE, CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF SECURING NEEDED GOODS FROM THEIR USUAL SOURCES.

EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA INCREASED FROM $569,000,000 IN 1939 TO $727,000,000 LAST YEAR, 18.1 PER CENT OF TOTAL UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

EXPORTS TO CHINA, FIGHTING JAPAN, INCREASED BY 40 PER CENT, AND TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, FEARING INVASION BY JAPAN, BY 52 PER CENT.

JAPAN'S PURCHASES DECLINED SLIGHTLY FROM $232,000,000 IN 1939 TO $227,000,000, OR 5.6 PER CENT OF TOTAL UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

MD250AES

WASHINGTON--1ST ADD FOREIGN TRADE XXX UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPPED $86,943,000 IN GOODS TO SOVIET RUSSIA LAST YEAR, COMPARED WITH $51,808,000 IN 1939 AND $69,603,000 IN 1938.

MAR 5 1941

MD450AES

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, MARCH 4-(AP)-SEEKING TO MORE THAN DOUBLE THEIR WAGES, LONGSHOREMEN DECLARED A STRIKE TODAY AND REFUSED TO UNLOAD THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER ALCOA PATHFINDER'S GENERAL CARGO WHICH INCLUDES EQUIPMENT FOR U.S.DEFENSE BASES.

THE PRESENT RATE OF PAY IS 10 SHILLINGS ($1.85) A 9-HOUR DAY.

THE LONGSHOREMEN'S ACTION WAS ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED, BUT IS THE CULMINATION OF AGITATION SIMMERING EVER SINCE THE PROJECTED BUILDING OF U.S.DEFENSE BASES ON BRITISH TERRITORY BECAME A REALITY.

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HAMILTON FIRST ADD BERMUDA DOCK STRIKE X X X A REALITY.

ANOTHER ALCOA LINER, THE RANGER, CALLED THIS AFTERNOON TO LOAD 1,000 EMPTY OIL DRUMS, WAITED FOR FOUR HOURS DURING THE STRIKE, THEN SAILED WITHOUT THE DRUMS.

LABOR MEDIATORS HOPED TO SETTLE THE CONTROVERSY TOMORROW.

FD1114PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5).

SALONIKA--IN THE NEWS AGAIN

ALLIES LAUNCHED BLOW

THERE IN 1918 (670)

BY CARL C. CRANMER

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, MARCH 4--WITH THE GERMAN THRUST THROUGH BULGARIA TO THE GREEK FRONTIER AND GROWING SIGNS OF BRITISH-TURKISH PREPAREDNESS FOR BALKAN EVENTUALITIES, THE ANCIENT GREEK CITY OF SALONIKA AGAIN MAY BECOME THE SCENE OF DECISIVE EVENTS.

GERMAN MOTORIZED FORCES REACH THE BORDER 65 MILES FROM SALONIKA ...TURKEY CLAIMS MINE AND GUN-ENFORCED CONTROL ON THE DARDANELLES TO SALONIKA'S EAST, ACROSS THE HEAD OF THE AEGEAN FROM EASTERN GREECE WHERE SALONIKA LIES.

WHEN THE THREAT OF GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA FIRST BECAME AN ACTIVE POSSIBILITY, AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS IN LONDON SAID BRITAIN'S POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA WOULD BE TO "PROTECT OUR WINNINGS." BRITAIN ALSO WOULD LIKE, NOW OR LATER, A CONTINENTAL BATTLEFIELD.

THE ISSUE IS UP TO GREECE. THE GREEKS HAVE ADMITTED THE RAF TO THEIR SOIL AND HAVE GRANTED CERTAIN ISLAND BASES. THEY HAVE THE CHOICE OF SUBMITTING TO DEFEAT AT A CONFERENCE TABLE, ALTHOUGH THEIR ARMIES HAVE WON VICTORIES ON THE FIELD AGAINST ITALY; OF CARRYING ON MORE OR LESS ALONE, OR LETTING BRITAIN START FULL-SCALE HELP.

IF GREECE PERMITS HER BIG ALLY TO SEND LARGE CONTINGENTS OF TROOPS, WITH TANKS AND THE OTHER EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO OPPOSE ANY GERMAN THRUST, SALONIKA UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BECOME THE KEY OF THE BROADENED FIGHT.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5).

NEW YORK--1ST ADD SALONIKA--IN THE NEWS AGAIN BY CRANMER

XXX BROADENED FIGHT.

THIS OLD CITY, FOUNDED IN 315 B.C. AND ORIGINALLY NAMED THESSALONICA FOR A SISTER OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, HAS BEEN RULED BY GREEKS, ROMANS, SARACENS, NORMANS, EMPERORS OF RUMANIA, VENETIANS, AND TURKS, AND HAS BEEN FOUGHT FOR BY SLAVS, BULGARS AND GERMANS.

IT WAS FROM SALONIKA THAT THE ALLIES LAUNCHED THEIR BLOW ON SEPT.1, 1918, WHICH RESULTED IN THE FIRST BREAK IN THE FRONT OF GERMANY'S ALLIES--THE CAPITULATION OF BULGARIA ON SEPT.29.

THE SURRENDER OF TURKEY, THEN ANOTHER GERMAN ALLY, FOLLOWED ON OCT.30.

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THE 30-MILE-WIDE GULF OF SALONIKA WOULD AFFORD AMPLE NAVAL FACILITIES FOR BRITAIN--OR GOOD SUBMARINE ANCHORAGE FOR GERMANY. IT IS THE PRINCIPAL AEGEAN PORT FOR THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

MOREOVER, SALONIKA IS ON THE ONLY RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE BALKANS AND ATHENS, AND IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT AS LONG AS A HOSTILE FORCE HELD THAT CITY AND ITS NEARBY TERRITORY, A LAND INVADER COULD NOT EASILY OCCUPY GREECE.

IT IS THIS LATTER POINT WHICH MAKES THE CITY ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TO BRITISH STRATEGISTS, WHO SAY A COMPARATIVELY SMALL FORCE COULD HOLD IT AND HOLD OFF A POWERFUL INVASION.

SOME MILITARY QUARTERS IN LONDON HAVE SUGGESTED SIX BRITISH

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DIVISIONS--70,000 OR 90,000 MEN--WITH GREEK (AND PERHAPS TURKISH) HELP COULD DO THE TRICK.

WHEN THE BRITISH AND FRE[illegible]TIONARY FORCE LANDED THERE ON OCT.5, 1915, AN ARMY OF 150,000 WAS ASSEMBLED. IT DUG IN ON A 50-MILE LINE REACHING FROM THE VARDAR RIVER MARSHES ON ITS LEFT TO THE GULF OF OREANO, ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE CHALCIDICE PENINSULA.

BUT THIS ARMY EVENTUALLY HAD TO BE INCREASED TO ABOUT 600,000 AND IT DID NOT FACE A GERMAN BLITZKRIEG OF STUKAS AND ARMORED DIVISIONS. THE ARMY FACING IT WAS BULGARIAN WITH ONLY A FEW GERMANS.

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EVENTUALLY THE 50-MILE FRONT WAS EXPANDED UNTIL IT REACHED FROM THE VIOSA AND DEVOLI RIVERS IN ALBANIA, WHERE GREEKS AND ITALIANS ARE FIGHTING TODAY, TO THE STRUMA VALLEY ON THE RIGHT.

ONE FACTOR WHICH WORRIED THE FRENCH AND BRITISH THEN WOULD BE MISSING TODAY, HOWEVER. THEIR PURPOSE IN LANDING WAS TO RUSH AID TO THE SERBS. BUT BY THE TIME THEY HAD ARRIVED IN FORCE THE SERBS WERE BEATEN, AND DRIVEN FROM THE MAINLAND TO THE LITTLE ISLAND OF CORFU.

MOREOVER, ON THE DAY THEY LANDED, A PROMISE OF AID TO THE SERBS THAT HAD BEEN GIVEN BY THE GREEK PREMIER, VENIZELOS, WAS DRAMATICALLY REPUDIATED BY THE GREEK KING, CONSTANTINE. THE VENIZELOS GOVERNMENT FELL, AND A NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT ADOPTED A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

SO THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WHO HAD COME EXPECTING TO HELP THE SERBS AND GREEKS FOUND THEMSELVES WITH NO ONE TO HELP AND WONDERING WHY THEY WERE THERE.

TO THEIR REAR WAS A MOBILIZED GREEK ARMY WHICH THEY HAD EXPECTED TO BE FRIENDLY, BUT WHICH THEY NOW HAD TO WATCH ALMOST AS CLOSELY AS THE GERMANS AND BULGARIANS.

ALTHOUGH MOST OF HITLER'S PREPARATIONS APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN MADE TO MOVE THROUGH BULGARIA, THE BETTER AND MORE NATURAL ROUTE TO SALONIKA IS THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA.

ONLY THE NARROW DEFILE OF THE STRUMA LEADS DIRECTLY THROUGH BULGARIA TO SALONIKA. THE OTHER TWO ROUTES LEAD WIDE TO THE EAST. THE VARDAR VALLEY THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA LEADS DIRECTLY TO SALONIKA.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WED, MARCH 5--SENT MARCH 3.)

M1207PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 4)

DEFENDING THE EAST INDIES

AIRPLANES AND SUBMARINES
ARE MAIN STRENGTH
OF RICH ISLES

CEASELESS AIR PATROL
IS MAINTAINED (690-NUMBER ONE)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, RICH IN FOOD, METAL, RUBBER AND OIL, ARE PREPARING TO RESIST ANY INVADER. RELMAN MORIN TELLS OF THEIR DEFENSES IN A SERIES OF THREE DAILY STORIES, OF WHICH

MAR 5 1941

THIS IS THE FIRST, FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (NAME OF PAPER).

BY RELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE) BATAVIA, NETHERLAND EAST INDIES--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THE FORTS OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES ARE IN THE SKY AND BENEATH THE SEA--AIRPLANES AND SUBMARINES.

THEY ARE THE FIRST LINES AND THE MAIN LINES OF DEFENSE OF THIS LUSH BELT OF MORE THAN 2,000 ISLANDS STRETCHING 3,000 MILES ALONG THE EQUATOR.

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FOR NEARLY A YEAR, SINCE THE INVASION OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY BY GERMANY, THE INDIES HAVE BEEN BUILDING UP THEIR DEFENSES, KEEPING A WATCHFUL EYE ON THE SOUTHWARD MARCH OF JAPAN.

TO THE HOLLANDER, THIS TERRITORY IS AS DUTCH AS AMSTERDAM. HE HAS BEEN HERE NEARLY 400 YEARS. THERE ARE FEWER THAN 300,000 HOLLANDERS IN THE EAST INDIES, BUT ALSO NEARLY 70,000,000 NATIVES ON THE WIDELY SCATTERED ISLANDS.

THEY WILL NOT SURRENDER TO ANY INVADER WITHOUT A FIGHT.

THERE ISN'T A CAPITAL SHIP IN THE EAST INDIAN NAVY, BUT THERE ARE IMPORTANT FACTORS WEIGHING AGAINST ANY ATTACKER.

ONE IS DISTANCE. AT PRESENT, THERE ARE NO SEA NOR AIR BASES WITHIN 1,000 MILES OF THE INDIES BIG ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE A MAJOR EXPEDITION.

A SECOND IS STRUCTURE. AN ATTACKER WOULD BE CONFRONTED WITH THE MOST DIFFICULT OPERATION IN WAR -- TO LAND TROOPS FROM THE SEA, AND TO MAINTAIN EXTENDED SEA-BORNE SUPPLY LINES. THE INDIES' DEFENSE SYSTEM, THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF IT, IS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS DIFFICULTY. THE GREATEST STRENGTH, NATURALLY, IS MASSED AROUND JAVA AND SUMATRA, THE MAIN ISLANDS, WHERE A KNOCKOUT BLOW MIGHT BE AIMED.

THE INDIES ARE BANKING PARTICULARLY ON THEIR AIR FORCE.

IN SOME WAYS, IT HAS BEEN THE PET AND DARLING OF BOTH THE FIGHTING SERVICES FOR MANY YEARS. MARTIN BOMBERS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN LARGE NUMBERS. THEY HAVE A FULL COMPLEMENT OF DIVE-BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, VIRTUALLY ALL AMERICAN-MADE. THE SHIPS ARE NEW AND FAST, PERHAPS FASTER THAN ANYTHING IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD. THE NAVY FLIES DORNIER SEAPLANES, SLEEK MACHINES WITH TORPEDOES GLISTENING IN THE UNDERCARRIAGE.

THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE AIRFORCE IS A WELL-GUARDED SECRET, BUT ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT THE COLONY CAN SEND NEARLY A THOUSAND FIRST-LINE SHIPS INTO THE AIR. MILITARY AIRFIELDS ARE SCATTERED ALL THROUGH THE ISLANDS. IT IS A SAFE GUESS THAT THE DUTCH HAVE MORE BASES CONCEALED THAN KNOWN. THERE ARE AMERICAN PILOTS ASSISTING IN THE TRAINING WORK AT BOTH BANDOENG, THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AND AT SOEREBAJA, THE BIG NAVAL BASE.

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A CEASELESS AIR PATROL IS MAINTAINED OVER THE WATERS FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES AROUND THE ISLANDS, AND INDIES OFFICERS SAY IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR A HOSTILE EXPEDITION OF ANY SIZE TO APPROACH UNDISCOVERED.

HERE YOU HAVE THE FIRST PHASE OF THE DEFENSE PLAN -- TO LOCATE AND STRIKE WHILE THE ENEMY IS STILL FAR AT SEA. THE DUTCH ARE NOT PLANNING TO WAIT TO BE ATTACKED. THEY WILL HIT OUT FIRST.

WHILE DIVE-BOMBERS AND PROBABLY TORPEDO CARRYING SEAPLANES WORKED ON APPROACHING SHIPS, THE INDIES' SECOND BIG WEAPON -- SUBMARINES -- WOULD COME INTO ACTION. HERE, TOO, THE ISLAND FORCES ARE STRONG. THE OFFICIAL TOTAL OF UNDERSEA CRAFT IS GIVEN AS TWENTY, WHICH MAY BE

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OFFICIAL UNDERSTATEMENT.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBMARINE FLEET PRECEDED EVEN THE EXTREME INTEREST IN AIRPLANES. TESISLANDS,

INTEREST IN AIRPLANES. THESE ISLANDS, WITH THEIR SHOALS AND SHALLOW WATERS, ARE A NATURAL HAPPY-HUNTING-GROUND FOR SUBMARINES. THE FACT WAS NOTED LONG AGO BY DUTCH NAVAL STRATEGISTS. THEY HAVE THE SHIPS AND PERSONNEL TO MAKE FULL USE OF IT.

SO IN THE PRIMARY STAGE OF FIGHTING, THE INDIES PLAN TO STRETCH A CURTAIN OF FIRE, EXTENDING FROM ABOVE THE CLOUDS TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA, ACROSS AN INVADER'S PATH.

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AT THE SAME TIME, SOME OF THE STATIC DEFENSES WILL COME INTO ACTION. THE PLAN ENTAILS MINING ALL THE IMPORTANT CHANNELS INTO EAST INDIAN WATERS. IN THIS RESPECT, THE INDIES ARE LUCKIER THAN THE BRITISH. THEY CAN SURROUND THEMSELVES ENTIRELY WITH MINES, HAVING NO NEED TO LEAVE SOME CHANNELS OPEN FOR FOOD-CARRYING SHIPS.

THEY DO NOT EXPECT, WITH THESE WEAPONS ALONE, TO HALT A STRONG, WELL-PREPARED ATTACK. BUT THEY DO EXPECT TO BATTER IT BADLY, TO SOFTEN IT UP FOR THE LAND DEFENSES, THE SHORE BATTERIES AND THE TROOPS LYING IN WAIT BEHIND THEM.

IN MILITARY AND NAVAL CIRCLES HERE, IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT AN INVADER COULD REACH SHORE SOMEWHERE. NOT ALL THE ISLANDS IN THE ARCHIPELAGO CAN BE DEFENDED. BUT, AS THE DUTCH SEE IT, UNLESS THE MAIN ISLANDS WERE TAKEN, THE FIGHT WOULD JUST BE BEGINNING.

HAVING THE ADVANTAGE OF NEARBY BASES, THEY BELIEVE THEY COULD MAINTAIN COMMAND OF THE AIR AND THUS, WITH THEIR SUBMARINES, THREATEN THE TROOPS ON SHORE BY HACKING AWAY AT THE LIFELINES THAT FEED THEM AND THEIR GUNS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 4--SENT MARCH 1)

DN140AMS

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5).

DEFENDING THE EAST INDIES

REPLACEMENTS AND REPAIRS

ARE PRINCIPAL QUESTION

LACK OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

REQUIRES RESERVES

OF ALL ARMS (580--NUMBER TWO)

MAR 5 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE NUB OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES' DEFENSE PROBLEM IS "GETTING ARMS AND GETTING THEM HERE." RELMAN MORIN TELLS ABOUT IN THIS SECOND OF THREE DAILY STORIES FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (NAME OF PAPER).

BY RELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE)...BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THE INDIES' DEFENSE PROBLEM GOES FAR BEYOND THE QUESTIONING OF ARMING.

THAT, IN LARGE MEASURE, HAS BEEN DONE.

IT IS A QUESTION OF REPLACEMENTS AND REPAIRS. HAVING NO HEAVY INDUSTRIES, THE INDIES MUST HAVE IN RESERVE ENOUGH GUNS, ENGINES AND SPARE PARTS TO MAKE GOOD ANY LOSSES IN BATTLE.

THE ISLANDS NEITHER FABRICATE STEEL NOR POSSESS THE MEANS OF TURNING IT INTO GUNS AND AMMUNITION. HENCE, THEY ARE NOT SELF-SUFFICIENT EVEN IN THE PRODUCTION OF SMALL ARMS, RIFLES AND MACHINE-GUNS, LET ALONE TO SUPPLY THEMSELVES WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY, TANKS, ARMORED CARS, AIRPLANES.

FOR THESE WEAPONS, THEY LOOK TO FOREIGN FACOTIRES, MAINLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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THE NETHERLANDER IS A SOBER, PRACTICAL MAN, GOOD AT FACING FACTS. HE HAD A GRIM FACE IN MAY, 1940 WHEN GERMAN TROOPS OVERRAN THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

THE NETHERLANDS HAD HAD 130 YEARS OF PEACE, MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY EVEN THROUGH THE WORLD WAR. IF DANGER HAD SEEMED REMOTE IN THE NETHERLANDS, IT HAD SEEMED LESS THAN A GLIMMERING HEAT WAVE OUT HERE IN THE SOUTH SEAS, 10,000 MILES FROM EUROPE.

THEN CAME THE BLITZKRIEG THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES. JAPAN BEGAN TALKING OF A NEW ORDER FOR GREATER EAST ASIA.

THE FACT WAS WHOLLY APPARENT IN THE INDIES THAT, ALTHOUGH THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT STILL EXISTED IN LONDON, DEFENSE--IN THE STRICT PHYSICAL SENSE--MUST BE ALMOST ENTIRELY THEIR OWN PROBLEM.

IN 10 MONTHS, THE INDIES HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN BUILDING UP THEIR DEFENSES.

THE AVERAGE HOLLANDER IN THE INDIES TODAY HAS A GUN ON ONE SHOULDER, AND A CHIP ON THE OTHER.

HE IS READY AND WILLING TO FIGHT. BITTERNESS OVER THE GERMAN INVASION OF HOLLAND HAS BEEN TRANSLATED INTO A FIERCE DETERMINATION TO DEFEND THIS COLONY OF HOLLAND AGAINST ANY WOULD-BE INVADER.

CONSCRIPTION HAS MET NO OBSTACLES. TECHNICALLY, THE AGE-LIMITS ARE FROM 18 TO 45. BUT NO SERIOUS OBJECTIONS ARE RAISED WHEN ABLE-BODIED MEN ABOVE THE LIMIT VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE. MANY HAVE DONE SO.

EVEN WITH COMPULSORY SERVICE, HOWEVER, THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY, INCLUDING NATIVE TROOPS, MILITIA AND RESERVISTS, IS BARELY MORE THAN 150,000. THE EUROPEAN REGULARS ARE BETWEEN 35,000 AND 40,000.

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FOR THE DEFENSE OF AN EMPIRE OF NEARLY A MILLION SQUARE MILES, THAT IS A SMALL FORCE.

BUT IN CASE OF ATTACK, THE ARMY WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO DEFEND ALL THE 2,000 ISLANDS. MAIN FORCES WOULD BE HELD ON JAVA AND SUMATRA, THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT ISLANDS. THERE, DESPITE THE SIZE OF THE ARMY, DEFENSE APPEARS FEASIBLE, ASSISTED GREATLY BY THE TOPOGRAPHY OF BOTH ISLANDS.

A COMPARATIVELY FEW POINTS ON THE SHORES OF JAVA AND SUMATRA COULD BE CONSIDERED IDEAL LANDING PLACES. MANY WOULD BE DIFFICULT, AND LONG STRETCHES OF COASTLINE ARE THOUGHT TO BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR LANDING OPERATIONS.

ARMY SURVEYS HAVE LOCATED EVERY POSSIBLY ACCESSIBLE SPOT AND PLACED SHORE DEFENSES IN FRONT OF IT. THE SURROUNDING WATERS HAVE BEEN MINED. SO HAVE NAVIGABLE RIVERS, SMALL HARBORS AND INLETS. -more-

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INDIE'S OFFICERS SAY THAT HEAVY GUNS, CAPABLE OF OUTRANGING BATTLESHIP ARMAMENT, HAVE BEEN PLACED AT KEY POINTS. AT SOEREBAJA, THE BIG NAVAL BASE, THE USUAL CONCRETE PILL-BOXES AND ROWS OF BARBED WIRE ARE VISIBLE. BUT THE MAIN ARMAMENT IS CONCEALED.

THE ROADS IN JAVA AND SUMATRA ARE EXCELLENT, AND THEY HAVE BEEN INTERLACED IN SUCH A WAY THAT TROOPS MAY BE RUSHED TO ANY POINT. THEY ARE TRANSPORTED IN TRUCKS, OF WHICH THE INDIES HAVE BIG FLEETS, AND IN HEAVY AND LIGHT ARMORED CARS.

BUT MECHANIZATION OF THE ARMY, WHILE IT PROGRESSES RAPIDLY, REMAINS A QUESTION OF BUYING FROM ABROAD.

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ARMAMENT STILL IS POURING INTO THE INDIES. THAT IS THE NUB OF THEIR DEFENSE PROBLEM--GETTING ARMS AND GETTING THEM HERE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WED, MARCH 5--SENT MARCH 3.)

(EDS: IN ABOVE FIRST GRAPH MAKE IT READ "BEYOND THE QUESTION OF ETC.)

M1145PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 6)

DEFENDING THE EAST INDIES

POISONED BAMBOO READY
FOR PARACHUTE TROOPS
OF ANY ATTACKER

ANCIENT NATIVE TRICK
"MINES" THE JUNGLE (490-NUMBER THREE)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: RELMAN MORIN TELLS OF A JUNGLE TRICK THAT AWAITS ANY INVADER IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, AS HIS CONCLUDING STORY IN A THREE-PART SERIES FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (NAME OF PAPER.)

MAR 5 1941

BY RELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE) BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-ONE OF THE OLDEST DEFENSES IN WAR, POISONED BAMBOO, IS READY IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES FOR THE PARACHUTE TROOPS OF ANY ATTACKER.

BAMBOO SPEARS, SHAVED TO A NEEDLE POINT, HAVE BEEN SET IN THE FIELDS AND THICKETS AROUND MOST OF THE BASES, AIRPORTS AND MILITARY DEPOTS.

THE TIPS ARE SATURATED WITH A DEADLY VEGETABLE POISON. FROM TIME TO TIME, IT IS RENEWED SO THAT IT WILL ALWAYS BE FRESH AND VIRULENT.

TESTS HAVE SHOWN THAT A SCRATCH, JUST ENOUGH TO INSERT THE TOXIN INTO THE BLOODSTREAM, IS WORSE THAN A RATTLESNAKE BITE.

IT'S AN ANCIENT AND FEARFUL JUNGLE TRICK.

DUTCH TROOPS MET IT SEVERAL CENTURIES AGO. THE KNOWLEDGE WAS EXPENSIVELY BOUGHT WITH HUMAN LIVES. PLOUGHING THROUGH THE UNDER-BRUSH, A SOLDIER WOULD SCRATCH HIMSELF ON A POINTED PIECE OF BAMBOO, OR FIND A SHARP SLIVER STICKING IN HIS FLESH. IN A FEW MOMENTS, SWELLING AND DISCOLORATION WOULD APPEAR. IN A FEW MORE MOMENTS, THE MAN WAS DEAD.

THE NATIVES HAD "MINED" THE JUNGLE.

MILITARY MEN CLAIM THE DEVICE IS MORE DANGEROUS, ON TWO COUNTS, THAN BARBED WIRE OR THE IRON SPIKES THAT WERE PLANTED IN SHELL HOLES DURING THE WORLD WAR.

FOR ONE THING, IT IS PRACTICALLY INVISIBLE, THE GREEN BAMBOO MELTING INTO THE GREEN OF THE UNDERBRUSH, AND FIXED SO CLEVERLY THAT ONLY A CLOSE LOOK WILL DISCLOSE IT AT ALL.

FOR ANOTHER, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT IS GREATER. TROOPS, NO MATTER HOW BRAVE, ARE EXPECTED TO ADVANCE MORE SLOWLY, IF AT ALL, THROUGH WHOLE FORESTS OF POISON.

MAR 5 1941

THERE ARE OTHER STATIC DEFENSES.

BARBED WIRE AND SOLDIERS GUARD GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, THE RADIO STATIONS, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES, AND ALL OTHER CONTROL POINTS IN THE BIG CITIES.

TRENCHES SURROUND THE AIRFIELDS. FLAT AREAS AND OPEN FIELDS IN THE CITIES HAVE BEEN RENDERED USELESS FOR AIRPLANE LANDING BY CUTTING THEM WITH DITCHES AND CLUTTERING THEM WITH THE USUAL OBSTACLES, AUTOMOBILE BODIES AND BIG CEMENT PIPES.

A WELL-DRILLED ARMY OF A.R.P. WORKERS MANEUVERS DAILY WITH THE PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION, WARNINGS AND EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS. EVERY NON-COMBATANT IN ANY GIVEN AREA HAS BEEN TOLD EXACTLY WHERE TO GO IF AN EVACUATION ORDER COMES.

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN PAINTED A DULL, SMUDGY GREEN TO REDUCE THE VISIBILITY FROM THE AIR. IT IS RUINING THE WHITE-WALL, RED-ROOF BEAUTY OF NETHERLANDS INDIAN CITIES, BUT IT IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

DYNAMITING MACHINERY IS READY ALONG THE ROADS, UNDER THE BRIDGES AND IN THE MINES AND OIL FIELDS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

EXPERTS CLAIM THE OIL FIELDS COULD BE DAMAGED SO EFFECTIVELY THAT SOME WOULD BE LOST FOREVER, OTHERS PUT TWO YEARS BEYOND REACH OF A DRILL. ONE OF THE BIGGEST OIL POOLS LIES BENEATH THE SEA-BOTTOM, WITH A SHELF OF ROCK BETWEEN IT AND THE WATER. IF THE ROCK ROOF IS DYNAMITED, THE OIL IS GONE FOR ETERNITY.

ANOTHER LARGE FIELD LIES AT BALIKPAPAN, ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF BORNEO. RELIABLE INFORMATION SAYS HUGE STORAGE TANKS THERE CAN BE EMPTIED INTO THE SEA, SPILLING MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF OIL INTO THE WATER. AS IT SPREAD, IT WILL BE SET AFIRE--A WARM RECEPTION FOR THE SHIPS AND TROOPS OF AN INVADER.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 6--SENT MARCH 4)

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GREEKS TO CONTINUE FIGHT; BRITAIN BREAKS WITH SOFIA

Eden Ends Talks in Athens---Turkey Is Loyal to Britain---London Looks on Bulgaria as Enemy.

Belgrade, March 5 (A. P.).—High diplomatic sources said tonight that Gen. Ion Antonescu, Premier of Rumania, rushed to Vienna today to confer with Reichsmarshal Goering because Russia had demanded that Rumania immediately cede naval bases on the Black Sea to her.

The diplomats said they had received this information in dispatches from Bucharest. They asserted that Russia's demands were of "an ultimative nature," setting a brief time limit for Rumania's reply.

Meanwhile the British Minister, Sir Ronald Campbell, conferred with Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic after flying back from a secret trip to Athens to see the British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden.

Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugoslavia, was at Castle Brdo in Slovenia, a few miles from the German border, while the German Minister to Belgrade, Viktor von Heeren, was at Zagreb. Diplomats said they had heard the Minister would escort the Regent across the frontier into Germany tomorrow for a meeting with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, regarding the question of Yugoslav adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance.

It was reported that Sir Ronald had received emergency instructions of Major Eden to be followed in the event the German army enters Yugoslavia in the near future. Meanwhile British subjects were hastening to leave Yugoslavia.

Britain Breaks With Sofia.

Sofia, March 5 (A. P.).—Great Britain broke off diplomatic relations with German-occupied Bulgaria today, making what the British Minister, George W. Rendel, called "the first step toward plunging Bulgaria into war and her territory into a bloody battlefield."

[Effective immediately, Bulgaria will be regarded by the British Government as an "enemy destination" and all goods of Bulgarian origin or ownership will be liable to seizure, London officially announced today.]

Turks Remain Faithful.

The break, which brought the shadow of death and destruction closer to southeastern Europe, came at the moment that the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial Army Staff, concluded their talks with Greek leaders at Athens on defense of Greece against an expected hourly attack from Adolf Hitler's armies.

As events rolled forward at breakneck pace, Turkish leaders in Ankara let it be known their nation would remain faithful to their alliance with Britain despite Hitler's last minute message in an attempt to force a wedge between the Allies.

In that message, dramatically flown to the Turkish capital yesterday, the German Fuehrer was said by high quarters in Ankara to have expressed a desire to look after Turkey's "interest and well-being."

Termination of the conferences among Mr. Eden, Gen. Dill and Greek leaders in Athens found thousands of Greek soldiers and workmen feverishly re-enforcing fortifications barring mountain passes from Bulgaria, through which it was believed the Germans were preparing to smash at any moment. German troops were reported massing in ever-increasing numbers on Greece's frontier as steady streams of tanks, armored cars and heavy artillery rolled over mud-churned roads into this country from Rumania.

As the shadow of the German military steamroller lengthened over the Greek frontier, the Greek High Command stubbornly announced:

"The army and Greek people have decided in the face of events, no matter from what direction, to fight on with the same undying will for their liberty and their fatherland."

Reports reaching here said that twelve German divisions, or about 150,000 men, already had reached the Greek border region by nightfall. A General Staff set up headquarters at Plovdiv, Bulgaria's second largest city.

Greeks Re-enforce Border.

Nothing was known here about what forces the Greek General Staff was maintaining across the border, but an Athens General Staff communique admitted that considerable forces had been sent to Macedonia and eastern Thrace —areas facing Bulgaria— "because of a new situation."

Up until early this evening diplomatic dispatches said there were no signs of an imminent British landing at Salonika, Greece's all-important Aegean port.

Germany's fourth air fleet was reported already installed in Bulgaria, with the sixth fleet held in reserve. Military observers estimated this fourth air fleet consisted of 1,700 planes—a thousand bombers, 600 fighters and 100 observation craft. A force of similar strength was said to be in Rumania.

Note Considered Bitter.

Mr. Rendel's note to Bulgaria, telling of Britain's severance of relations with the Balkan kingdom, was considered by diplomats to be one of the most bitter in the annals of diplomacy. It was read to both Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philov and Foreign Minister Ivan Popov in French.

There were strong indications in diplomatic quarters that Popov disagreed with the Premier over signing of the Axis pact, but the Bulgarian press bureau denied that he had resigned. Persistent reports said an announced "illness" which prevented his attendance at the pact signing in Vienna last Saturday was "diplomatic."

Four employees of the British legation, including one with a British passport, were seized by the secret police last night and their rooms were ransacked.

United States Minister George H. Earle and his staff formally assumed charge of British interests and property in Bulgaria.

The break came a few minutes after 10 A. M. (3 A. M. New York time) when Mr. Rendel read his declaration and then asked for his passport.

"It is a matter of indifference to his Majesty's Government what steps Bulgaria may see fit to take to protect herself against external danger," the British declaration said, "but the pressure and ever increasing number of German troops on Bulgarian soil and the growing subservience of the Bulgarian Government to German policy is incompatible with the maintenance of British diplomatic relations."

Seen as Threat to Greece.

The British declaration stressed Premier Philov's statement after his return from his signing of the Axis pact at Vienna on Saturday that Nazi soldiers would remain "temporarily on Bulgarian soil." It added that Britain could not allow or permit such threats to "our ally, Greece."

The note declared the German claim that Nazi troops were here to "protect the neutrality and independence of Bulgaria" was "a specious excuse for masking an ulterior motive."

"His Majesty's Government was well aware that the peace and neutrality of Bulgaria were never threatened by any nation outside of members of the tripartite pact (of Rome-Berlin-Tokio"), it asserted.

Before going to the Foreign Office Mr. Rendel had intimated that British air attacks on German-held communications in Bulgaria may be expected shortly.

The British had already officially warned Bulgaria that she might be subject to R. A. F. bombing because of the presence of German troops on her soil.

The Bulgarian Government broke off relations yesterday with the Polish, Dutch and Belgian legations and asked those missions of German-conquered nations to quit the country.

Mr. Rendel told newspaper men in explaining the British break that the mysterious disappearance of Wodin Grenovich, British passport officer, was . . . (Here the telephone connection between Sofia and Berlin was cut off, the Berlin operator explaining that the Sofia exchange was unable to give a reason.)

[Mr. Grenovich, a Russian by birth but a naturalized British subject, disappeared from a train last week while en route from Sofia to Istanbul, Turkey. Associates said they had good reason to believe he had been seized by the Bulgarian police at the behest of the Germans.]

Military censorship interrupted telephone calls going out of Bulgaria shortly after Mr. Rendel had asked for his passport.

The break came less than ninety-six hours after Bulgaria had joined the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance and Nazi troops had entered the country. Great Britain broke off relations with Nazi-occupied Rumania twenty-three days ago.

Passes Nazi Army Trucks.

Mr. Rendel looked tired and worn as he entered the Foreign Office in formal attire of striped trousers and morning coat to make his important declaration. On his way there he was forced to weave through a line of German military vehicles parked outside the building.

British and American newspaper men were called to the British legation and shook hands with him just before he left for the Foreign Office.

Mr. Rendel received final instructions last evening from the British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, who is now in Athens, concerning the note to be delivered to the Bulgarian Government, and sat up most of the night working upon it and putting his affairs in order for departure. He said he expected to leave for Istanbul by special train some time over the coming week end, accompanied by his own staff and the heads of the Dutch, Polish and Belgian legations. The latter announced last night that they would follow the lead of Great Britain in severing relations with Bulgaria. Mr. Earle was expected to accompany them to the Turkish border.

Today's decisive step came twenty-five years and five months after Great Britain and Bulgaria severed relations in the world war. Bulgaria went down to defeat with Germany in that conflict, which resulted in a shrinkage of her national territory and led to the exile of the Czar Ferdinand, father of the present monarch, King Boris.

Meanwhile today it was disclosed here that all British subjects in Yugoslavia had been advised to leave for home as soon as possible, and diplomats took this to indicate that Britain expected Yugoslavia might soon follow Bulgaria's lead and join the Axis.

Calls Bulgaria Barbaric.

The British note did not specifically mention the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Grenovich, but Mr. Rendel said he told Philov that "this case was one of the sparks."

"It was absolutely scandalous," he continued in his remarks to the Premier. "It put Bulgaria back on the level of barbaric countries. It shows that our impression that Bulgaria was a western nation was wrong, at least as far as the police are concerned."

"I tried for years to deal with Bulgarians as a civilized western people. That now appears impossible."

Mr. Rendel also referred to the "Gestapo methods of Bulgarian police" and said he was convinced the German Gestapo actually was in control of local officials.

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, March 5 — The Greek Ministry of War tonight called up additional cavalry and artillery reservists throughout the country, according to a British broadcast picked up by CBS.

MAR 6 1941

150,000 GERMANS ON GREEK BORDER

Other Nazi Troops Reported Massed At Bulgaria's Black Sea Ports

MAR 6 1941

Air Fleet Believed Busy Photographing Hellenic, Turkish Defenses

[*By the Associated Press*]

Sofia, *Thursday*, March 6—Germany's field army in Bulgaria was concentrated today at Black Sea ports and on the Greek frontier as the Nazis deployed for the great Balkan war so long expected and seemingly all but begun.

Twelve Nazi divisions—150,000 men—were reported standing at Bulgaria's frontier with Greece, with more on the way. There were no reports of the number of men Germany has sent to the Black Sea ports.

While the troops were taking their stations, observers said, German planes from the fourth air fleet of 1,700 aircraft based in Bulgaria already were busily photographing Greek and Turkish frontier defenses. Nearly all Bulgarians of military age marched toward the Turkish frontier.

All Balkans On Edge

Bulgaria and southeastern Europe were on edge, wondering what would come next.

Wanting only was the actual physical clash of men in arms, and this appeared near. Only yesterday Britain snapped her thin thread of diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, newest convert to the Axis.

But when the British would strike—if they do—seemed problematical. George H. Earle, United States Minister, to whom the British Minister George W. Rendel will turn over British interests in Bulgaria, said Rendel and the last of the British mission would not leave the capital until Monday. Earle said he planned to accompany the British to the border.

Exiles Try To Flee

With the ruptured relations there came a flurry of activity among people holding Allied passports—Polish, Dutch, Belgian, free French, and even Czarist Russians. All were hopeful of getting out of the country before the expected trouble begins.

Rendel openly indicated last Thursday that there was a possibility the British might bomb Bulgarian and Rumanian communication centers and said: "If we leave here, Bulgaria will have to face the consequences of being a theater of war."

But he made no mention of the prospect of British bombs when he told newsmen of the session with Premier Bogdan Philoff at which the diplomatic relations were terminated and passports demanded.

Rendel called for the last time upon Bulgaria's Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff and read to them one of the most blunt and angry declarations in all the history of diplomacy.

"It is a matter of indifference to his Majesty's Government what steps Bulgaria may see fit to take to protect herself against external danger, but the pressure and ever-increasing number of German troops on Bulgarian soil and the growing subservience of the Bulgarian Government to German policy are incompatible with the maintenance of diplomatic relations. . . ."

Thus he read his manifesto and then he added some remarks of his own, speaking man to man to Philoff:

". . . Absolutely scandalous. . . . Bulgaria back on the level of barbaric countries. . . . Our impression that Bulgaria was a western nation was wrong, at least as far as the police are concerned. I tried for years to deal with Bulgarians as a civilized western people. That now appears impossible."

Walks Through Nazi Cars

Rendel had to walk through a line of parked German military machines to demand passports for himself and his staff.

He ridiculed the notion that Bulgaria had ever been threatened, save by the Axis itself; said the Nazi troops had come into this country on 'a specious excuse for masking an ulterior motive."

The Bulgarian Government, he said later, had taken "the first step toward plunging Bulgaria into war and her territory into a bloody battlefield."

Reiterates Warnings

Thus he reiterated by implication many warnings that a British-Bulgarian break would bring British bombers over Bulgaria and Rumania as well—Rumania, long since occupied by the Nazis and now a way point in the continuing German troop movement toward Greece and Turkey.

A million Rumanian reservists were lining the Prut river frontier with Russia.

Conferences In Belgrade

Yugoslavia still ha' taken no place in this lineup of growing frenzy, but took steps preliminary to mobilization. Sir Ronald Campbell, the British Ambassador, saw both her Premier and Foreign Minister and it was understood that Prince Paul, the Yugoslav regent, would go to Germany tomorrow to see the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Thousands of students, wearing swastika arm bands, walked the streets cheering the Nazi military columns; the Bulgarian army took over all radio stations, the telephone and telegraph.

The German general staff set up headquarters in Plovdiv, Bulgaria's second largest city.

No British In Salonika

By early evening, so far as could be learned from diplomats here, the British had made no landing at Salonika, the strategic Greek port on the Ægean, although this was hourly expected.

The Bulgarian press bureau denied reports that Foreign Minister Popoff had resigned in disagreement with Premier Philoff about letting the Germans in.

Popoff was officially and, perhaps, diplomatically ill when Philoff went to Vienna to sign up.

Four employes of the British legation, including one with a British passport, were arrested by secret police, but all save one—a Bulgarian subject—had been released tonight.

Canada Names 2 Countries

Ottawa, March 5 (AP)—Prime Minister MacKenzie King announced in the House of Commons today that both Bulgaria and Hungary had been named by order-in-council as territories subject to "trading-with-the-enemy" regulations. Similar action was taken earlier in regard to Rumania.

Berlin Asserts British Planned Line In Balkans

Berlin, March 5 (AP)—German circles asserted tonight that swift-moving Nazi *Panzer* units in Bulgaria thwarted British designs to establish a military front against Germany along a line running from Belgrade through Sofia to Istanbul.

The presence of the troops, described as a monkey wrench in the British diplomatic-military machine, have forced the British to break with Sofia and reestablish their line from Istanul to Athens, these circles commented.

However, in the view of the Berlin *Nachtausgabe*, this new line can be only "an attempt to fight a military withdrawal maneuver."

Another Nail, Nazis Say

The talk between Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania in Vienna today was described as another nail driven to secure the Balkans to Germany.

It was emphasized in informed circles that the conversations were of military character.

Following the announcement by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that Bulgaria would not be the last nation to join the Axis, neutral observers gave sharpest attention to reports that Prince Paul, regent of Yugoslavia, was exchanging views with high German officials.

However, no official would comment on the reports.

MAR 6 1941

Called Nazi Protection.

Berlin, March 5 (A. P.).—News that Great Britain had severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria was received calmly today, German spokesmen observing that it had been expected. The presence of the German Army in Bulgaria, they reiterated, is "a protective measure against British activities in the Balkans."

"We are prepared for every possible eventuality in the Balkans," was the reaction of authorized German spokesmen, and by neutral observers this was taken to mean preparedness for military eventualities. The spokesmen who made the comment speculated whether the breach of relations might be followed by a British attack anywhere in southeastern Europe, but dismissed the subject with the remark: "Anyway, talk is superfluous. We are ready for anything."

A spokesman declined meanwhile to say whether there had been any Turkish answer to the message Adolph Hitler sent yesterday to President Ismet Inonu of Turkey. It was reported here that the message was highly pleasing to the Turkish Government. At the same time, however, it was said that the German troops in Bulgaria were keeping away from the Turkish frontier.

Turkey Rushes Defenses.

Ankara, March 5 (A. P.).—Turkish military preparations continued at an urgent tempo today as the whole nation waited for the Government's official reaction to Adolf Hitler's message to President Inonu.

The message, according to qualified informants, said that the Nazis wanted to look after Turkey's "interest and well-being," but official sources expressed belief that it would have little effect on Turkey's pro-British policy. Some observers said the Germans were merely trying to make certain that Turkey would not enter the war.

Significance Seen in Rome.

Rome, March 5 (A. P.).—Stefani, the official Italian news agency, today reported the Anglo-Bulgarian diplomatic break as "a most significant confirmation of the wrath of London's war mongers at the alignment of Bulgaria beside the Axis Powers."

Telephone Chaos Reigns.

Berne, March 5 (A. P.).—Telephone communications to southeastern Europe lapsed into a state of near chaos today at about the time that Britain severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

All commercial communication from Berne to the Bulgarian capital ceased abruptly. Later Berlin and Belgrade were able to reach Sofia, but conversations were interrupted repeatedly without explanation.

British Note to Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 5 (AP)—Following is the text of British Minister George W. Rendel's note today to the Bulgarian Government:

1. In his speech to the Chamber of Deputies the President of the Council stated that the Bulgarian Government had decided to agree to the request of the German Government, in the course of discussion of the proposed accession of Bulgaria to the tripartite pact, that German troops should be permitted into this country.

As the result of this decision, German troops are now on Bulgarian soil.

2. According to M. Philoff's statements, the German Government had declared the presence of these troops was temporary and that their task was to safeguard the peace and tranquillity of the Balkans. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were not aware that this peace and tranquillity has even been threatened or disturbed by any power which was not a party to the tripartite pact and they consider the pretext advanced by the German Government a specious one, designed in accordance with the usual German practice, to mask an ulterior aggressive game. From the nature of the German military movements in Bulgaria it is clear that the German aim is to menace and, if necessary, attack Great Britain's ally, Greece.

3. By their agreement with the German Government the Bulgarian Government have facilitated the realization of this German aim and, apart from other measures which they have taken, they have gone so far as to proceed in connection with it to a large measure of mobilization. His Majesty's Government can only conclude from this that the Bulgarian Government, so far from only desiring to maintain neutrality in the present conflict, are now prepared actively to collaborate with Germany.

4. If further evidence is needed of the extent of this operation it is only necessary to refer to the initiative taken by the Bulgarian Government on March 4, breaking off diplomatic relations with Poland, Belgium and the Netherlands, countries which are allies of Great Britain and the position of whose representatives in Bulgaria hitherto was unchallenged.

5. It is a matter of indifference to His Majesty's Government what steps the Bulgarian Government may think fit to take for the protection of their country against external danger, real or imaginary. Great Britain, however, is at war with Germany and the presence in ever-increasing force of German troops in Bulgarian territory with the obvious object which I have already described, combined with the growing subservience of the Bulgarian Government to German policy, is, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, incompatible with the maintenance of British diplomatic representation in Bulgaria.

6. I accordingly have been instructed to withdraw His Majesty's diplomatic mission from Sofia, and I request that I may be furnished with the necessary facilities for myself and my staff to leave the country.

I avail myself, Your Excellency, of this opportunity to reveal to you the assurance of my high consideration.

LONDON, MAR. 5—(AP)—EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, BULGARIA WILL BE REGARDED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AS AN "ENEMY DESTINATION" AND ALL GOODS OF BULGARIAN ORIGIN OR OWNERSHIP WILL BE LIABLE TO SEIZURE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

MAR 6 1941

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LONDON - 1ST ADD BULGARIAN X X X TONIGHT.

THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, IN ITS ANNOUNCEMENT OF BULGARIA'S NEW STATUS, SAID THE GOVERNMENT "MUST NOW REGARD BULGARIA AS TERRITORY UNDER ENEMY OCCUPATION."

"AS FROM MARCH 5, 1941, THEREFORE, BULGARIA WILL BE REGARDED AS AN ENEMY DESTINATION FOR CONTRABAND PURPOSES AND ALL GOODS OF BULGARIAN ORIGIN OR OWNERSHIP WILL BE LIABLE TO SEIZURE," THE MINISTRY SAID.

MAR 6 1941

GQ123SPEX

British Active in Belgrade

Belgrade, March 5 (A. P.).—The British Minister, Sir Ronald Campbell, today requested an urgent conference with Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic after flying back from a secret trip to Athens to see the British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden.

Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugoslavia, was at Castle Brdo, in Slovenia, a few miles from the German border, while the German Minister to Belgrade, Viktor von Heeren, was at Zagreb. Diplomats said they had heard the Minister would escort the Regent across the frontier into Germany tomorrow for a meeting with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, regarding the question of Yugoslav adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance.

[Yesterday Belgrade heard reports that Prince Paul would go to Berlin tomorrow to confer with Adolf Hitler. German spokesmen in Berlin denied this.]

It was reported that Sir Ronald had received emergency instructions of Major Eden to be followed in the event the German army enters Yugoslavia in the near future.

Meanwhile today crowds of British nationals, persons here on Dutch, Belgian, Polish and Norwegian passports, jammed Police Headquarters seeking exit permits to leave for Turkey via Salonika. The Greek authorities were reported making special facilities available to speed their departure through Greece to Istanbul.

Yugoslavia continued calling up reserves in specialized branches of the military service. Placards appearing in Belgrade ordered all men of classes from 1890 to 1920 living in the capital to report to the Military Council and have their mobilization papers checked. This is a procedure ordinarily followed to prepare the country for mobilization.

ANTONESCU CALLS CABINET SESSION

MAR 6 1941

Summons Follows Premier's Sudden Trip To Vienna To Talk To Goering

Soviet Note Received, Reportedly Demanding Black Sea Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, *Thursday*, March 6—A new phase of the grim Nazi-Soviet chess game with helpless Balkan nations as the pawns was in progress today, with Russia's Joseph Stalin apparently moving to counter Adolf Hitler's move into Bulgaria.

Despite official secrecy and the breakdown of telephone and telegraph services throughout the Balkans, these facts emerged:

Rumania's Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, after an urgent flight to Vienna to confer with Reichsmarshal Herman Goering, called an emergency meeting of the Rumanian Cabinet early today on his return to Bucharest.

Nearly 1,000,000 Rumanian army reservists, leaving the fields untilled, massed in the vicinity of the Prut river frontier opposite the Soviet Red Army.

A Soviet note—its contents unknown—was acknowledged by Rumanian Government quarters to have been received by Antonescu before his flight to Vienna.

High diplomatic quarters here heard last night that Russia had demanded immediate cession by Rumania of Black Sea naval bases, that Russia's demands were of an "ultimative" nature and, hence, Antonescu went suddenly to confer with Rumania's German "protectors."

These reports were not confirmed by any source early today, but diplomats who based their conclusions on the reports and on historical facts were ready to believe that Stalin has some sort of move under way to counter the German occupation of Bulgaria.

For centuries Imperial Russia fought bloody and costly wars to keep other great powers away from the Dardanelles, Russia's outlet to the Mediterranean; today German armies are at the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier, less than one hundred miles from the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Sly And Tortuous Process

Stalin's game, the diplomats say, is bound to be a sly and tortuous process of bluff and negotiation, but Soviet Russia, like the Czarist regime, is governed by the unchanging geographic and strategic principles.

There are some who think Germany may make Rumania pay the price of the strategic Black Sea bases in order to keep Russia satisfied and not risk the possibility of a letdown in Russian oil and food supplies and raw materials for Germany.

On the other hand, the presence of 1,000,000 Rumanian soldiers, partly officered and equipped by Germans, is seen by another diplomatic school of thought as Germany's chosen means of outbluffing Stalin.

No Early Showdown

Few if any diplomats expect this game to come to a showdown before many months have elapsed, but nearly every observer is sure it is coming eventually and that Russia's open criticism of Bulgaria for permitting the entry of Nazi troops marked the first public display of Stalin's feelings.

For the first time since the war started German-Russian collaboration has come up against the age-old problems of pan-Slavism and pan-Germanism.

Heretofore, the Moscow and Berlin regimes have mapped out clearly their zones of influence. They divided Poland; Russia took the Baltic states and Rumanian Bessarabia; Germany occupied Rumania. But the occupation of Bulgaria—"Russia's little brother" to every Bulgar peasant—appears to have opened the old wound that brought Germany and Russia to war in 1914.

Crossroads Of Bulgaria

In Bulgaria the historical interests of Germans and Rusians come to the crossroads, the route of Germany's *Drang nach Osten*—drive to the east—meeting that of Russia's traditional push toward the west.

Military observers and historians have held for years that the nation which holds Istanbul and the Dardanelles will have the upper hand.

Diplomatic observers expressed the belief that Stalin had let Hitler get the distinct advantage by moving into Bulgaria but they were certain the Kremlin must seek to counter it with some bold stroke of its own.

Doubted In Berlin

Berlin, March 5 (AP)—Authorized sources said tonight, "If anything so important as a Russian ultimatum (to Rumania) were afoot, Hitler himself and not Goering, would be handling the situation. Also, it would not be discussed in such a well-advertised conference as the Goering-Antonescu session."

ANTONESCU MEETS GOERING AT VIENNA

MAR 6 1941

Nazis Report Military Talk Is Under Way.

Vienna, March 5 (A. P.).—Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Gen. Ion Antonescu, Premier of Rumania, met here today for a parley which will probably be dominated, informed Germans said, by military rather than economic or political questions. Some significance was attached to the fact that the German military attache at Bucharest, Col. Gerstenberg, was present for the discussions, which were taking place, these spokesmen said, in "the smallest circle."

They were expected to complete their conversation this afternoon in historic Belvedere Palace, where Bulgaria last Saturday joined the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance.

By The Associated Press

ATHENS, March 5.—Greece rejected mounting German pressure for a separate peace with Italy tonight and announced she was standing firmly beside Great Britain, having "agreed on all aspects of the situation" in southeast Europe with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who left Athens tonight after three days of conferences.

A Greek government communique said that Mr. Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, with King George II and Premier Alexandros Korizis had "examined very attentively the situation in the Balkans, where they continued all efforts with a view to preventing the spread of war."

[The "spread of war" from this viewpoint could have but one meaning—a German invasion of Greece from Bulgaria. From London and Balkan quarters it had been reported that Mr. Eden sought a pact binding Greece not to negotiate a separate peace. In London Gen. Dill was believed to be arranging possible British reinforcements for the Greeks in view of the new German threat through Bulgaria.]

Shift Troops to Thrace

Earlier the Greek high command declared, in a communique of its own: "The army and the Greek people have decided to face events, no matter from what direction, and to fight on with the same undying will for their liberty and their fatherland."

The announcement indicated the Greeks were shifting considerable forces to their Yugoslav and Bulgarian frontiers in Macedonia and Thrace to meet the threat of massing German divisions.

"It is clear the Italian high command hopes to crush by numbers the Greek army in Albania, thanks to the turn of events which obliges the Greek high command to maintain troops in eastern Macedonia and Thrace as a precautionary measure," said the communique.

"The Italian high command thus hopes to obtain a 'legendary victory' which would wipe out the reverses suffered by Fascist troops during the four months when an Italy of 43,000,000 people was alone before 7,000,000 Greeks."

The high command added that the Greek Army and people were losing "neither their calmness nor their confidence in ultimate victory."

Complete Agreement Reported

The army communique was issued after Greek leaders had concluded their conferences with Mr. Eden and Gen. Dill.

The government's communique said:

"Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, and Gen. Dill arrived in Athens March 2 for an official visit. They have been received by His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister, with whom they conferred at length.

Mr Eden expressed admiration for the heroic resistance and victories of the heroic army. M. Korizis took the opportunity to renew the expression of the profound gratitude of the royal government and the Greek people for the valuable assistance afforded Greece in this struggle against Italy as a result of unprovoked aggression on the part of Italy of which Greece was the victim.

"The two governments have examined very attentively the situation in the Balkans, where they continued all efforts with a view of preventing the spread of war. They have agreed on all aspects of the situation."

Statement Issued by Eden

In a statement issued at the close of his visit, Mr. Eden declared:

"Sir John and I have been happy to have been guests of Greece at this eventful moment We were deeply moved by our welcome. Like all Englishmen, we have for many months watched with admiration the heroic resistance of the people of Greece to brutal attack.

"We have eagerly followed the feats of arms brilliantly conceived by her leaders and courageously carried out by her army, navy and air

force.

"Now we have seen for ourselves the spirit and resolution which animate the men and women in this country.

"It was said in Athens 2,300 years ago that the secret of happiness is freedom and the secret of freedom is courage. You are giving new life to this great tradition.

"We in England are proud that the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force have had the privilege of contributing to your magnificent victories.

"The future may be arduous, but be assured we shall not rest nor falter until final victory is won."

In the morning, Gen. Dill inspected a Greek military hospital and a British air force canteen. Eden planned to visit Greek wounded in army hospitals this afternoon.

Both Greek and British officials here declined comment today on the break in diplomatic relations between Britain and Bulgaria.

(A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Athens said Eden and Dill after concluding their talks would leave for Cairo, Egypt.)

GAYDA REPORTS CANADIANS NOW IN GREEK CITY

MAR 6 1941

Editor Expects Wavell To Speed Troops From Africa To Hellas

Closing In By Nazis To Force Dunkerque Repetition Forecast

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, March 5—A clash of British and German expeditionary armies for Salonika, key to the back door of Europe, was envisaged by Roman observers tonight after Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Italian commentator, declared nearly a whole division of Canadian troops already had reached that ancient Greek city.

Gayda, writing in *Il Giornale d'Italia* of a reported plan by the British to divert many divisions to the aid of Greece from the North African front, viewed the prospect with equanimity.

He said Germany "is bringing a fresh and powerful contribution of forces against the coalition of the British imperial armies."

British Mediterranean Strength

With only a month or two left in North Africa before the sun becomes too hot for fighting, the British commander, Gen. Sir Archibald H. P. Wavell, presumably will be able to leave a reduced defensive line along the western Cirenaician border in Libya and divert many of his units to Greece.

Gayda estimated Wavell had twenty divisions in the Mediterranean, much motor-hauled artillery and motorized and armored equipment, "furnished largely by the United States"—plus large naval forces.

The Germans, therefore, are expected here to drive on Salonika to prevent any further British landing and to force those troops which already may be there to duplicate the withdrawal of Dunkerque.

Duce Wants Italian Victory

Il Duce, it is considered, wants his own legions rather than the Germans to effect a defeat of the Greeks in the field.

If the Greeks, without adequate British aid, are driven from Albania, they may give in and cede territory to Italy on the west and to Bulgaria on the east, in the view of Italians.

As for Turkey, Italians feel the German "army of security" in Bulgaria will be a constant warning against aid to the Greeks or joining in British military action, while the Nazi wait for the capitulation of Greece before undertaking the long-awaited thrust at the Dardanelles, Syria and the oil fields beyond.

Salonika Campaign In World War Recalled

[*By the Associated Press*]

German forces in Bulgaria are but sixty-five miles from Salonika, upon which the fate of all Greece largely depends. Moreover, German seizure of Salonika would give the Nazis both sea and air bases for attacks on the Suez Canal and other British Mediterranean strongholds.

But it is easily defended, dominating as it does the Balkan valley approaches to the Ægean.

Canadians Reported in Greece

Gayda Identifies Troops He Says Were Landed by the British at Salonika.

Rome, March 5 (A. P.).—A German drive from Bulgaria against the Salonika sector of Greece was predicted today by foreign observers as Italy's foremost editor, Virginio Gayda, declared that the British already had landed an almost complete division of Canadians in the historic old city.

MAR 6 1941

Gayda, in Il Giornale d'Italia, added that Germany recognized "the great Italian task and effort and importance of the Mediterranean theater in general."

Gayda made his assertions in reply to a Greek news agency's denial that British troops had landed in Salonika.

[Gayda thus far is the only authority for British landings in Salonika. Authorities in London and Ottawa have refused to comment.]

"The fact is that one Canadian division is now almost complete at Salonika, followed by numerous detachments," he wrote. "Arms have already been sent from England to Greece. So the responsibility for the new Balkan political and military events falls entirely upon the London Government and adventurous policy."

Shift to Greece Expected.

Observers here said that, with only a month or two of fighting weather left in North Africa before the sun becomes too hot, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander-in-chief, presumably would be able to leave a reduced force in Libya and divert many of his armored units to Greece.

Gayda estimated the British have twenty divisions in the Mediterranean area, much motor-hauled artillery, motorized anti-aircraft and other armored equipment, "furnished largely by the United States," and large naval forces.

Therefore, before the British could land large numbers of troops, observers believed, the Nazis would open their campaign against Salonika, hoping to repeat their victories of Norway and Dunkirk.

London Declines to Comment.

London, March 5 (A. P.).—Comment was declined in British quarters here today on the assertion made by Virginio Gayda that nearly an entire Canadian division had been landed at Salonika.

PLOTS BY BRITISH IN SYRIA CHARGED

MAR 6 1941

Italians Say Foe Seeks to Start Arab Revolt.

Rome, March 5 (A. P.).—Italian newspapers published today dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon, stating that Syrian authorities might take measures against alleged attempts of British agents to stir up revolt against the French among native tribes along the frontier.

The article asserted the British were offering bribes to the border chieftains and also were distributing large sums of money among the Arab tribes in the interior. They reported that leaders of French war veterans had appealed to their followers to remain calm.

The newspapers added that British Foreign Secretary Eden, while in Ankara, had sought to gain Turkey's aid in British action against Syria, but that the overture met with a cool reception.

Stefani, the official news agency, said that British troop concentrations on the border between Palestine and Syria had irritated the Syrian peoples.

Nino D'Aroma, former Fascist official and editor of Il Piccolo, warned that if the British attempted a coup in that "powder-house" the Axis Powers would know how to "reply suitably."

BRITISH SEIZE ETHIOPIAN FORT

MAR 6 1941

30 Troops Capture 469 Italians in Somaliland.

Cairo, March 5 (A. P.).—The British forces in Ethiopia have occupied the important Italian fort of Burye, near Lake Tana, and are continuing their advance, British headquarters announced today. Burye is only 150 miles northwest of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, and its occupation apparently represents an extension of the drive of British and Ethiopian patriot forces that recently swept through Dangila and other towns toward the capital.

The communique said that the British were harassing "an Italian column which now is withdrawing toward Debra Macos," 120 miles from Addis Ababa. "In this area," it added, "1,500 Italian regular and 200 colonial troops have deserted with their weapons to join the patriots."

30 Capture 469.

London, March 5 (A. P.).—The capture of 469 Italian officers and men by a British unit of only twenty or thirty men in Italian Somaliland was reported today by a British military spokesman, who said the incident occurred in the Juba River district when an advance signal section seeking a new headquarters location surprised the Italians.

The spokesman also said that 200 prisoners were taken during the capture, of Iscia Baidoa and Buloburti, reported yesterday.

In spite of continued British advances in Eritrea, the fall of Cheren, however, was not expected momentarily, he said, adding that the Fascist garrison there is not only large but of unusually high morale. The garrison was estimated at from two to three divisions of from 9,000 to 14,000 men each. Also, he said, the natives in this sector are loyal to the Italians, who have been established in that part of Africa for a long time.

Skirmishes Near Cheren.

Rome, March 5 (A. P.).—Patrol actions were reported in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, but the Italian High Command today mentioned no other ground operations in East Africa.

Mario Appelius, military commentator for Il Popolo d'Italia, said today that the Italians defending Cheren had completely destroyed a famous Indian regiment which he identified as the Ratsane Rifles. Entire battalions of New Zealanders have been shattered against this Bulwark of Italian resistance, he declared, and added that Italy's armies were intact on all fronts in Africa.

Nazis Report Attack.

Berlin, March 5 (A. P.).—The German air force struck anew at British troop concentrations along the Mediterranean, the German High Command declared today. Dive bombers operating in the Mediterranean area were said to have pounded a British airport near Agedabia, southwest of Bengasi.

20,000 Fascists Flee Ethiopians As Fort Falls

MAR 6 1941

Revolt Is 'Spreading Like Wildfire'; Base of Routed Troops Is Endangered

CAIRO, March 5 (AP).—Ethiopians have routed an Italian army of 20,000 in Gojjam Province and seized the fort of Burye, 140 miles northwest of Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, in a revolt "spreading like wildfire," the British announced tonight.

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Khartum said other Ethiopians had occupied Mansuka village, eight miles east of Debra Marcos, Italian headquarters 115 miles from Addis Ababa.

From Burye, near Lake Tana, the Italians were said to be falling back over a fifty-mile mountainous road to Debra Marcos with the native "patriots" in close pursuit.

The Ethiopians were assisted in their capture of Burye by heavy desertions of both native conscripts and Italian regulars in the garrison of 2,000 to 3,000 men, British informants said. A communique said "1,500 Italian regulars and 200 colonial troops have deserted with their weapons to join the patriots."

The British said other strong points in the province were being abandoned by the Italians, and apparently they were planning a strong stand at Debra Marcos.

Rome Ships Shell Greeks

ROME, March 5 (AP).—Italian warships were reported today by the high command to have bombarded Greek positions along the Albanian coast in co-operation with bombing attacks by Fascist warplanes on Crete.

Italian fighter planes engaged "enemy" planes which attacked the warships during the bombardment and shot down six, the daily war bulletin declared. Two Italian planes were listed as missing.

The attack on the Greek island of Crete, where the British have established a base, was aimed at ships and port facilities in Suda Harbor the Italians said.

German dive bombers again attacked British troop concentrations in Libya and an airport near Agedabia, south of Bengasi, the communique said.

"Patrol actions" were reported in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, but the high command mentioned no other ground operations in East Africa.

R. A. F. Bombs Warships Twice

ATHENS, March 5 (AP).—The British made two bombing attacks on "enemy warships" in the Adriatic yesterday—one on vessels lying off Chimara, Albania, now in Greek hands, and the other off the Italian-held port of Valona—a Royal Air Force communique said today. It did not mention the effects of the attacks, but said British fighting planes protecting the bombers shot down Italian planes guarding the naval units and damaged others.

Dispatches reaching Athens from the battle front said Greek patrols encountered a numerically superior Italian force in the central sector and drove it off after hard fighting. The Italians left more than 200 dead and wounded, and the Greeks took 160 prisoners, including five officers, the dispatches said.

30.24-7887

30.24-7887

Italian Warships Shell Greeks, Rome Reports

Rome, March 5 (AP)—Italian warships were reported today to have bombarded the Greeks on the Albanian coast. Six British or Greek planes which attacked the warships were shot down, the high command said. Two Italian planes were admitted lost.

Other Fascist planes attacked the British bases on the island of Crete, while German dive bombers made a raid on British positions in North Africa, it was announced.

More Italian Bonds Taken

ROME, March 5 (AP).—Subscriptions to the new Italian government bond issue have reached 18,016,842,500 lire ($908,000,000), the Rome radio announced today. This is 4,533,254 lire more than was subscribed to a similar issue a year ago, the announcement said.

BRITAIN SEEKS MORE SHIPS IN ATLANTIC WAR

But Admiralty Fails to Say if It Bared Its Needs to America.

U. S. DESTROYERS PRAISED

Commons Votes Huge Sum to Meet Demand for More Vessels and Men.

London, March 5 (A. P.).—A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, told the Commons today that Great Britain needs "many more ships and great numbers of men" to fight the triple German menace of submarines, long-range bombers and surface raiders in "the battle of the Atlantic now opening."

But to a member's question whether Britain had "told America that what we require even more urgently than airplanes and money is ships and still more ships," he was silent.

The fifty American destroyers transferred to the British Navy last year have already done good work, he told the House in asking for a token appropriation of £100 (about $400). The House agreed without a record vote.

Although this sum will be the amount on record, the appropriation bill authorizes the Admiralty to spend huge sums, the exact amount of which would be kept secret.

"Never in the history of our sea power have we had such need of hundreds of ships and men," Mr. Alexander said.

Close to Hunting Grounds.

"To re-enforce the fleet I ask unhesitatingly for many more ships, for great numbers of men and for great quantities of stores to equip them. In facing the battle of the Atlantic now opening, we need every ounce of our workers' energy and ever increasing production."

He assured the Commons that "the great body of the fleet of August, 1939, remains intact" and said that ships coming into service in 1941 "would of themselves make up a formidable force judged by almost any other naval Power's standards." He warned, however, that by gaining French bases, the German submarines are now close to their Atlantic hunting grounds and that German aircraft "are enabled to prey upon our convoys far out at sea."

Ex-U. S. Ships Do Well.

The fifty American destroyers "handed over to us in the hour of our greatest need" helped meet the submarine menace, he declared. "Some have already delivered attacks on enemy submarines and others, in the course of their escort duties, have borne their part in the rescue of seamen," he asserted.

Of the bomber menace to shipping, Mr. Alexander said: "I can give this assurance—that countermeasures to this new form of attack are being developed, though I know the House will not expect me to reveal what they are."

A few minutes later he told the cheering members that "American aircraft are now in service with the fleet air arm and many more are yet to come."

"During the course of the year we shall receive from America a great re-enforcement of ordnance and stores which will go to swell the fighting power of our fleet," he said.

In reviewing the naval operations, he credited British submarines with sinking "something like a hundred enemy warships and supply ships."

He conceded that "on one or two occasions a raider has encountered a convoy with inferior protection and has inflicted relatively heavy loss."

Great Armies Shepherded.

He added, however, that for every convoy thus attacked, scores have come through without molestation and said that "great armies with their equipment have been successfully shepherded by the navy to the Middle East without loss of a single ship."

Up to May, 1940, he said, losses to British, allied and neutral merchant ships averaged 40,000 tons a week. For the next seven months they averaged 90,000, but during the last eleven weeks dropped to 51,000.

"I do not attribute this diminution entirely to the measures we have taken but we are justified in counting them as at least one certain reason among other possibilities," he said.

Tells of Suicide Craft.

Capt. Cunningham Reid told Commons that Germany was building a fleet of small, fast U-boats manned by suicide crews for trips to Britain from which they could have small hope of returning.

Quoting an unidentified American informant in Portugal, Capt. Reid declared:

"The new U-boats are expected to get as far as the shores of our coast, and they are not expected to return," he added. "They are being manned by fanatical young Germans—volunteers of death, or a glory brigade. They would fire torpedoes at short range. Providing the enemy have enough of these 'suicide craft' and crews to man them, the menace will be grave."

The Admiralty's financial Secretary, Sir Victor Warrender, told Capt. Reid the Admiralty was "fully alive to the traditional ingenuity of the Germans."

GERMAN FORCES REPORTED TO BE NEAR GIBRALTAR

Parliament Told Reich Has Considerable Number in French Morocco.

London, March 5 (A. P.).—The British Government told Parliament today that Germany had a considerable number of soldiers and technicians in French Morocco, within 150 miles of the vital Strait of Gibraltar.

R. A. Butler, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that a representative of the German Armistice Commission has been at Casablanca for some months.

"Early in February a considerable number of German officers and non-commissioned officers and men are reported to have arrived there in uniform and bearing arms," he added. "Estimates of their number vary. The commission is said to include technicians of many kinds."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, declared on Saturday that eighty carefully chosen Germans had arrived at Casablanca for the task of carrying on the progressive disintegration of France and her empire.

Alternate Nazi Plans.

These disclosures coincided with reports by neutral military observers who recently returned from Mediterranean tours that the British are on the alert to counter German moves against both Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. It was believed, they said, that Adolf Hitler is preparing two alternate campaigns for the spring and summer, aimed at stoppering the Mediterranean against England. One of these optional plans, they said, is to make an attempt to seize North Africa and control of Gibraltar by "infiltration" through French territory from Italian Tripoli. A swing through Spain for a direct attack on Gibraltar might supplement this plan, it was said. The other plan is supposed to hinge upon a thrust in the Balkans through Greece and Turkey, to Suez and the Irak oil fields.

Military spokesmen said that these moves might be made as a prelude to an all out invasion attempt against England, or they might be tried as an alternative if an invasion fails. In any event, military men pointed out, if Germany could close the Mediterranean at both ends she would have a good chance of "mopping up" the whole Mediterranean area, both on the European and African shores. Then, even if she is unable to conquer England, she would be holding high cards at a peace table to play for anything she desires in the way of European hegemony or colonial possessions.

Mass Attack Made on Boulogne

Waves of British Planes Cross Channel—Cardiff Suffers Second Assault.

London, March 5 (A. P.).—British bombers and fighter planes swarmed across the English Channel this afternoon to attack Germany's invasion ports and scored hits on the docks at Boulogne and started a large fire in the inner harbor, the Air Ministry announced.

The Ministry's communique said that one German fighter was destroyed and several others seriously damaged, but that the fighting with the Germans took place at such a great height their destruction could not be confirmed.

[DNB, the official German news agency, said that one British Spitfire was shot down by Nazi planes after attacking Boulogne.]

The communique said three of the British planes were missing after the sweep.

Cardiff, the capital of Wales, bore the brunt of the German attack for the second successive night as Nazi bombers scattered fire bombs along Bristol Channel last night, causing some fires. "Most of these were soon extinguished, and all were under control in the course of the night," the official communique declared, however, and the casualties were stated to be few.

Early this afternoon London had a brief air raid warning, but the all clear was sounded without any indication that bombs had fallen in the city. It was the capital's first alarm since midnight.

British naval forces successfully raided German interests in the Lofoten Islands off Norway yesterday, the Admiralty announced meanwhile, adding that further details will be issued as they are learned.

The Lofoten Islands are a rocky chain with an area of about 2,000 square miles scattered along the northwest coast of Norway and guarding the approaches to Narvik fjords. The British said they were known to have been equipped with anti-aircraft defenses and used as submarine depots.

Nazis Claim Seven Planes.

Berlin, March 5 (A. P.).—British bombers swooped down on Nazi-occupied Boulogne, France, today, DNB, the official German news agency declared, but were chased away after they had dropped a number of bombs. The agency said that one British Spitfire was shot down by a German pursuit ship and that the British bombs hit only in the residence section.

It also declared six other Sp fires were downed when the German planes flew across the English Channel and ran into a British squadron.

Germans Bomb Cardiff.

German planes bombed Cardiff for the second successive night and also attacked several military objectives in the south of England, including the London area, last night, but there were no British air raids on German territory, the German High Command reported.

The Germans battered a shipping bottleneck at Cardiff in a concentrated raid, the communique said, and military commentators added that, while Cardiff and other Welsh ports were subjected to almost daily bombings, these blows were really aimed at London. The west coast ports now must accommodate a large part of the shipping for London because so many of London's own dock facilities have been put out of commission.

Informed spokesmen said that bombs were also dropped on port facilities at Southampton.

Norse Isles.

Meanwhile today DNB, the German official news agency, reported that British naval forces raided an unfortified island off northern Norway yesterday and took a number of German and Norwegian prisoners. The foray was preceded by a bombardment in the course of which several fishing vessels were sunk, the agency declared, adding that the action was of no military value and merely intended for propaganda purposes.

The British forces were described as light naval units, which were said to have withdrawn hastily after their penetration of Norwegian waters.

Late this afternoon a German spokesman identified the island attacked as Svolvaer, at the entrance to Vest Fjord, which leads to Narvik, the Norwegian ore port.

Also late today long range German reconnaissance flyers reported sighting the wreckage of the 6,500-ton Dutch steamship Simaloer adrift some hundreds of miles west of Scotland. They identified the vessel as one in British service attacked recently by German bombers. The crew had apparently abandoned ship, they said.

Britons to Get Invasion Leaflets

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—Twenty million "What to Do" leaflets will be distributed to Britons next week as a part of the government's anti-invasion preparedness campaign. The leaflets, already approved by all government departments concerned, are to get a final going-over by Prime Minister Winston Churchill before being sent to the printer.

BOULOGNE BLASTED BY BRITISH PLANES

Docks Squarely Hit, Fire Set In Inner Harbor In R. A. F. Daylight Foray

England Has Bombless Day. Inconsequential Afternoon Alarm In London

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 5—In a daylight raid in force across the English Channel, British bombers assaulted the Nazi-held base of Boulogne this afternoon and harried the coastal areas of northern France, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The Boulogne docks were said to have been squarely hit and a fire set off in the inner harbor.

One German fighter plane was destroyed, the Ministry added, and six seriously damaged—perhaps fatally so, although their destruction could not be officially confirmed.

The loss of three British fighter craft was acknowledged.

Messerschmitt Falls Into Sea

A German Messerschmitt plunged into the Channel from a combat 30,000 feet high, the Air Ministry reported, although not a shot had been fired at it.

"I saw a 109 (Messerschmitt) on my tail," a returning British pilot explained. "At once I took evasive action in order to get into position to let him have it, but Jerry was rushing down at such high speed that he failed to pull out of his dive and went crashing into the sea."

Bombless Day For Britain

Defensively, the day was light. So far as could be learned, it was officially stated, not a German bomb fell on all Britain during the day. London had an inconsequential afternoon alarm.

The Admiralty briefly announced that British naval forces had successfully raided "German interests in the Lofoten Islands off Norway" yesterday, but said details of the action had not been learned.

[The Germans had stated previously that light British naval units bombarded an unfortified island off Norway, landed a force, took a number of German and Norwegian prisoners and then withdrew. It was, the Germans asserted, a raid for propaganda rather than strictly military purposes. German sources later identified the island as Svolvaer, at the entrance of Vest Fjord, which leads to Narvik.]

7 Spitfires Bagged, Nazis Say

Berlin, March 5 (AP)—British bombers swooped down on Nazi-occupied Boulogne, France, today, DNB declared, but were chased away after they had dropped a number of bombs.

The agency said that one British Spitfire was shot down by a German pursuit ship and that the British bombs hit only in the residence section.

It also declared six other Spitfires were downed when the German planes flew across the English Channel and ran into a British squadron.

Cardiff Carries On, Undaunted By Raids

By EDDY GILMORE
Associated Press Correspondent

Cardiff, Wales, March 5—Cardiff, heavily attacked by German raiders on two successive nights, carried on defiantly today with no appreciable disturbance of its customary ways.

The railroad station of the picturesque ship-coaling city—new center of the *Luftwaffe's* interest—was crowded with folk eager to get away, some of them evacuated Londoners, but in the main the people were returning to their routine affairs.

Vessels churned the waters of the Bristol Channel, smoke poured from factory chimneys, stores were crowded, and trains, busses and trams were but slightly off schedule.

Crowds Jest About Danger

Although Monday's attack was the most virulent suffered by Cardiff, the damage inflicted was considerably less severe than the assault itself would have indicated. Casualties were fewer than in previous raids, when many disregarded the safety of shelters.

Crowds idled through the debris-strewn areas, jested about danger and destruction, gaped at jagged holes and exchanged stories of simple heroism.

Those taking leave of Cardiff chiefly are the women and children; some families, deprived of their homes by the German air raids, stay on because they have no other place to go.

Has Suffered Industrially

Industrially, Cardiff has suffered. Mined channels and bombing raids have impaired the coaling business. Many of the laborers who otherwise would have been employed have gone into the army or into defense industries.

The post-raid spectacle presented numerous touching episodes. A poorly dressed, gray-haired woman tearfully told of the burning of her house from incendiary bombs while she was away. She returned to get her parrot.

After resisting firemen, who sought to hold her back, she got in and rescued the bird, only to have it killed the next day because she could not afford to feed it.

ADMIRALTY PLEADS FOR SHIPS AND MEN

Battle Of Atlantic Beginning Now, First Lord Tells House Of Commons

Query Whether America Has Been Told Of Britain's Need Unanswered

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 5—The greatest need for ships and men in the proud history of British seapower was proclaimed to the House of Commons today by the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander.

It was an extraordinary plea to Parliament for "many more ships and great numbers of men" . . . to fight "the battle of the Atlantic" which, beginning now, may mean as much to Britain as did last summer's fateful "battle of France."

Alexander remained silent, however, when a member asked as to whether the Government had "told America that what we require even more urgently than planes and money is ships and still more ships."

Hitler's U-Boat "Suicide Fleet"

From the back benches, Capt. A. C. Cunningham-Reid arose also to warn the House of a "suicide fleet" of U-boats, small, fast, stripped of all but essential gear and manned by skeleton Nazi "volunteers of death" which, he said, Hitler plans to turn loose on British sealanes.

The U-boats, he said, are not expected to return home.

Alexander told the House the fifty American destroyers obtained last year already have done good work in helping to meet the U-boat menace, in escort work and in rescuing seamen.

Cheers Over American Aid

To resounding cheers, he added that "American aircraft are now in service with the fleet air arm and many more are yet to come: during the course of the year we shall receive from America a great reinforcement of ordnance and stores."

Alexander's remarks were made as he asked for a token appropriation of £100 (about $400), to which the House agreed without a record vote. Although this would be the amount on the appropriation bill, it authorizes the Admiralty to spend vast sums, the exact amount of which will be kept secret.

Warning Follows Reassurance

The Admiralty chieftain assured the House that "the great body of the fleet of August, 1939, remains intact," and added that ships coming into service in 1941 "would of themselves make up a formidable force."

In the next breath he warned, nevertheless, that German submarines now using French bases are close to their prowling grounds and that German bombers "are enabled to prey upon our convoys far out to sea."

Gives Figures On War At Sea

Alexander credited British submarines with sinking "something like a hundred enemy warships and supply ships," but conceded that "on one or two occasions a raider has encountered a convoy with inferior protection and has inflicted relatively heavy loss."

"But for every convoy attacked," he added, scores have come through without molestation."

Losses of British, Allied and neutral merchant ships up to May, 1940, he said, averaged 40,000 tons a week; for the next seven months 90,000 tons weekly, and for the last eleven weeks 51,000 tons.

Blockade Eased for Swedes

British Permit 5 Ships a Month to Enter Port of Gothenburg

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed today that an arrangement with Sweden had been put into operation permitting five Swedish ships, one of which must sail from the United Kingdom, to enter the Swedish port of Gothenburg from overseas each month without molestation by the British blockade.

None of the ships is allowed to call at any Axis-controlled port, and the plan is conditional on non-interference with the vessels "in any way" by the Germans or Italians. (Presumably the Swedes must make their own arrangements with the Axis.)

A further proviso stipulates that "for every vessel entering the Baltic, one must previously have sailed from that area."

JAPANESE LAND IN SOUTH CHINA TO SEVER LINES

Port of Pakhoi Occupied Near Indo-China Border on Gulf of Tonkin.

SHIPS SAILING ALONG COAST

Meanwhile Tokio Efforts to End French-Thai Warfare Fall Short.

Hongkong, March 5 (A. P.).—Japanese naval authorities announced today that Japanese land forces last Monday had occupied Pakhoi, a port in China's southwestern Kwangtung province, ostensibly to cut off supplies flowing inland to the Chinese Army.

It was the first appearance of the Japanese in Pakhoi, which is on the Gulf of Tonkin between Hongkong and the northern frontier of French Indo-China, although they landed near by in 1939 for a drive which led to the capture of Nanning, Kwangsi province capital. Last October the Japanese withdrew their forces from Kwangsi and southwestern Kwangtung.

[Domei, Japanese news agency, reported from Pakhoi last night that after taking that port the Japanese were marching toward Hoppo, a short distance inland, to sever communication lines.]

The British-owned China Mail published a report that about fifty Japanese warships had passed Honkong last Sunday headed south toward Hainan Island, across the Gulf of Tonkin from French Indo-China.

[This apparently would have been a different ship movement from that reported seen on Monday off Foochow—nearly 500 miles up the China coast from Hongkong. Reports to a Shanghai newspaper and to the Hongkong Central News said that 100 Japanese ships were seen headed south along the coast there.]

Peace Effort Short of Success.

Tokio, March 5 (A. P.).—Japan's efforts to arrange a peace settlement between French Indo-China and Thailand still were short of success tonight, but it was authoritatively indicated that only technical details remained to be worked out.

It was said the French still had not accepted in full the settlement plan offered by Japan as mediator, although Charles Arsene Henry, the French Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office today for further discussion of details.

He failed to see Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who was said to have insisted on a final French answer by noon today (10 P. M. Tuesday, New York time), but conferred with Hajime Matsumiya, high-ranking diplomat specially assigned to Japanese-Indo-China questions.

It was said an immediate solution was unlikely, but that negotiations were continuing. Meanwhile it was not clear what disposition would be made regarding the twice-extended Thailand-Indo-China armistice, now due to expire Friday. There were unconfirmed reports it would be extended again.

6 SOUTHERN CHINA PORTS ARE INVADED

Japanese Drive Inland In Effort To Tighten Blockade Against Chiang

Some Quarters Believed Move Is Linked To Tokyo's Southward Drive

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, March 5—Japanese authorities declared tonight that their forces had landed at various points along a 250-mile stretch of the south China coast in a surprise move which foreign quarters here believe is somehow linked with Japan's new southward ambitions.

The landings on the shores of Kwangtung Province from Kwonghoi, one hundred miles south of this British colony, to Pakhoi on the Gulf of Tonkin, were reported to have occurred Monday, but only late today were they disclosed by the Japanese.

The main purpose, according to the Japanese, was to tighten the blockade against supplies flowing to Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, but the Japanese army spokesman at Canton described the operation as "an epochal achievement unprecedented in the annals of war."

First Military Rule

A significant feature was establishment in the entire Pakhoi area of the first Japanese military rule proclaimed in China since hostilities began in July, 1937. Heretofore, the Japanese have contented themselves with establishing puppet Chinese administrations in occupied areas. This time, however, they borrowed another leaf from the European book of war.

The Japanese landed near Pakhoi in November, 1939, and captured Nanning, in adjoining Kwangsi Province. They withdrew their forces from Kwangsi and southwestern Kwangtung last October, however.

The Japanese commander of the Pakhoi area issued a proclamation requesting all Chinese or third-power nationals desiring Japanese military protection to report to the new military administrative office and to display at the homes the flag of the Nanking regime, headed by the Japanese-supported Wang Ching-wei.

Capital Punishment

He prescribed capital punishment for all acts against the Japanese army, hostile to Japanese or tending to aid the Chiang Kai-shek Government "irrespective of the nationality of offenders."

Besides Pakhoi and Kwonghoi, the points occupied included Luichow, Shuitung, Tinpak and Yuenkong.

Japanese accounts said that a large convoy of transports and warships, braving strong winds and raging seas, steamed into the Gulf of Tonkin in pitch darkness and appeared off Pakhoi at 2.30 A. M. Monday and that by 6.30 A. M. the troop landings were completed without loss of a single man.

Last Route Reported Cut

The Japanese army spokesman at Canton declared that after the closing of the Indo-China and Hongkong

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routes and the paralyzing of the Burma road, the last channel of supply for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime had been cut off.

Thus, he said, the last American loan to China "becomes of little consequence for with Chungking's imports completely cut off the doom of Chiang Kai-shek's regime is sealed."

Resisting Invaders

Chungking, China, March 5 (AP)—The Chinese high command, confirming that Japanese forces had landed at six points on the Kwangtung coast, said tonight the invaders were being engaged at all points as they attempted to drive inland.

Troop Landings Regarded As Practice Maneuvers

Shanghai, *Thursday*, March 6 (AP)—Foreign military circles in Shanghai expressed today the possibility that the Japanese military landings in southern Kwangtung might be practice for further Japanese operations in the southwestern Pacific.

Except that the Kwangtung coast was virtually undefended, the landings were similar to those the Japanese would have to make if they attempt to seize the East Indies.

It was not known here whether the operations in Kwangtung were conducted by Japanese forces already based at Hainan Island or whether warships and troop transports were sent from Formosa, central China and Japan itself.

Deny Japanese Claim

Military men said the Japanese claim of occupation of 250 miles of the Kwangtung coast in "one of the greatest operations in history" was "highly exaggerated and inaccurate."

Actually, they said, the Japanese landed at a half-dozen points strung out for 250 miles, but the coast between these points remains in Chinese hands.

The experts compared the Kwangtung coast to a sponge, through the openings of which the Chinese have been conducting an important export trade. Now, they said, the Japanese have blocked a few holes in the sponge, but others remain open.

JAPAN NOW DENIES MEDIATION OFFER

Tells Britain European War Not Meant

Tokio, March 5 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman told Japanese newspaper men today that the Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, had made it clear in a note to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, a few days ago that Japan had never intended it to imply readiness to mediate in the European war.

The spokesman said that on February 25 a note was received from Mr. Churchill which did not call for a reply but which was answered by Mr. Matsuoka to make clear two points:

1. That Japan "never intended to convey a hint as to her readiness to act as mediator between actual belligerents in the European war," nor did Mr. Matsuoka believe that any communication from Japan "could be interpreted as implying such a hint"; and

2. "That Japan always finds herself standing by her allies in carrying out her obligations under the tri-partite pact, and that Japan's faithfulness to an undertaking was proved amply under the Anglo-Japanese alliance treaty."

London, March 5 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen disclosed today that Prime Minister Churchill had received a memorandum from Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister of Japan, saying that Japan never intended to make a specific offer to mediate the European war. A hint of such willingness had been reported contained in a note from Mr. Matsuoka to the British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden.

DENIES APPEASEMENT

Australian Prime Minister Says He Resents Term.

London, March 5 (A. P.).—Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, said today that he greatly resented any suggestion that his speech here last Monday on Anglo-Japanese relations indicated that he was in favor of appeasement.

[Mr. Menzies said that Australians should not drift into an atmosphere in relation to Japan which is at least dubious and might quite frankly be dangerous," and warned against "the habit of believing that a possible conflict becomes inevitable."]

Australia still has a real apprehension of war, the Prime Minister declared, and is prepared to defend her vital interests with all the force at her disposal.

French Failure To Reply Complicates Mediation

Tokyo, *Thursday*, March 6 (AP)—Domei reported today the French Indo-China-Thailand peace conference became "unpredictable" because the French failed to present a final reply yesterday despite Japanese expectations of an answer.

An emergency Cabinet meeting was expected today to discuss measures of "coping with the worst possible situation," it was said.

Only last night it was authoritatively indicated that only technical details remained to be worked out.

The Thailand-Indo-China armistice which ended border fighting is due to expire Friday, but there were unconfirmed reports it would be extended again.

Chinese Communist Purge Reported

Shanghai, March 5 A. P.—Japanese reports from Taiyuan in Shansi Province, asserted today that during the first two weeks of February Chinese Communist armies in Shansi carried out a purge of alleged defeatists within their ranks by executing or burying alive 1,600 persons. The reports were credited to travelers arriving at Taiyuan.

The Japanese said that the purge was executed "under direct orders of the Third International to eliminate friction among party members and destroy undesirable elements."

TO REPORT TO HITLER

Nazi Envoy Plans to Leave Tokio in Few Days.

Tokio, March 5 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Eugene Ott, German Ambassador to Tokio, will leave for Berlin by way of Siberia in the next few days to report on developments in the Far East, informed spokesmen said today.

The news was regarded by high Japanese and neutral spokesmen as significant in view of the belief of many Far Eastern observers that an intensification of the German offensive against the British Isles may be expected soon. It was said that Gen. Ott would probably remain in Germany for about two weeks.

TOKYO, MARCH 6--(THURSDAY)--(AP)--THE CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU ANNOUNCED THAT FRENCH AMBASSADOR CHARLES ARSENE HENRY CONFERRED FOR NEARLY AN HOUR TODAY WITH PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE AND FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA.

DETAILS WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THEY MIGHT HAVE DISCUSSED THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S FINAL REPLY TO THE JAPANESE MEDIATION PROPOSAL IN THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA CONFLICT WITH THAILAND.

DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED EARLIER TODAY THAT THE PEACE CONFERENCE HAD BECOME "UNPREDICTABLE" BECAUSE THE FRENCH FAILED TO PRESENT A FINAL REPLY YESTERDAY.

AN EMERGENCY XXX SECOND GRAF

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TOKYO, MARCH 6-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-COMPETENT JAPANESE SOURCES TODAY DESCRIBED THE OPERATIONS AROUND PAKHOI AS "MERE ROUTINE" FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANEUVERS AND TO ATTEMPT TO EXTEND THE COASTAL BLOCKADE BY THWARTING "SMUGGLING" BY WHICH THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT IS RECEIVING MILITARY SUPPLIES.

THE JAPANESE PAPERS REPORTED THE LANDINGS BRIEFLY, SAYING NO OPPOSITION WAS MET.

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MAR 6 1941

CHUNGKING, MARCH 5-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES DISCLOSED A DEADLOCK TODAY IN CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE KUOMINTANG, THE DOMINANT NATIONALIST PARTY, AND COMMUNIST LEADERS WHO HAVE BEEN SEEKING A NEW WORKING AGREEMENT TO ENABLE THEIR COOPERATION AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

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MAR 6 1941

CHUNGKING, FIRST ADD KUOMINTANG-COMMUNISTS XXX THE JAPANESE.

THE COMMUNISTS WERE SAID TO HAVE PRESENTED 12 DEMANDS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT REJECTED.

MAR 6 1941

COMMUNIST DEMANDS INCLUDED REINSTATEMENT OF THE COMMUNIST FOURTH ARMY, RECENTLY "DISBANDED" WHEN IT REFUSED TO OBEY ORDERS TO MOVE FROM CENTRAL CHINA TO NORTH OF THE YELLOW RIVER, RELEASE OF THE FOURTH ARMY'S CAPTIVE COMMANDER, GEN.YEH TING, ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW COMMUNIST ARMY OF SIX DIVISIONS, PUNISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT COMMANDERS WHO ACTED AGAINST THE FOURTH ARMY, AND EARLY PROMULGATION OF A NEW CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

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WEYGAND FLIES AMID SECRECY TO SEE PETAIN

MAR 6 1941

Vichy Visit Of Chief Of French African Armies Stirs Speculation

Talks On Mediterranean, Syrian And Indo-China Situations Suggested

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, March 5—Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French armies of Africa, arrived in Vichy tonight ahead of schedule.

His airplane landed in the early evening.

The French information office had said previously that the general would not arrive until tomorrow and there were indications that not even the French Government had expected him so soon.

Weygand Sees Petain

Attempts were made to keep his trip secret, in pursuit of a policy adopted ever since a plane carrying Jean Chiappe was shot down en route to Tunisia late in November. Chiappe had been named to head the French administration in Syria.

Weygand, it was stated, saw Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of the French state, almost immediately upon his arrival, but was not seen to enter by the usual loungers at the marshal's hotel.

"Merely Reporting To Chief"

Petain's movements for the evening could not be learned, and it appeared possible that he had met his visitor at some place other than the hotel.

Illustrating the apparent genuine unexpectedness of the general's arrival was the fact that he had no reservation for accommodations; they had been reserved for tomorrow.

Of Weygand's visit a spokesman at the War Ministry remarked that the general "is merely reporting to his chief. If he were not so far away he would do so twice a month."

Speculation Over Trip

There were various rumors as to the purpose of Weygand's trip.

The situation in French Indo-China, where France faces probable territorial losses to Thailand under Japanese mediation of a border dispute, was regarded as one probable subject to be explored in his discussions here.

In some quarters it was believed the general had come to discuss current speculation here that the British might occupy Syria to establish better contact with the Turkish armed forces and, after the war, give Turkey a Syrian mandate.

In this connection it was recalled that Weygand had the Syrian command during the early part of the present war and was in close contact with the British Near Eastern forces.

May Involve Mediterranean

It also was suggested that the Weygand visit was another in a chain of interviews between Italy's Premier Benito Mussolini and Generalissimo Franco of Spain, between Franco and Petain, and now between Petain and Weygand, dealing with the situation in the western Mediterranean, possible German intentions there, or the disposal of Italian refugees from Tripoli in case the British complete the occupation of Libya.

It was Weygand's first visit to this provisional French capital since he resigned as War Minister last September to assume the African command.

It was believed Weygand also would talk with Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, who was reported to have lunched in Paris today with former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval and Fernad de Brinon, the Vichy Government's representative there. Barlan was expected to return to Vichy tomorrow.

Usually reliable sources said Darlan had proposed Laval for a Government post, but not in the immediate future. Rumors are current that the man whom Darlan succeeds may return to unoccupied France as a private citizen.

MAR 6 1941

Germans In Morocco, Butler Tells Parliament

London, March 5 (AP)—The British Government told Parliament today Germany had "a considerable number" of soldiers and technicians in French Morocco within 150 miles of the vital Strait of Gibraltar.

R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said "a representative of the German Armistice Commission has been at Casablanca for some months."

"Early in February a considerable number of German officers and non-commissioned officers and men are reported to have arrived there in uniform and bearing arms," he said. "Estimates of their number vary. The commission is said to include technicians of many kinds."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, charged Saturday that eighty "carefully chosen" Germans had arrived at Casablanca for the task of "carrying on the progressive disintegration of France and her empire."

France Loses 15 Ships In Last Two Months

Vichy, March 5 (A. P.).—France has lost fifteen merchant ships in the last two months, chiefly through the operations of belligerent nations, and these reductions in cargo space are seriously threatening remaining imports, it was announced today.

February losses were eight ships, including one sunk by a German plane, one torpedoed by an unidentified submarine and six seized by the British, the announcement said.

It emphasized that France's principal yards now are in German hands and that the nation cannot hope to replace her marine loses by new construction.

MAR 6 1941

Britain Trains Seamen At 'Miniature Annapolis'

750 Bluejackets Learning to Shoot in Middle East

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 5 (AP).—Great Britain has established a "miniature Annapolis" somewhere in the Middle East to train young seamen to shoot with accuracy and speed.

At present, 750 bluejackets—a maximum—are being trained in seamanship and gunnery in broad, spacious grounds of the new "naval university," first overseas school to be operated under British Admiralty direction.

New recruits and ordinary seamen are put through tough gunnery practice and tests in all phases of preparatory naval training, with the reward of "able seaman" ratings. Gun drill, field training, ammunition handling, hydraulics and fire control practice are in the curriculum.

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THE BLUEJACKETS, MANY OF WHOM RECEIVED BRIEF TRAINING IN ENGLAND, GET THREE WEEKS OF INTENSIVE WORK IN THE SCHOOL, THEN THREE MONTHS OF SERVICE ABOARD WARSHIPS BEFORE QUALIFYING AS ABLE SEAMEN.

HIGHLY-TRAINED GUNNERY EXPERTS AND NAVAL WARFARE TECHNICIANS PUT YOUNG SEAMEN THROUGH RIGID DRILLS IN GUN-FIRING AND EXPLAIN TACTICS.

THE NEW INSTITUTION WAS DESCRIBED AS AN IMPORTANT AID IN PUTTING FINISHING TOUCHES ON NEW DRAFTS OF SAILORS--PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE RESERVE SUPPLY OF MEN NEAR THE SCENE OF MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL OPERATIONS INSTEAD OF TRAINING ALL IN ENGLAND.

OFFICERS SAID THE TRAINING CENTER WAS DESIGNED TO TURN OUT A STEADY STREAM OF EXPERT SEAMEN TO KEEP BRITISH WARSHIP CREWS AT PEAK EFFICIENCY.

SOME TRAINEES WERE SENT DIRECTLY TO THE SCHOOL FROM RECRUITING STATIONS IN ENGLAND.

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18 IN AMSTERDAM SENTENCED TO DIE

Nazis Convict Hollanders of Sabotage Plot.

Amsterdam, March 5 (A. P.).—Eighteen Hollanders were condemned to death yesterday by a German court martial in a dramatic espionage and sabotage trial.

The court, which had sat for a week, sentenced nineteen others to one and a half to seven years imprisonment. Six others were set free.

The defendants were charged with being leaders of a group which engaged in acts of sabotage and terrorism against the German army and the army supply service and also did espionage work.

Anton Mussert, the Dutch Fuehrer, visited Reichsmarshal Goering in Berlin on Monday, it was announced here today. The German commissioner for occupied Holland, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, also was present.

Amsterdam Mayor Ousted.

Berlin, March 5 (A. P.).—Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, has removed the Mayor of Amsterdam as a step in reorganizing the municipal government following a series of strikes and disorders, DNB, the official German news agency, announced today.

Special commissioners also were appointed in the cities of Zandaam and Hilversum.

W. De Vlugt was ousted as the Mayor of Amsterdam. John Edward Voute was appointed new Mayor and also was made Government Commissioner with extraordinary power.

German Letters Replaced By Latin in Nazi Press

Old Type Called Too Hard to Read by the Conquered

BERLIN, March 5 (AP).—Type faces used in printing several leading German newspapers and magazines are being changed gradually from curlicue German Gothic—or blackletter—hard to read by Outlanders, to easy-to-read Latin letters. Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's own paper, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," appears with nearly 50 per cent of its columns in clear-cut Latin type.

Informed quarters said the decision to change type was based on "political grounds." The view was expressed that German papers were being read more widely on the Continent and that the intricate tracery of the old letters was an imposing problem to a foreigner mastering the German language.

At the same time, it was recalled that in the early days of the Third Reich there was a strong movement not only to weed out all words of foreign origin, but to insist that newspapers be "Germanized" by having all editions printed in old Germanic type faces. Supporters of this movement went so far as to cover with stickers business firm nameplates printed in Latin type. The stickers said: "Use German script!"

In view of German military successes, a policy reversal was ordered.

Brazil Bought More From United States In 1940 Than It Sold

Rio de Janeiro (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—For the first time Brazil last year bought more goods from the United States than she sold to the northern neighbor.

Imports from the United States totaled $129,000,000, compared with $84,000,000 in 1939. At the same time, Brazil sold the United States coffee and other products worth $105,000,000 compared with $101,000,000 in the previous year.

These figures, announced by the Ministry of Finance, are included in an annual report which shows an 11 per cent. decrease in Brazil's sales abroad last year.

Total Brazilian sales were $248,325,900 compared with $280,775,950 in 1939. Brazil bought during 1940 a total of $248,207,450 compared with $249,181,600 in 1939.

The falling off in total Brazilian trade was due to the war and the blockade of Axis ports.

Major elements in the nation's trade picture at present are:

1. Almost complete substitution of products made in the United States for German goods;
2. An opening of new markets in practically every part of the world, especially Canada, which jumped its purchases to $5,000,000 from $1,000,000;
3. An increase in the prices of many exports, notably the meat purchased heavily by Great Britain;
4. A rise in British purchases from Brazil to a value of $43,000,000 from $27,000,000 in 1939.

Sight Wreckage Off Scotland

BERLIN, March 5 (AP).—Long-range German reconnaissance flyers reported today the sighting of the wreckage of the 6,500-ton Dutch steamship Simaloer adrift some hundreds of miles west of Scotland. They identified the ship as one in British service attacked recently by German bombers. The crew apparently had abandoned ship, the flyers said.

High Spanish Officials See Nazi Victory Film

Cabinet Ministers, Army And Navy Leaders Watch Movie Of Western Blitzkrieg

Madrid, March 5 (AP)—Spanish Cabinet Ministers, army leaders and chiefs of the dominant Falangist party attended a private showing tonight of the German film "Victory in the West" as guests of the German Ambassador, Baron Eberhard von Stohrer.

The film, showing how Germany overran France and the Low Countries, was shown to the leaders of southeastern European countries before they gave in to the Axis and, more recently, the Turks saw it.

Carol And Magda Lupescu Find Safe Haven In Portugal

Rumania's Ex-King And Companion In Exile, Eluding Spanish Police, Dash Across Border

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, March 5—Former King Carol left Seville without paying his hotel bill, Madrid newspapers reported tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, March 5—Former King Carol and his companion in exile from Rumania, Mme. Magda Lupescu, arrived safely in Portugal this afternoon after a dash from their hotel in Seville, Spain.

They were met at the Portuguese border by Carol's personal chamberlain, Ernest Uvdareanu, who had escaped Spain last December.

It was said the former King's situation in Portugal was perfectly legal since the long-announced intention of Portuguese authorities to permit him to reside in Portugal until the end of the war was believed unchanged.

Where the couple established their residence in Portugal was not disclosed.

Carol Eludes Spanish Police

Seville, Spain, March 5 (AP)—The royal foot of Carol, exile ex-King of Rumania, stepped on the gas of his big American car during a "quiet spin in the country" Monday, and, it was revealed tonight, propelled himself and Magda Lupescu all the way out of suspicious Spain.

Thus Carol and the woman he long ago chose for his constant companion escaped to Portugal from the virtual imprisonment Spain has imposed upon them since, last autumn, they fled from the Iron Guard terror in their homeland.

Dash Follows "Hunger Strike"

Hotel employes disclosed both Carol and Mme. Lupescu went on a short-lived hunger strike shortly before fleeing the country, threatening to starve themselves until the Government allowed them to continue to Portugal. They gave up the strike of their own accord, however.

A mysterious "foreign diplomat" who slipped into the well-watched rooms of Carol's Seville hotel a few days ago was believed to have provided him with the papers necessary to cross the frontier.

Carol and his red-haired friend apparently had made the most careful plans for several weeks for their escape.

4 Dogs, 3 Autos Left Behind

They left behind nothing of value but their four dogs—two Pekinese and two fox terriers—and three automobiles, including the one in which they escaped. This was found later abandoned in a wood near the frontier.

A "friend from Portugal" called upon Mme. Lupescu a few days ago and took away her furs.

Even Carol's memoirs, upon which he had been working during his long enforced stay in Seville, were missing when police ransacked their rooms.

Luggage Sent In Advance

Their heavier luggage had been sent ahead to Portugal several weeks ago.

For some time Carol and Mme. Lupescu had been in the habit of taking long drives in the country without a chauffeur. On such times they were accompanied by a small police patrol.

On Monday night, Carol sent Magda's maid on an errand and his valet to the postoffice with a letter addressed to the Rumanian consul in Lisbon.

Mme. Lupescu made an appointment with a doctor for late Monday evening and instructed the hotel porter to have him wait until she returned.

The doctor, presumably, still is waiting.

Bystanders said the pair appeared in high, youthful spirits as they got into

King Carol and Mme. Lupescu Flee Spain; Escape From Police and Enter Portugal

Seville, March 5 (A. P.).—Former King Carol of Rumania and Magda Lupescu escaped from a police escort late Monday in Carol's automobile and are believed to have made their way from Spain into Portugal.

[In Lisbon friends of the former King affirmed that he had arrived in Portugal.]

The escape, it was learned, took place during the couple's daily drive from their hotel, where they have been under detention and surveillance since last autumn.

Some distance from Seville their big American automobile picked up speed and left a police car far behind. Their machine headed for the Portuguese frontier.

Later it was found abandoned in a wood. The couple was alone in the car; the King was driving.

Carol and Mme. Lupescu had no baggage with them, but they had sent their heavy luggage to Lisbon some time ago.

Hotel employees said a foreign diplomat recently visited Carol. Spaniards expressed belief that he supplied the couple with the necessary papers to enter Portugal.

Shortly before leaving the hotel on the dash to the frontier, Carol sent the maid on an errand and his valet to the post office with a letter addressed to the Rumanian consul in Lisbon. Bystanders said Carol and Mme. Lupescu appeared in high spirits. They had started taking drives without a chauffeur some time ago.

Members of the escorting patrol said they soon were forced to abandon the chase because the former monarch's car was so much faster.

Dashes for Border.

Carol drove twenty miles north of Seville to a crossroads. Then, instead of continuing north, he suddenly turned west on the highway to Portugal.

It is about eighty-seven miles from the crossroads to the Portuguese frontier, and in that distance Carol's roaring motor took him out of reach of the Spanish guards before they could telephone ahead for the police to stop him.

The couple left nothing of value behind but their dogs and their three cars, including the one abandoned at the border. Even Carol's memoirs, which he had been writing, were not found when the police sealed their rooms at the Seville hotel.

Mme. Lupescu had a "visitor from Portugal" a few days ago who went away with her furs. Among the dogs were two Pekingese and two fox terriers. One of them, the aged Asutka, belonged to the late Queen Mother Marie.

Police Soon Outdistanced

Twenty miles north of Seville at the Extremadura crossroads, Carol suddenly turned west toward the frontier, eighty-seven miles away, and stepped on the gas.

The police said they soon were outdistanced.

Carol abdicated in favor of his son, Mihai, September 6, in the midst of Iron Guard riots and assassination attempts which followed loss of Rumanian territory to Russia and Hungary.

He fled to Spain, arriving September 13, but was stopped from going on to Portugal and possibly the United States.

Virtually Under Arrest

In October he and Mme. Lupescu were placed under virtual arrest when the Government in Bucharest sought Mme. Lupescu's extradition on charges of embezzling state funds. Carol's personal chamberlain, Ernest Urdareanu, was placed under formal arrest soon after.

In October, he was allowed to journey to Madrid, where he personally appealed to Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner for permission to continue his journey. One appeal was addressed to the United States Government to intercede in his behalf.

King Sets March 23 Day Of Prayer

London, March 5 (AP)—King George tonight ordered March 23 observed as a day of national prayer.

BRITAIN TO CURB NAVICERT GRANTS

Projected Move Held Prelude To Use Of Navy Ships Now In Convoys

Mediterranean Sea Traffic Expected To Suffer Further Curtailment

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, March 5—Maritime circles heard today that Great Britain would curtail the issuance of navicerts for Mediterranean shipping during the coming months.

This was taken to indicate that the British navy would be needed for other uses than convoying merchant shipping. It was believed the British may reduce their own shipping sharply, even at the cost of shorter civilian rations, in order to lessen the number of targets for Germany's threatened all-out submarine warfare.

Several Portuguese ships have been refused navicerts during the last few days, under circumstances which normally would not have been questioned. Among rejections was a certificate for the motorship Santa Irene, scheduled to sail to Marseille with packages for British prisoners.

Portugal Feels Blockade

Meanwhile the word "blockade" sounds no sweeter to Portuguese ears as days pass with little cargo arriving.

There have been virtually no mails from the African colonies in the last three months, and many families dependent on remittances from Portuguese possessions are in desperate financial straits.

Masters of most ships refuse to accept mail rather than risk being hailed into Gibraltar for a British inspection which often requires days.

A group of Americans working in the gold mines of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, complained that they had not received any mail since January 18. Similarly the legation here has been unable to communicate with consular authorities in the Azores.

PANAMA PERMITS U. S. TO USE LAND FOR PLANE BASES

Arias Declares Solidarity With America in the Defense of Canal.

PANAMA, March 5 (A. P.).—President Arnulfo Arias proclaimed today in a manifesto the solidarity of his nation with the United States in all matters pertaining to defense of the Panama Canal and announced an agreement for the use of Panama territory for air bases.

The agreement with the United States, he said, will permit the latter to use air base, searchlight and detector sites throughout Panama territory beyond the boundaries of the ten-mile Canal Zone strip.

The manifesto said the "international conflagration" had brought about a threat to the security of the canal. It stipulated that the bases granted to the United States would be occupied only for the duration of the European war and that Panama would be adequately compensated.

Panama will exercise jurisdiction over all civilians within the base sites.

Mexican Pact Begun.

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—Negotiation of a mutual assistance agreement between the United States and Mexico gave the continent today in effect a common defense front from the arctic circle almost to the Isthmus of Panama.

The negotiations with Mexico were the first to be initiated under an agreement reached by the American nations at Havana on July 31, 1940, and was expected to be followed by similar collaboration with other nations.

It was reported that one proposal was that Mexico construct naval bases in Magdalena Bay and at Acapulco and one or two on the Gulf of Mexico.

Panama Grants Air Bases to U.S. To Guard Canal

Sites Provided Under Treaty of 1939 To Be Occupied Only for War's Duration

By The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY, March 5.—An agreement for the United States to build air bases and air defense stations on Panama territory to strengthen the bulwarks of the Panama Canal was announced today by President Arnulfo Arias.

Arias said his government had acceded to the "requirements" of the United States in view of the latter's statement that an "international conflagration" existed which threatened the security of the waterway.

His manifesto stipulated that the bases would be occupied by the United States only for the duration of the European war, and that Panama would be compensated.

In Accord With 1939 Treaty

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Under a 1936 treaty, ratified in 1939, the United States and Panama agreed that, in "case of an international conflagration or the existence of any threat of aggression which would endanger the security of the Republic of Panama or the neutrality or security of the Panama Canal," the two governments would take "such measures of prevention and defense as they may consider necessary for the protection of their common interests."

Cripps Back From Turkey

MOSCOW, March 5 (AP).—Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador at Moscow, landed at the Moscow airport late today on his return from Turkey.

U. S. FOOD SENT TO MADRID

Six American Red Cross Trucks Leave Seville

Seville, Spain, March 5 (AP)—Six American Red Cross trucks, carrying food supplies brought to Spain on the Red Cross ship Cold Harbor, left today for Madrid, where the supplies will be turned over to Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, wife of the United States Ambassador, for distribution to the needy.

Moscow Will Not Return American Woman's Child

Balks Suit Accusing Husband, a Russian, of Kidnaping

MOSCOW, March 5 (AP).—The Moscow City Court rejected today a suit by an American woman for return of her daughter, who she charged was kidnaped by the girl's father, a Russian.

The father, identified only as a "citizen," testified that he went to the United States in 1910, worked in Milwaukee as an electrician, and returned to Soviet Russia in 1934. He said his wife refused to accompany him.

He produced a newspaper clipping in an effort to show that the daughter whom he brought to Moscow was once abandoned by her mother while he was away from Milwaukee.

The father said that he remarried in Moscow, and that the child, now ten years old, was being cared for by his second wife.

The prosecutor recommended to the court that it would be "more expedient not to return the child to America."

NORSE PRISONS FULL

Hundreds Rounded Up for Clashes With Nazis.

Stockholm, March 5 (A. P.).—Several hundred Norwegians, including many journalists, have been arrested in the Oslo region as a result of conflicts between Norwegian and German soldiers, advices from the Norwegian capital said today. All prisons were reported to be crowded.

Enlistments in the Nordland regiment being recruited among Norwegians for German service have fallen short of expectations. The age limit for enlistment has now been raised from 25 to 40 and, whereas only single men formerly were accepted, married men now are taken.

The police are reported to have conducted writing examinations in many Oslo schools as a result of threatening letters sent anonymously to certain pupils and their parents.

4 Earthquakes In Norway

Stockholm, Thursday, March 6 (AP)—Four earthquakes yesterday in the vicinity of Bergen, German-occupied Norway, were reported in dispatches received here today. The reports mentioned no damage.

DEMOCRATS BALK AT TROOP LIMIT

Senate Leaders Take Stand When Hull Says Japan Would Move South.

PLAN OFFERED FOR AID BILL

It Would Forbid the President to Send American Troops Out of Hemisphere.

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—Senate leaders decided today to oppose any British-aid bill amendments designed to confine the activities of American troops to the Western Hemisphere. They made the decision after Secretary Hull was reported to have said that such proposals would encourage the Japanese to be more aggressive.

Previously there had been reports that the leadership might accept some compromise amendment regarding the movement of American armed forces.

Mr. Hull was quoted as saying that any such proposal would give the green light to Japan in developing an aggressive foreign policy.

Ellender Wants Limitation

On the floor, Senator Ellender,

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Democrat, of Louisiana, argued for approval of his amendment to state that the British-aid measure would grant the President no additional powers to send armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere.

Most supporters of the bill opposed the amendment, and Senator Austin, Republican, of Vermont, said it would be bad policy in this nation's dealings with Japan to say we would not send troops or ships abroad.

Taking issue with Mr. Austin, Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, said opponents of the amendment were trying to deceive Japan into thinking we may send troops to the Orient.

"We may also deceive England into thinking that perhaps after all we are going to send men," Mr. Taft added.

Earlier, the Senate had adopted unanimously half a dozen amendments. One of these was designed to tighten congressional control of the purse strings by requiring the President to obtain legislative authorization before committing the Government to future expenditures under the program.

The amendment, approved without dissent, was recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee and its proponents said it was offered to quiet arguments that the legislation would give the President a blank check on the Treasury.

Funds Must Be Voted.

The provision states that the President could make contracts under the measure only to the extent that money is appropriated or contracts are specifically authorized from time to time.

This limitation does not apply, however, to $1,300,000,000 of military equipment which the Government already owns or which Congress already has appropriated for. This equipment could be transferred without further congressional authorization.

Also approved was an amendment terminating the bill on July 1, 1943, or on any earlier date approved by a majority of both houses of Congress.

At the suggestion of Senator George of Georgia, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate wrote into the bill an amendment under which the secretaries of War and Navy and other department heads would fix the value of existing defense equipment to be transferred to other nations.

Congress Can End Power.

Under the time limitation amendment the aid program would expire in two years, unless Congress terminated it sooner. The President would have until July 1, 1946, however, to carry out any contracts made prior to July 1, 1943.

After approving the time limitation, the Senate unanimously accepted another committee amendment requiring that any funds received from nations which obtained military equipment be covered into the Treasury's general fund by June 30, 1946.

The Senate went to work an hour earlier than usual, to get started on the relatively small changes recommended by its Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator White of Maine, the only Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who is supporting the bill, told his colleagues he believed that if the United States faced Hitler with boldness and with firmness the Nazis would not attack this country.

The gray-haired New Englander took the floor to argue for speedy passage of the measure after opponents had concluded their formal speechmaking with an address by Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, who said the bill could get the United States into war overnight and would make President Roosevelt the warlord of Europe.

Sees Risk Lessened.

Mr. White, while noting that there were risks in the program of aiding Britain, said he believed that the bill gave greater assurance of peace than is to be found in vacillation and timidity.

Any President, he continued, might commit errors of judgment or indiscretions that would involve this country in situations making war almost inevitable. But, he added, he saw nothing in the legislation to add to that danger.

If Hitler had wanted to attack the United States, Mr. White added, he had plenty of excuses in the transfer of destroyers to Great Britain, the sale of merchant ships and the furnishings of planes and other war equipment.

Senator Tobey, preceding Mr. White, declared that he believed more effective aid could be extended by granting Great Britain $2,000,000,000 in credits in return for naval base sites on British possessions in the Caribbean.

Not War Policy--Roosevelt

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 5—President Roosevelt assured the National League of Women Voters today that his policy in administering the lease-lend bill "would not be a war policy but the contrary."

His assurance was conveyed in a letter to Miss Marguerite M. Wells, league president, in reply to her announcement that the organization was supporting the measure. The President wrote:

"In acknowledging my appreciation of the league's position, I am glad to reiterate the assurance that the policy under which the measure would be operated would not be a war policy but the contrary.

"I desire particularly to assure you, and through you the members of the national board, of my heartfelt appreciation of your and their good wishes for the passage of the bill with the least possible delay."

Statistics Show U. S. At Peak Of Man Power

Declining Birth Rate To Show Effect Within Next Ten Years, Experts Say

New York, March 5 (AP)—In terms of fighting manpower the United States will be better equipped for a war during the next decade than it is ever likely to be again in its history, statisticians pointed out today.

The country now has the largest number of "first-class" fighting men, the ages 21 to 35 inclusive, in its history. The number is 16,400,000.

For ten years, but only ten more, this reservoir is expected to rise to 17,800,000.

After that the number will begin to decline. This decline seems inevitable, since its start and its course for a long time already have been written into the pages of fate by America's declining birth rate of recent years.

CRISIS IN PHILIPPINES

National Assembly Speaker Threatens to Quit

Manila, March 5 (A. P.).—Manuel Quezon's administration is facing a crisis. Reliable sources reported today that Jose Yulo, Speaker of the National Assembly and president of Quezon's Nacionalista party, is threatening to retire to private life unless Rafael Alunan is removed as Secretary of the Interior.

The controversy developed, these sources said, after the convention of provincial governors and mayors last month drafted Quezon and Sergio Osmena as candidates for re-election next November as President and Vice-President of the commonwealth.

Yulo was reported to have blamed Alunan for a deliberate attempt to ignore him as a presidential candidate.

Quezon has announced he is not a candidate for re-election, but if nominated and elected he will consider it his bounden duty to serve.

DIES SAYS NAZIS PLAN SOUTH AMERICAN RAID

Warns of 'Invasion From Within' by Germans Now There

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Chairman Dies declared today the House Committee on Un-American Activities had information indicating that Hitler plans to "invade South America from within" and already has German business men and others there organized into military units.

The Texan told newsmen he had received word from "some of the most reliable sources in America" that there are more than 1,000,000 Germans in South America "upon whom the Third Reich can absolutely depend."

"If Hitler cannot secure sufficient raw materials in Europe," Mr. Dies said, "the purpose of the Third Reich is to penetrate South America from within."

Asserting that Hitler had a complete system of espionage developed below the Rio Grande, Mr. Dies declared that it was his belief that "if it becomes necessary to divert the United States" from its present aid-to-Britain and defense programs, the Germans would undertake a campaign in South America without waiting to determine definitely their chances for victory in Europe.

"When the time comes for that move," he forecast, "there will be an overthrow of some of the governments in South America."

He did not specify to which countries he referred. Until six or eight months ago, he added, the Germans were similarly organized in Mexico but said he thought there had been a change in the interim. He asserted, however, that there still was a constant flow of German agents and communications between this country, Mexico and the Latin-American nations

BRAZIL AIR ATTACK BASE SUGGESTED

Arnold And Eaker Include Possibility In Study Of Hemisphere Defense

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 5—A study of possible air attacks on the United States and the Western Hemisphere, including a hypothetical occupation of Brazil by German bombers, is made by Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, and Col. Ira C. Eaker in a book to be published tomorrow.

The book, "Winged Warfare," is the first exhaustive examination of American airpower in its relation to national defense by authorities on military strategy to appear since the European war began.

It asserts, "our aircraft industry possesses possibilities superior to any other in the world."

Deputy Chief Of Staff

General Arnold, in addition to being Chief of the Air Corps, is acting deputy chief of staff in the army. Colonel Eaker, commanding the Twentieth Fighter Group of the General Headquarters Air Force at Hamilton Field, near San Francisco, was pilot of the famous endurance flight plane "Question Mark" in 1929.

Both hold the Distinguished Flying Cross.

They write that the line of hostile air approach may be through Newfoundland and the North Atlantic, headed toward America's industrial area, across the Atlantic by way of the Caribbean theater, or by way of the North Pacific, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

Might Test Defense Attitude

As another possibility, the authors quote an unidentified American airman as saying Germany might fly 1,000 bombers to Brazil to determine how serious the United States is about hemisphere defense.

"If Germany flew 1,000 bombers to Brazil," the authors quote the airman as saying, "and landed them on airdromes prepared by the millions of Germans now resident there, supplying through the air the necessary bombs and fuel, it would be necessary for the nation which would enforce Western Hemisphere defense to drive those bombers out.

"But no land or water-borne army can approach Brazil under the sphere of influence of those 1,000 bombers until the bombers have first been destroyed or driven out. That means, then, that the nation which would dislodge those German bombers must have an air force with sufficient range to destroy those bombers on their Brazilian bases."

Must Train Millions

Some of the conclusions at which the authors arrive:

Millions of workmen must be trained in the next decade, if the aircraft industry is to supply the planes America will need.

A nation with an air force of 10,000 fighting planes, if attacked by a larger air force, might well require a replacement of at least 30,000 planes a year.

The industry is well on the way toward a production capacity of 2,600 planes a month not later than this fall and 3,600 by the fall of 1942.

It will be at least two years, however, before engines will be available for all the planes rolling out of factory doors.

Considering educational and physical demands, it is possible for a nation as large as the United States to have a total of not more than 500,000 first-class military pilots.

May Abandon Dive Bombing

Due to losses, Germany may be compelled to abandon dive bombing, the authors also asserted, adding that the ravages of the "Stuka" were checked in the late days of the battle of France.

The failure of Europe's combatant nations to supply themselves with a proper proportion of long-range bombers, capable of reaching any target in possible hostile countries, was a basic error in national air strategy, the book asserts.

"It may be that the next national determination will be that the nation which first produces 1,000 bombers with a flying range of 10,000 miles will at an invading air force."

"In the next one to three years, American military planes will achieve

450 miles an hour and even more, the authors say, while bombers of 40,000 pounds will grow into giants of 200,000 pounds capable of raids against objectives 5,000 miles away.
be able to conquer or save the world."

The only sure way to destroy an air force is declared to be with fighter aviation—"The best policy is to hurl everything, including the water bucket,

Two British Freighters Added To Sea-War Toll

Loss Of S. S. Politician And Maplecourt Reported In New York Maritime Circles

New York, March 5 (AP)—Loss of two British freighters, the 7,939-ton Politician and the Maplecourt, 3,388 tons, was reported in maritime circles tonight.

The Maplecourt, built forty-seven years ago at Cleveland, Ohio, left Boston January 4 for Halifax and England. She was said to have been sunk by "enemy action" in February.

The Politician, which operated between England, West Indies and United States Gulf ports before the war, was reported to be "a total marine loss," probably off the English coast.

Italian Battleship Scuttled, Traveler Reveals On Return

New York, March 5 (AP)—The 23,622-ton Italian battleship Conte de Cavour was scuttled by her crew after British planes bombed her during last November's much-disputed raid on the naval base at Taranto, a returned traveler said today.

Albert Ruccia, Newark, N. J., who studied medicine in Italy for six years before returning on the S. S. Siboney last week, said a friend of his living at Taranto told him the ship burst into flames and was scuttled to prevent her munitions from exploding. He said the ship was resting in shallow water with her decks awash.

Britain said the raid put half of Italy's six capital ships out of action. Mussolini admitted three had been hit but said only one was seriously damaged.

STEFANIE PLEA DENIED BY U. S.

San Francisco, March 5 (AP).—Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe, reputed Nazi sympathizer and close friend of German Consul Fritz Wiedemann, was notified today the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, D. C., had rejected her appeal from a deportation order.

Coincidentally, immigration authorities called in the Princess' 26-year-old son Franz and demanded to know why he had not left the United States in January His visitors' permit expired Jan. 12.

Franz told officials he wanted to remain to continue his studies. He was registered at Stanford University but is not attending classes there now. Immigration officials sent a report to Washington, indicating they expected an immediate decision.

The problem for authorities is to find a country that will accept the Princess.

Her attorney, Joseph J. Bullock, said today queries had been sent to 50 nations but none would admit the Hungarian woman.

"It is up to the Government to provide her with safe transportation to another country," Bullock contended.

Princess Stephanie's Son Also Faces U. S. Action

San Francisco, March 5 (AP)—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe was advised at her Palo Alto residence today that the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington had rejected her appeal from a deportation order.

Coincidentally, immigration authorities called in the Princess' 26-year-old son, Franz, and demanded to know why he had not left the United States

in January. His visitors' permit expired January 12.

Son Registered At Stanford

Franz told officials he wanted to remain to continue his studies. He was registered at Stanford University, but is not attending classes there now. He did not explain why he had not applied for an extension.

Immigration officials sent report to Washington, indicating they expected an immediate decision.

The problem confronting authorities is to find a country that will accept the princess, who like her son is accused of overstaying her visiting privileges.

Rejected By 50 Countries

Her attorney, Joseph J. Bullock, said queries in this connection had been sent to fifty nations, but none had granted the Hungarian woman permission to enter.

"It's up to the Government to provide her with safe transportation to another country, Bullock contended.

Germans Deny Taking French Art Treasures

Statement Discounting Report Issued By Nazi Diplomats In Washington

Washington, March 5 (AP)—The German Embassy issued a denial tonight of reports that the German army of occupation had removed French art treasures from French museums to Germany.

The statement related that "on February 27 the director of the Louvre in Paris issued a statement to the press in which he declared that German authorities have not removed any art treasures or manuscripts or books from France to Germany."

"In view of this statement and in view of authoritative information, stories that for instance Chancellor Hitler had the famous Winged Victory of Samothrace brought to his residence in Berchtesgaden, are without any foundation. This staue now stands in Loc-Eieu, in unoccupied France, whereto it had been removed by French authorities long before the occupation of Paris."

Jackie Coogan in Army

Former Film Star, 26, Inducted Ahead of Time at Own Request

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 5 (AP).—Passing his physical examination with ease, Jackie Coogan, twenty-six-year-old former film star, got into the Army today. Induction procedure was set ahead several weeks at his own request. He left almost immediately for Camp Ord, near Monterey, Calif. He hopes to be transferred to the Army Air Corps.

Mr. Coogan, former husband of Betty Grable, actress, attended a farewell dinner last night given by his stepfather, Arthur Bernstein, whom he once sued with his mother for an accounting of $4,000,000 Mr. Coogan claimed he earned as a star. The settlement gave him $150,000. Mr. Coogan's last motion picture appearance was in "Sky Patrol."

WIEDEMANN HEADS SPY RING, IS CHARGE

Former Wife Of U. S. Army Officer Makes Allegations In Suit For $8,000

Mrs. Alice Crockett Says German Consul General Told Her Of Activities

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, March 5—The former wife of a United States Army officer charged today that Consul General Fritz Wiedemann headed a German espionage ring throughout the Americas and ordered his agents to obtain secret information "beneficial to Germany—in its conquest of the Western Hemisphere."

The allegations were in a complaint filed in Federal Court for Mrs. Alice Crockett, who asked $8,000 she said Wiedemann owed her for a trip to Germany in his behalf in 1939.

Wiedemann, consul general here since early in 1939, was unavailable for comment. However, he denied all charges in a similar suit filed by Mrs. Crockett in Superior Court. His attorney termed both actions as a "shakedown."

Money For "Espionage"

Today's complaint set forth that Wiedemann received more than $5,000,000 from the German Government for "espionage activity;" that he employed many persons for such purposes, and that it was the duty of the Princess Hohenlohe, whom the United States is seeking to deport, to pay these employes.

The remainder of the complaint was made up of statements which Mrs. Crockett said Wiedemann made to her. These included assertions that he told her:

That he obtained information "to determine by what method the Panama Canal could be made useless;" that he employed officials of the United States Government; that he hired workmen in vital industries to "foment class hatred;" that he encouraged strikes to undermine United States defensive strength, and that he directed the German American Bund.

Tells Of Ammunition

Wiedemann also was represented as having said he was "active in secretly storing large quantities of ammunition," particularly in the East and in New Jersey, "to be used by the . . . Bund . . . in fighting against the United States Government."

The complaint said Wiedemann told Mrs. Crockett he had placed Dr. Friedhelm Draeger in charge of the East Coast German propaganda division, Dr. Mathias Schmitz in charge of the New York division, and Herman Schwinn in charge of the West Coast division.

Reports Visit To Mexico

Wiedemann also was alleged to have visited Mexico in April, 1939, with Mrs. Crockett, and to have there "met and conferred with other members of the German espionage service" and to have delivered "secret documents."

Mrs. Crockett's complaint said Wiedemann owed her $3,000 for six months' service and $5,000 in expenses for visiting Hitler and other high officials in Germany and ascertaining that they believed Wiedemann was "properly fulfilling" his duties as consul general and in the "espionage service."

German Consul Denies Charges Made In West

New York, March 5 (AP)—Dr. Friedhelm Draeger, German consul here, today described as "absolute nonsense" allegations made in a San Francisco Federal court action that he had been placed in charge of East Coast German propaganda by Consul General Fritz Wiedemann.

"That's absolute nonsense," said Draeger, "as a matter of fact, I was not placed here by Wiedemann—I was placed here by Adolf Hitler as consul, and I'm proud of it. This is all absolutely ridiculous."

Draeger has been consul here since 1937 and recently was promoted to a consul, first class.

In the War Zone

Focal Point of Balkan Complications Is Dardanelles, Key to Many Problems

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The vast interests and aspirations of Russia and Germany in the Balkans are converging—at the moment rather rapidly—toward a clash, and the focal point is the Dardanelles, connecting link between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

This waterway is the gateway to riches and power. A couple of days ago I suggested that if we wanted to gauge the trend in southeastern Europe we should keep an eye on the Dardanelles. Developments impel me to repeat this advice.

The Bolshevist note to Sofia, saying that the Soviet cannot support the Bulgarian policy of agreeing to the German military occupation, looks more like a warning to Germany than to Bulgaria.

Then yesterday a mysterious German plane swooped down on the Turkish capital of Ankara with a communication from Herr Hitler for the Government.

Word from diplomats in Sofia is that the message was an attempt to persuade Turkey to throw over her alliance with Britain and make a new one with Germany. It is said this suggestion was made on the basis that only the Reich can protect Turkey against the historic designs of Russia.

Designs Are Similar.

The historic designs of Russia are like the historic designs of Germany—to get control of the Dardanelles and let none doubt that Britain is any less concerned over the fate of this strait.

Since Peter the Great, Russia has sought control of the Dardanelles, partly for defensive reasons, to keep any enemy from sailing into the Black Sea and partly for expansion and extension of domination.

Germany's purpose has been to further her grandiose drive to the east plans. Berlin to Bagdad was one of the big German slogans in the world war. Hitler would give his right arm to break through to the oil of Iraq and Iran, and also smash British control of the eastern Mediterranean.

Hitler and Stalin have been maneuvering against each other for domination of the Dardanelles ever since the war started. Stalin made a gain when he went into Rumania and got his troops up against the Danube. Hitler countered by occupying the rest of Rumania, and now he is in Bulgaria, close to the strait.

These two leaders have been working together—up to a point. Their interests clash so violently all along the line that many believe war is inevitable sooner or later.

Neither has found the time opportune. Hitler hasn't wanted Russia on his neck while he was trying to crush England. Stalin hasn't liked to tangle with the vast and efficient military machine which Hitler has stacked up against the Russian border.

One of these days, though, the Berlin-Moscow diplomatic cord will snap. Keek your eye on the Dardanelles for warning of that.

War

Communiques

British

CAIRO, March 5 (AP).—The British general headquarters communique:

Libya, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland: Nothing of importance to report.

Ethiopia: In Gojjam Province our forces occupied the important Italian port of Burye and are now harassing an Italian column which is withdrawing toward Debra Marcos. In this area 1,500 Italian regulars and 200 colonial troops have deserted with their weapons to join the patriots.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

(The first two paragraphs duplicate the R. A. F. communique from Athens.)

On all fronts in Italian East Africa air support by both bomber and fighter aircraft was given to our advancing troops.

From all these operations two of our aircraft have not yet re-

30.24 — 7895

30.24 — 7895

turned.

ATHENS, March 5 (AP).—A Royal Air Force headquarters communique:

Bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force yesterday attacked enemy warships off Chimara. The Hurricane and Gladiator fighters escorting the bombers encountered a large formation of Italian fighter aircraft CR42's and G50's, and in the ensuing combat shot down nine of them, and then damaged others. Another attack was made by our bombers on enemy warships off Valona.

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

This afternoon a formation of R. A. F. bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked the docks at Boulogne. Other squadrons of our fighters made an offensive sweep over the Channel and northern France. Hits were scored on the docks at Boulogne and a large fire started in the inner harbor.

One enemy fighter was destroyed and several others were seen to be seriously damaged, but owing to the great height at which the combats took place their destruction cannot be confirmed. Three of our aircraft, all fighters, are missing.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

No report has been received of bombs being dropped in any part of this country during daylight today.

It has been confirmed that two enemy bombers were destroyed last night, both by anti-aircraft fire.

This morning's communique of the same two ministries:

Enemy activity last night was again not on a large scale. It was confined to the southern part of the country and ceased about midnight. The main target was one district in South Wales, where some fires were caused, but most of these were soon extinguished and all were under control in the course of the night.

Elsewhere, a small number of bombs was dropped, mainly on the south coast and near the Thames estuary, but no important attack developed anywhere, and little damage was done. Casualties during the night were small. One enemy bomber was shot down into the Bristol Channel.

A later Air Ministry communique:

It now has been confirmed that another enemy bomber was destroyed by anti-aicraft fire near Cardiff last night, bringing the number of enemy aircraft destroyed by anti-aircraft fire during the night to three.

An Admiralty communique:

A raid was successfully carried out yesterday morning against German interests in the Lofoten Islands off Norway. Further details will be issued as soon as they are learned.

German

BERLIN, March 1 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The movement of German troops into Bulgaria continues according to plan.

In the forenoon of March 4, light British naval forces attempted a coup against an unarmed island in the north Norwegian reefs. A number of fishing vessels there fell victim. Several German and Norwegian fishermen were taken prisoner. Just before German counter-measures were taken, the enemy warships left Norwegian waters at full speed.

In the Mediterranean region, enemy troop concentrations and one airport near Agedabia (Libya) were bombed during the day by Stukas and light combat planes.

Last night, combat units effectively attacked several military objectives in southern England, including the port industrial facilities at Cardiff and London.

The enemy entered Reich's territory neither during the day or night.

Italian

ROME, March 5 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, air formations effectively bombed and scatter-bombed enemy troop concentrations and defensive works.

Units of our navy bombarded enemy objectives along the Albanian coast. A strong enemy air formation which attempted to attack our warships was repelled by violent anti-aircraft fire from the ships and quick intervention of a detachment of fighter planes which was cruising protectively. It attacked the enemy formation, whose planes were twice as numerous, with audacious resoluteness. Six enemy planes were shot down. Two of our planes failed to return.

In North Africa, Stukas and bombers of the German air corps again bombed enemy troop concentrations and an airport near Agedabia.

In East Africa, there were patrol actions in the Cheren sector.

Our planes bombed ships and harbor installations in the Bay of Suda at Crete.

Later verifications show that the submarine commanded by Lieut. Commdr. Adalberto Giovannini sank two more steamers in the Atlantic, in addition to those reported in the bulletin of March 3.

Greek

ATHENS, March 5 (AP).—The Greek military communique:

Patrol fights and artillery activity.

The Home Security Ministry communique:

No raids on Greece today.

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, MARCH 5-(AP)-THIRTY YOUNG MEN SAID TO HAVE BEEN DRILLING WERE ARRESTED TONIGHT IN A POLICE RAID ON A RECREATION HALL IN BELFAST.

MAR 6 1941

KA907PES

BY WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS

LONDON, MAR. 5-(AP)-AS THE SCOPE OF AIR WARFARE WIDENS, THE VOCABULARY OF THE RAF UNDERGOES PROGRESSIVE CHANGES.

"TO STRADDLE A TARGET," FOR INSTANCE, NO LONGER MEANS--AS IN GROUND GUNNERY--MERE RANGE-FINDING SHOTS PLACED EACH SIDE OF THE TARGET.

TO THE BOMBARDIER, THE PHRASE DESCRIBES THE SPLIT-SECOND TRIGGERING OF A STICK OF BOMBS UPON AN OBJECTIVE WITH THE ASSUMPTION THAT WHILE THE FIRST OF THE SPACED MISSILES MAY FALL SHORT OF THE MARK AND THE LAST OVERSHOOT IT, THOSE BETWEEN WILL SCORE DIRECTLY, OR MAKE A "NEAR MISS."

AND "A NEAR MISS" MEANS A BLAST CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE TARGET TO CAUSE EFFECTIVE DAMAGE.

MAR 6 1941

IN THE RAF GLOSSARY, CLOUDS ARE GRADED FROM 0/10 TO 10/10; THAT IS, FROM A CLEAR SKY TO COMPLETE INABILITY TO SEE THE TARGET.

LONDON, FIRST ADD RAF VOCABULARY IXX THE TARGET.

A "RAID" IS A BOMBING ATTACK BY TWO OR MORE AIRCRAFT.

A "SORTIE" IS AN OFFENSIVE BOMBING FLIGHT OR ARMED RECONNAISSANCE BY ANY SINGLE AIRCRAFT.

MAR 6

BOMBS ARE RELEASED IN "STICKS" MORE OFTEN THAN IN "SALVOS" IN

THIS WAR. A "STICK," BY WHICH THE TARGET IS "STRADDLED," WAS FOUND MORE EFFECTIVE THAN "SALVO" BOMBARDMENT, IN WHICH THE EXPLOSIVE LOAD IS DROPPED IN A SINGLE CLUSTER.

THE MECHANISM WHICH AUTOMATICALLY RELEASES THE "STICKS" AT EXACT INTERVALS IS AN ELECTRICAL CONTRIVANCE BUILT AROUND A SERIES OF SELECTOR SWITCHES. FOR SOME REASON, PILOTS AND BOMBARDIERS, WHO HAVE A WEAKNESS FOR SLANG, IMMEDIATELY DUBBED THIS GADGET "MICKEY MOUSE."

OTHER FANCIFUL RAF TERMS INCLUDE "PULPIT" OR "OFFICE," FOR THE COCKPIT; "DRIVING THE TRAIN," FOR LEADING TWO SQUADRONS INTO BATTLE, AND "PEELING OFF," FOR VEERING AWAY FROM ANOTHER AIRCRAFT.

B1005AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5-(AP)-USUALLY WELL INFORMED OFFICIALS SAID TODAY OPEN GERMAN FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN DWINDLING, BUT HIDDEN FUNDS PROBABLY HAD BEEN BUILT UP HERE, IN LATIN AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE.

THESE OFFICIALS NOTED THAT REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT "FREEZE" GERMAN FUNDS IN THIS COUNTRY HAD BEEN CIRCULATING FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, AND HAD CAUSED GERMANY EITHER TO WITHDRAW OR HIDE SOME WEALTH TO ESCAPE SUCH ACTION.

THE ONLY OFFICIAL ESTIMATES AVAILABLE, ALL MANY MONTHS OLD, SHOW GERMANY AND ITS CITIZENS HAD ABOUT $250,000,000 HERE.

THE TREASURY HAS BEEN RECOMMENDING THE FREEZING NOT ONLY OF GERMAN BUT ALL OTHER FOREIGN FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SOME TIME TO PROVIDE BETTER MEANS OF CHECKING ON THE USE OF SOME SUCH FUNDS FOR PROPAGANDA AND OTHER PURPOSES, BUT SO FAR NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT EXCEPT IN THE CASES OF COUNTRIES, SUCH AS BULGARIA, WHICH HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY AXIS OR RUSSIAN TROOPS.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 6)

U.S. APPRAISES POSITION
OF GERMAN AIRLINE
IN ECUADOR

SEDTA IN SPIRITED COMPETITION
WITH AMERICAN-OWNED LINE (800)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

(ADVANCE) QUITO, ECUADOR (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--IN ECUADOR, AS IN ALL OF SOUTH AMERICA, APPRAISALS OF THREATS TO THE SECURITY OF THE PANAMA CANAL ARE BEING MADE BY THE UNITED STATES, AND THE OPERATIONS OF A GERMAN AIRLINE HERE ARE AMONG THEIR CONCERNS.

SEDTA, AFFILIATED WITH THE GERMAN AIR TRANSPORT MONOPOLY, DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA, IS BOTH AN AIRLINE AND A GOODWILL EMISSARY FOR BERLIN.

HOW MUCH OF A THREAT, IF ANY, TO THE UNITED STATES SEDTA'S OPERATIONS CONSTITUTE IN A MILITARY SENSE IS A MATTER WHICH UNITED STATES OFFICERS NORMALLY WOULD COVER IN CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS DISPATCHED TO OFFICIAL WASHINGTON.

MORE OBVIOUS IS THE SPIRITED COMPETITION BETWEEN SEDTA AND

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PAN AMERICAN-GRACE AIRWAYS, KNOWN AS "PANAGRA" AND OWNED JOINTLY BY PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND W.R.GRACE & CO.

UNOFFICIALLY BUT NEVERTHELESS WITH THE APPARENT BLESSING OF WASHINGTON, PANAGRA HAS PITTED ITSELF AGAINST SEDTA IN ECUADOR.

SOME LEGS OF THE ROUTES OF THE TWO COMPANIES PARALLEL EACH OTHER. THROUGH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE ECUADOREAN GOVERNMENT, PANAGRA ADVANCES THE MONEY FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND FOR AIRPORTS. WHEN THE LAND HAS BEEN IMPROVED FOR USE, SEDTA AVAILS ITSELF OF ITS LEGAL RIGHT TO USE SUCH A PUBLIC LANDING FIELD.

ANY MILITARY ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN AIRLINE FLYING ON THIS BIG CONTINENT MUST BE CONSIDERED AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY. AS RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS HAVE WORSENED, THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE GRUBBED AROUND TO FIND POSSIBLE TROUBLE SPOTS.

THEY MUST DECIDE, FOR INSTANCE, IN THE BIG SCHEME OF HEMISPHERE DEFENSE WHETHER THE AIRPORT AT ESMERALDES, IN NORTHERN ECUADOR, A FEW FLYING HOURS FROM THE PANAMA CANAL, CONSTITUTES A DANGER TO THAT VITAL WATERWAY.

ONE BOMB, DROPPED BY A LONE AIRPLANE AT NIGHT, MIGHT TIE UP CANAL TRAFFIC FOR WEEKS.

SEDTA RUNS TWO STURDY, TRI-ENGINE JUNKERS TRANSPORTS TO HALF A DOZEN AIRPORTS IN ECUADOR. IT GIVES GOOD SERVICE. ITS PLANES CAN GET IN AND OUT OF SMALL FIELDS WHICH PANAGRA'S FASTER, NEWER PLANES COULD ATTEMPT ONLY AT THE RISK OF ACCIDENT.

SEDTA PARALLELS PANAGRA INTO GUAYAQUIL, SALINAS, MANTA, ESMERALDES AND QUITO, AND THEN ADDS CUENCA AND LOJA ON ITS OWN ACCOUNT.

THE GERMAN LINE NOT ONLY USES PORTS ESTABLISHED BY PANAGRA, BUT IT UNDER-CUTS PANAGRA'S RATES AS WELL. CURRENTLY IT IS CARRYING BY AIR WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COST ALL LETTERS BEARING TRAIN-MAIL STAMPS.

THE COMPETITION IS ON A NO-HOLDS-BARRED BASIS. WHEN PANAGRA SUFFERED AN ACCIDENT RECENTLY, SEDTA'S ADVERTISING BLOSSOMED FORTH WITH THE STATEMENT THAT ITS AIRPLANES HAD THREE ENGINES. PANAGRA'S PLANES HAVE TWO.

LAST OCTOBER, PART OF THE QUITO PRESS BEGAN AGITATING FOR THE OUSTING OF SEDTA. AS LONG AS THE GERMAN LINE CAN PROVE THAT ITS OPERATIONS ARE IN THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST AND THAT IT SERVES AREAS NOT SERVED BY PANAGRA, THE QUESTION OF ITS OUSTER WOULD BE EMBARRASSING TO THE QUITO GOVERNMENT. SEDTA NOW IS TRYING TO ESTABLISH SERVICE INTO PORTO VIEJO, ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE REGULAR TERMINAL AT MANTA.

CONSIDERED SINGLY, ECUADOR'S AIRPORTS, EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE SEIZED BY VIOLENCE BY A POWER UNFRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES, COULD NOT BE USED AS BASES OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CANAL. GIVEN A STRONG U.S. AIR FORCE IN THE CANAL ZONE, THE ESMERALDES AIRPORT, FOR INSTANCE, WOULD HAVE TO BE BUTTRESSED BY AUXILIARY FIELDS FOR SAFE OPERATION.

ONE AIRPORT CAN BE BOMBED OUT OF EXISTENCE BY A DETERMINED ATTACK.

MILITARY MEN PURPORT TO SEE SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANES LOAD THEIR BAGGAGE THROUGH HATCHES IN THE BOTTOM OF THE FUSELAGE. BOMBS ARE LOADED IN THAT FASHION ON MILITARY PLANES.

UNOFFICIAL SOURCES HERE PUT AT 102 THE NUMBER OF GERMAN-CONTROLLED TRANSPORT PLANES IN SOUTH AMERICA, A FIGURE AT LEAST THREE TIMES AS HIGH AS ANY I HAVE HEARD IN A CIRCUIT OF THIS CONTINENT.

IN ITS DRIVE TOWARD HEMISPHERE DEFENSE, OFFICIAL WASHINGTON THROUGH THE ARMY AND NAVY IS TRYING TO IMPLEMENT ITS DIPLOMACY WITH AGREEMENTS WHEREBY NO PART OF THIS CONTINENT COULD BECOME A SPRINGBOARD FOR ENEMY MILITARY ACTION AGAINST THE CANAL.

THE NARROW BUT LONG COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH AMERICA'S WEST COAST, INCLUDING THAT PORTION OF IT IN ECUADOR, IS AN EVIDENT WORRY TO THE ARMED SERVICES. AS RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS BECAME STRAINED, THE UNITED STATES TRIED DOUBLY HARD TO ENLIST THE ACTIVE COLLABORATION OF THE REPUBLICS OF SOUTH AMERICA IN SOME SORT OF DEFENSE SETUP.

A BORDER DISPUTE OF LONG STANDING BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR HAS NOT MADE THE TASK ANY EASIER. IN THE MIDST OF AN INCIDENT INVOLVING LUFTHANSA, OPERATING IN PERU, AND SEDTA, A STATEMENT BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE LATTER COMPANY DID NOT GO UNNOTICED.

PAUL DEGETAN, SEDTA'S MANAGER, IN A PUBLISHED LETTER ASSURED THE ECUADOREAN GOVERNMENT THAT HIS TWO AIRPLANES WOULD BE AT THE DISPOSAL OF QUITO IN THE EVENT OF INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE.

LUFTHANSA ADOPTED ANOTHER TACK. IT DISAVOWED ANY INTENTION OF CREATING AN INCIDENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

SEDTA PERSONNEL DOES NOT LIKE THAT OF PANAGRA, AND THE COMPLIMENT IS REPAID IN KIND.

UNABLE TO GET A SEAT IN ONE OF HIS OWN PLANES, A PANAGRA EMPLOYE THE OTHER DAY BOUGHT ONE ON SEDTA.

"HOW MANY PASSENGERS DO YOU HAVE?" ASKED THE AMERICAN.

"SEVEN PASSENGERS AND TWO PIGS," REPLIED THE GERMAN PILOT.

"I LOOKED AROUND," SAYS THE AMERICAN IN RELATING THE STORY, "FOR THE OTHER YANKEE."

BUT THERE REALLY WERE TWO PIGS. SEDTA CARRIES EVERYTHING. THAT IS ONE OF THE SECRETS OF ITS SUCCESS IN ECUADOR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 6--SENT MARCH 4.)

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YUGOSLAVIA WEIGHS DEMANDS BY HITLER; EXPECTED TO YIELD

Leaders at Belgrade Meet to Decide On Future Policies But Close Parley With Vague Statement

Nazis Believed to Be Offering 'Special' Collaboration Plan Without Insisting Nation Join Axis

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, March 6—Cheated of neutrality by armed encirclement, Yugoslavia's leaders met in urgent, hours-long conference today to decide their future while the little army of Greece cleared the terrain for battle, if need be, against the German war machine massed on the Bulgarian frontier.

Yugoslavia was faced with the decision of casting her lot with Germany and Italy or waging a hard fight at the side of Britain and Greece.

(A United Press dispatch from Belgrade said it was predicted that, within the next 48 hours, Yugoslavia will announce she is entering into "closer collaboration" with Germany. From London, United Press reported Great Britain appeared to have become convinced Yugoslavia will swing over to the Axis.

"New Formula" Hinted

(The general impression in Belgrade, according to United Press, was that Yugoslavia would not formally join the tri-power alliance as Bulgaria has, at least not for the present, but that a "new formula" for closer collaboration with the Axis had been found.

(Any movement of foreign troops across Yugoslavia would be likely to arouse Serbian nationalist protests, it was pointed out.)

Regent Prince Paul conferred with his military and political chieftains at Dedinje Palace, and word filtered across the frontier that the Greek civilian populace was being hastily withdrawn from Thrace and Eastern Macedonia—path of the threatened German march to the Aegean and Mediterranean.

After the conference with Prince Paul, at which Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic appeared as leader of the Serbs and Vice Premier Vladimir Macek as the Croat chieftain, Macek issued the following statement:

"In connection with alarming reports regarding the political situation, which are being tendentiously spread by various parties, M. Cvetkovic and M. Macek declared today that all events are being attentively followed and sized up by competent

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factors and that all decisions regarding these events—the independence and unity of the state—are being constantly kept in view."

Aside from seeing it as a public acknowledgement that the government feels Yugoslavia is getting into a tight corner, diplomatic observers found no ready interpretation of the statement.

Largely on Yugoslavia's decision, diplomats said, Turkey will base her own decision in regard to the German armies which also face the Turks on their Bulgarian frontier. The Turks likewise are watching Greece and Britain's moves to aid her.

Nation Almost Encircled

Should Yugoslavia choose to resist the Axis demands—a possibility which diplomats said was very slight—Turkey would be better able to resist any German push.

Weighing heavily in the Yugoslav deliberations was the fact that the country is almost entirely surrounded by Axis arms—from Albania through Italy facing Yugoslavia across the Adriatic, thence along the old Austrian frontier and through Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

Only through her narrow frontier with Greece, a distance of about 100 miles, would Yugoslavia have land contact with Greece and Britain.

It was not at all certain that Yugoslavia's final decision would come out of today's meeting here but Regent Paul and his advisers knew pretty well when the meeting was finished that they would be forced to decide within a short time.

British Promise Aid

Yugoslavia was torn between two major forces: Increased German pressure for her participation as a junior partner in the Axis and British strivings to make her an ally or at least a sure neutral.

Belgrade And Ankara's Decisions Will Depend On Each Other

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 6—Preparing for the expected German invasion, Greece was said tonight to have cleared the terrain for battle against the Nazi war machine massed on the Bulgarian frontier.

Word filtered across the border that the Greek civilian population was being hastily withdrawn from Thrace and eastern Macedonia—the most likely path of the threatened German march to the Ægean and the Mediterranean.

Turkey, meanwhile, was reported debating its own policy and waiting for Yugoslavia to act before making up its mind. If Belgrade decides to resist, diplomats said, Turkey will be better able to resist any German push.

Almost Surrounded By Axis

Weighing heavily in the Yugoslav deliberations was the fact that the country is almost entirely surrounded by Axis arms—from Albania through Italy facing Yugoslavia across the Adriatic, thence along the old Austrian frontier and through Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Only through her narrow frontier with Greece, a distance of about one hundred miles, would Yugoslavia have land contact with Greece and Britain.

Civil mobilization measures in Bulgaria went farther toward putting that German-occupied kingdom on a complete war basis. All physicians were drafted into state service.

Bulgaria's drive against Communist sympathizers also continued. Nearly one hundred persons of Russian sympathies were reported to have been arrested with great quantities of Communist propaganda leaflets, which were burned by the police.

Still More Motorized Army Units Pour Southward Through Bulgaria.

TELEPHONE SERVICE HALTED

Greeks Hear Eden Pledge Aid of Britain in Face of Expected Blitzkrieg.

Sofia, March 6 (A. P.).—The General Staff of the German Expeditionary Force, headed by Field Marshal Gen. Sigmund List, called on King Boris III and visited the War Ministry and the Foreign Affairs Ministry today while Nazi forces continued their sweep southeast within Bulgaria.

Waves of bomber planes were continuing to arrive from the north.

Motorized equipment, field kitchens, supply trucks and oil tank cars also now are following thet troops, tanks and artillery which for days have been pouring through the Balkan passes. All telephone lines, both those within the country and those connecting with the outside world, are now in the hands of the military, and many telegrams and cable messages are being held up to avoid the possibility of transmitting military information (here the Sofia connection with Berne, to which this dispatch was being relayed, was cut, presumably by the military censor.)

Drive Into Greece Imminent.

Earlier today steadily increasing German military preparations in Bulgaria gave ground for a belief that a Nazi invasion of Greece may come at any hour. Planes of the German Fourth Air Fleet, totaling 1,700 bombers and fighters, already based in Bulgaria, were reported photographing both Greek and Turkish defenses and to meet the threat of 150,000 Nazi troops now massed along her borders Greece was said to have concentrated six divisions—about 90,000 men—in the mountain passes north of Salonika. Some of these were believed to be veterans of the campaign against the Italians in Albania.

Complicating an already menacing situation were these developments on the diplomatic front:

1. The Rumanian Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, returned to Bucharest today and summoned an emergency meeting of his Cabinet after his hasty conference at Vienna yesterday with Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

2. Rumanian Government spokesmen acknowledged that before conferring with Goering Antonescu had received a note from Moscow, and reports were current in diplomatic circles in Belgrade that the note demanded the immediate cession to Russia by Rumania of Black Sea naval bases.

3. Dispatches from Belgrade indicated that Great Britain was exerting every possible effort to prevent Yugoslavia's following the lead of Bulgaria in signing up with the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance. Some spokesmen still expressed the belief, however, that Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugoslavia, might go to Vienna today to confer with Nazi leaders.

Censor Cuts In

Many telegrams and cable messages are being held up to avoid the possibility of transmitting military information (here the Sofia connection with Bern, to which this dispatch was being relayed, was cut, presumably by the military censor.)

Steadily increasing German military preparations in Bulgaria today fanned belief that a Nazi invasion of Greece may come at any hour. Planes from the German Fourth Air Fleet totaling 1700 bombers and fighters, already based in Bulgaria, were reported photographing both Greek and Turkish defenses.

To meet the threat of 150,000 Nazi troops massed along her borders, Greece was said to have concentrated six divisions — totaling about 90,000 men—in the mountain passes north of Salonika. Some of these were believed to be veterans of fighting against the Italians in Albania.

Terrain Offers Obstacles

Military experts, meanwhile, speculating on possibility of a German attack upon Greece, expressed belief that the rugged Greek terrain might prove a problem for the Nazis. A German drive toward the strategic Greek port of Salonika on the Aegean would be an operation demanding organization of difficult lines of communication.

At the same time these observers said that, despite the possession of bases in Greece, the British Air Force might have difficulty in carrying out any extensive bombing attacks on German troop concentrations in Bulgaria.

The British minister to Sofia, George W. Rendel, who Wednesday demanded the passports of himself and staff, has intimated that Britain would feel free to attempt such attacks without an outright declaration of war against Bulgaria.

[In London Wednesday, the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced that Bulgaria must now be regarded as "territory under enemy occupation" and all shipments to or from that country would be liable to seizure.

Two Countries Designated

[In Ottawa, the Canadian Government announced Wednesday night that both Bulgaria and Hungary had been designated as territories subject to trading-with-the-enemy regulations.]

Thousands of students, wearing swastika arm bands, walked the streets cheering the Nazi military columns; the Bulgarian Army took over all radio stations, the telephone and telegraph.

So far as could be learned from diplomats here, the British had made no landing at Salonika, although this was hourly expected.

A million Rumanian reservists were lining the Prut River frontier with Russia.

Yugoslavia still had taken no place in this lineup of growing frenzy, but took steps preliminary to mobilization. Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, the British ambassador, saw both her premier and foreign minister Wednesday night.

Sir Ronald was expected to make a last effort today to persuade Yugoslavia to refuse to adhere to the German-Japanese-Italian pact as its neighbors, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, had done.

Civilians Are Moved.

Belgrade, March 6 (A. P.).—Reports sifted across the Greek border tonight that the civilian population was being removed hostilly from Thrace and eastern Macedonia as the little Greek Army prepared to meet the German armies massed across the frontier in Bulgaria.

Those are the areas which would be the first battle fields if the Germans drove into Greece.

Meanwhile Regent Prince Paul conferred here with Government and army leaders on Yugoslavia's international position as Germany increased pressure for her signature to the three-Power Axis alliance.

Britain, at the same time, was striving to keep Yugoslavia neutral.

Prince Paul received Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic, two members of the Regency Council, Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek, the Croatian leader, Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic, War Minister Gen. Petar Pesic and Chief of Staff Gen. Dusan Simovic. They met at Dedinje Palace, just outside Belgrade. The Prince traveled nearly all night from his castle at Drdo, near the Austrian frontier, to get to Belgrade for the start of the conference at 9:30 A. M. The session broke up shortly after 2 P. M. (8 A. M. New York time.)

Political quarters attributed great importance to today's conferences in view of opposing British and German pressure on Yugoslavia.

Ronald Ian Campbell, British Minister to Belgrade, conferred last night with the Premier and Foreign Minister, apparently seeking a statement on Yugoslavia's position and promising British aid in case Yugoslavia chose to resist Axis demands. The British envoy had just returned from a secret plane flight to Athens, where he met British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Yugoslavia has been slowly and quietly taking precautionary military measures. Everything was in readiness tonight for general mobilization should Prince Paul and the nation's political leaders give the word to the army chiefs.

Greeks Reaffirm Pledge.

Athens, March 6 (A. P.).—Greek leaders and the press reaffirmed today, in farewell messages to the British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, the determination of Greece to fight on against any and all comers.

With German forces massing on the Bulgarian frontier Major Eden matched the Greek declarations with a promise that Great Britain would stand by her, although "the future may be arduous."

"Indomitable and proud," asserted the newspaper Asyrmatos, "we shall march to victory. The heroic example we set on October 28, 1940 (when the Italians invaded Greece) will guide us in any decision it may be necessary to take in the future in case our independence or integrity is threatened."

This attitude was reflected in other sections of the press which, with one voice, declared Greece's stand was "heartening to all free people" and "undoubtedly will be followed by other peoples in the Balkan Peninsula."

EDEN TELLS GREECE BRITAIN WILL STAND BY HER TO THE END

Praises Heroic Resistance of Ally After Conferring With Premier Korizis and King

ATHENS, March 6 (AP).—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden left with embattled Greece today the promise that his nation would fight at her side "until final victory is won." The pledge was delievered after Mr. Eden concluded a series of conferences with Greek leaders which a communique said resulted in complete agreement "on all aspects of the situation" in the Balkans.

Just before leaving Athens Wednesday night in company with Gen. John G. Dill, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Mr. Eden issued a statement praising the Greeks for their "heroic resistance to bruital attack" and ending with the words:

"The future may be arduous, but be assured that we shall not rest nor falter until final victory is won."

Mr. Eden and Gen. Dill conferred at length Wednesday with King George II and Premier Alexander Korizis.

Great Tradition Upheld

A formal announcement by the Greek Government said they "examined very attentively the situation in the Balkans, where they continued all efforts with a view to preventing the spread of war."

The "spread of war" was interpreted by observers as having but one meaning—German invasion of Greece through Bulgaria. In his parting statement, Mr. Eden said:

"Like all Englishmen we have watched for many months with admiration the heroic resistance of the Greek people to a brutal attack. It was said in Athens 2300 years ago that the secret of hap-

piness is freedom and the secret of freedom is courage. You are giving new life to this great tradition."

The Greek Government, through its high command, Wednesday firmly rejected German pressure for a separate Greek-Italian peace, declaring "the army and people have decided to face events, no matter from what direction, and fight on with the same undying will for their liberty and fatherland."

Troops Sent to New Front

A communique indicated troops already had been dispatched to the Bulgarian border north of Salonika to meet the threat of a German invasion.

[According to a British broadcast picked up in New York, the Greeks called up addition cavalry and artillery reservists Wednesday.]

The only important military action reported Wednesday on the Albanian front was the British bombing of Italian warships which shelled Greek positions in Albania. A communique said the British shot down nine Italian planes.

[Italian warplanes were reported by the Italian High Command today to have bombed port works on the Greek island of Mytilene in the Aegean.]

Land operations were said to have been limted to "patrol fights and artillery activity."

Moscow Sees Balkan Menace.

Moscow, March 6 (A. P.).—The Red Star, organ of the Soviet Russian Army, said today that events in the Balkans "may have a great influence over further development of the war."

"Both belligerent camps in their Balkan policies are following, first of all, their own military interests," the paper said. Bulgaria, it declared, crossed the border of neutrality when she joined the Axis. The entry of German troops, it added, "showed clearly the meaning of the act of March 1 (when the pact was signed."

"Since Bulgaria joined the Axis, the struggle between belligerent parties for Yugoslavia and Turkey, which are keeping their neutrality, is becoming sharper," the Red Star said. It cited "diplomatic negotiations between Berlin and Ankara on the initiative of the Germans," the visit of the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, to Turkey and "the increasing political activity" in Yugoslavia.

The Red Fleet, organ of the navy, reported the possible development of a Salonika front.

Nazis Report Progress.

Berlin, March 6 (A. P.).—German troops marching into Bulgaria were today reported to have "reached ordered destinations, despite the difficulties of the terrain."

A Nazi spokesman declared today that nothing was known here about reports that Russia had demanded Black Sea bases from Rumania, but "apparently that is merely English wishing."

German informants also said that "apparently Greece was glad to get rid of Eden." They added that what military or diplomatic action the Reich plans in that area depends on the "results and success of the Eden visit."

Cautious Reply Drafted.

Meanwhile there were indications here that acautiously worded answer to Adolf Hitler's assurances that Germany has no aggressive aims against the Turks may be delivered in Berlin over the week end by the Turkish Ambassador. The answer, it is expected, probably will not commit Turkey to any definite line of policy.

Turkey is quietly strengthening her defense preparations, now that Germany is her neighbor in next door Bulgaria, but most observers agreed tonight that the prospect of Turkey's being immediately thrown into war is remote. Government leaders at Ankara are waiting to see whether Yugoslavia joins the

Turk Radio Says Yugoslavs Can Balk Nazis by Fighting

Pictures Reich as Aiming at Control of Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean—Hints at Effort to Isolate Russia.

Ankara, March 6 (A. P.).—The official Turkish radio, declaring that Germany's campaign in the Balkans was aimed at control of the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea, said tonight: "This plan will be difficult to apply, especially if Yugoslavia starts to fight."

"With German bases established on the Black Sea and bases about to be established on the Ægean Sea and the (existing) Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands," said the commentator, "the Axis could put a certain amount of pressure on this country."

"This glorious plan will be difficult to apply especially if Yugoslavia starts to fight."

Continuing, the commentator said:

"There is no doubt also of the German plan to isolate Soviet Russia by seizing the Near East as well as all the Balkans.

"German bombers have come within range of the Dardanelles, Crete and Salonika. However, Germany has now walked into an alley between Yugoslavia and Turkey, with British-Greek allies facing her in the south."

Axis, whether Germany can force Greece into an armistice, and, if not, how the British would go to Greece's aid against the Germans.

The Hitler note of two days ago to President Ismet Inonu was reported to have intimated that Germany wishes to look after Turkey's "interest and well-being."

Press Appeals to Soviet.

The Cabinet has given the message intense study since its dramatic delivery by a flying mission from Berlin two days ago.

The officially regulated Turkish press today carried articles appealing to Soviet Russia's self-interest for retarding further Nazi advances toward the Dardanelles. The Turkish newspapers have not printed foreign reports that German troops were approaching the Turkish frontier as well as the Greek, but the newspaper Ikdam commented: "Bulgaria is the strategic key to the Balkans. By taking this key Germany has come many miles closer to the Dardanelles, which are as important to Russia as to Turkey. Unless Russia has decided to commit suicide she will not let Germany come near her life-giving arteries."

Referring to the "German menace," the newspaper Vakit declared: "The Turkish High Command is ready for this. The Turkish people and the Turkish Army are aligned like an iron fortress around (President) Inonu, ready to face anything."

Berlin Awaits Reply.

Berlin, March 6 (A. P.).—The German public, along with the rest of the world, is awaiting a Turkish reply to German overtures designed to overcome British diplomatic activity in the Near East. Informed quarters said several conversations had been held in Ankara in connection with the message to the Turks from Adolf Hitler, but they said that the results were not known here.

Asked whether German diplomatic activity in the Balkans had been concluded, an authorized spokesman declared:

"Our diplomatic activity is never ended anywhere."

Repeats Bulgarian Comment.

The British radio reported today that the Moscow radio for the third day had broadcast in Bulgarian its comment on the entry of German troops into Bulgaria. Reports from Ankara said that the Russian announcements have aroused far more interest and more discussion in Turkey than had Hitler's message to the Turkish President, according to a British broadcast heard here by the National Broadcasting Company.

TURKEY FEARS NAZI BLACK SEA CONTROL

Says Reich Hopes To Rule Eastern Mediterranean By Setting Up Bases

Country Watches British Support Of Greece Before Deciding Policy

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, March 6—Turkey, astraddle the Balkan fence, tonight adopted a wait-and-see attitude with the extent of British backing for Greece as a prominent factor in her policy-making.

Now that Germany is her next-door neighbor in occupied Bulgaria, Turkey is strengthening her defense preparations, but most observers agree that the prospects of her being thrown into war immediately are remote.

Government leaders here are waiting to see what Yugoslavia does, whether Germany can force Greece into an armistice with Italy, and, if not, how well the British go to the aid of the Greeks against the Germans.

Says Nazis Plan Bases

Concern as to Yugoslavia's intentions was expressed directly tonight by the official Turkish radio in a broadcast which declared that the Germans intended to establish Black Sea and Ægean bases to control the eastern Mediterranean.

Such bases, in cooperation with those of the Italians in the Dodecanese, could "put a certain amount of pressure" on Turkey, the commentator observed, but, he added, "this glorious plan will be difficult to apply, especially if Yugoslavia starts to fight."

"There is no doubt," he went on, "that the Germans plan also to isolate Soviet Russia by seizing the Near East as well as all the Balkans. . . . German bombers have come within range of the Dardanelles, Crete and Salonika. However, Germany has now walked into an alley between Yugoslavia and Turkey, with the Anglo-Greek allies facing her in the south.

"It appears Germany will not make a new move until she has settled her troops in Bulgaria. Then she will start working on Yugoslavia. There are some groups in Yugoslavia who favor certain concessions to Germany if Berlin will promise to respect their territorial integrity.

"But the army in Yugoslavia wishes to defend the nation."

The commentator, who said nothing concrete about Turkey's attitude, observed: "It seems that Germany is trying to create a doubt in Greek minds about the value of fighting on."

An answer to Adolf Hitler's note Tuesday to President Ismet Inonu, in which he is reported to have offered assurance that Germany has no aggressive aims against Turkey and that she wants only to look after Turkey's "interest and well-being," may be delivered by the Turkish Ambassador to Berlin over the week-end.

To Be Cautiously Worded

The answer is expected to be cautiously worded, probably not committing Turkey to any definite line.

The officially guided press carried articles today appealing to Soviet Russia's self-interest which they said would be served by retarding further Nazi advances toward Russia's Black Sea-Mediterranean communications through the Turkish-guarded Dardanelles.

"Bulgaria is the strategic key to the Balkans," said the newspaper *Ikdam*. "Unless Russia has decided to commit suicide, she will not let Germany come near her life-giving arteries."

Several newspapers warned that Turkey should guard against accepting German assurances.

Future Up To British

One, *Tasviri Efkar*, put the question of the future up to the British.

"What will the British do?" it asked. "The Greeks are weak and cannot face Germany as well as Italy. It all depends on the British, who learned their lesson in Norway and will not again be taken by surprise."

The latest of Turkey's defense precautions included orders by the Istanbul municipality that all air-raid shelters which have been used for storage must be cleared immediately.

TURKEY, PORTUGAL COURTED BY NAZIS

Both Told Of Advantages To Be Gained By Friendship With Reich

Events In Greece, Meanwhile, Are Watched Silently By Germany

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 6—Two friends of the British at opposite ends of Europe—Turkey and Portugal—were courted today by Nazi organs of public opinion while the Reich waited, silently and watchfully, on events in Greece.

While tightening their military hold on the Balkans, the Germans took time to tell both the Turks and the Portuguese how much, in the Nazi view, they would gain through friendship with the Third Reich.

"Our diplomatic activity is never ended anywhere," an authorized spokesman said.

Results Not Known

Official sources said the results of "several conversations" in Ankara, in connection with Adolf Hitler's recent message to President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, were not known here. But it was evident that the German public was awaiting the outcome of this maneuver with interest.

The well-placed commentary service, *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, said Britain could not replace Germany as a trader with the Turks, since 47½ per cent. of Turkish imports in 1938 came from Germany and 11¼ per cent. from Britain.

Italy Exported Most

Even after the start of war, said the commentary, when Turkey favored Britain economically over Germany, it was Italy, the Reich's Axis partner, which became the chief exporter to Turkey.

Portugal, it said, is "the last takeoff place for English air traffic, the last haven for connections with the empire—in short, the last loophole for London."

Yet, it claimed, the British navicert system has shrunk Portuguese trade so that Portugal "gets practically no good out of her big colonial possessions and can import only for her own use and for transshipment to British harbors."

War Economy Discussed

Yesterday's conferences at Vienna between Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian dictator, were described as dealing with war economy. However, various military experts attended, leading to speculation that other matters were discussed, such as protective measures for Rumania which, with Bulgaria, is in danger of British air action because of the presence of German armies.

Reports that the two had talked about a Soviet demand for Rumanian Black Sea bases were described as "English wishing." (In London, the reports were called "German propaganda.")

The outcome of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Athens was eyed with interest, although spokesmen merely remarked it looked as if the Greeks were glad to see him depart.

30.24-7901

30.24- 7901

London, Berlin Doubt Moscow Sent Ultimatum

British See Propaganda in Report of Demand for Rumanian Sea Bases

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—Authoritative British sources said today that their information indicated that reports of a Soviet demand for Rumanian ports on the Black Sea were probably false and German propaganda.

These sources said such propaganda might serve Germany's end "by suggesting that the Balkans have something to fear from Russia, from which Germany would be glad to protect them."

A Russian source at London said he knew nothing about the reported Russian ultimatum and expressed belief the report was untrue.

[Rumanian government circles acknowledged Wednesday that a note from Moscow had been received at Bucharest, and other Balkan circles said it was believed to contain a demand for Black Sea bases.]

Nazis See "English Wishing"

BERLIN, March 6 (AP).—Reports that Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania and Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, at their meeting yesterday at Vienna, talked about a Soviet demand for Rumanian Black Sea bases were described here today as "English wishing."

Bulgaria A Foe, Says India

New Delhi, India, March 6 (AP)—The Government of India issued notification today that Bulgaria is regarded as enemy territory.

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY BRITAIN HAD NOT PLACED HUNGARY IN THE SAME CATEGORY AS NAZI-OCCUPIED BULGARIA AND RUMANIA FOR PURPOSES OF THE "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT," BUT ADDED THAT GEOGRAPHY ALREADY IN EFFECT BARRED BRITISH TRADE WITH HUNGARY.

THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY DESIGNATED BULGARIA AS "TERRITORY UNDER ENEMY OCCUPATION" AND BANNED TRADE WITH HER, AS HAD BEEN DONE PREVIOUSLY IN THE CASE OF RUMANIA.

PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA TOLD THE OTTAWA PARLIAMENT THAT BOTH HUNGARY AND BULGARIA HAD BEEN MADE SUBJECT TO "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY" REGULATIONS. BUT THE LONDON INFORMANTS SAID IT WAS UNLIKELY SUCH AN ORDER WOULD BE ISSUED REGARDING HUNGARY, ALONG WHOSE RAILWAYS HAVE MOVED A LARGE PORTION OF THE GERMAN ARMIES NOW IN THE BALKANS.

SU103PARS

MAR 6 1941

British Say Raid on Islands Off Norway Cost Germans Eleven Ships and 225 Men

Large Consignment of Food and Clothing Reported Given to People of Lofotens —Fish Oil Plant Destroyed.

London, March 6 (A. P.).—British and Allied Norwegian forces sank eleven ships under German command and captured 225 prisoners in a surprise raid Tuesday on the Lofoten Islands, off the coast of Norway, an official announcement said today.

A joint communique of the British Admiralty and the Norwegian Refugee Government said the raid had three objects—destruction of a fish oil plant, sinking of German shipping and the taking of prisoners.

"All of the raid were carried out with considerable success," the communique reported.

"Nine German merchant vessels and one Norwegian ship under German control were sunk and also a German armed trawler. Losses inflicted upon enemy shipping totaled approximately 18,000 tons. The largest unit sunk was a German ship of about 10,000 tons which was fully laden."

Near Narvik Fjord.

The Lofoten islands stretch for about 150 miles along the Norwegian coast and guard the approaches to Narvik fjord.

[First news of the raid was issued by the official German news agency, DNB, which reported that some Germans and Norwegian fishermen had been taken prisoner. The Germans minimized the military importance of the action and said the islands were undefended.

Food Taken to Islands.

Today's announcement said the raiders captured 215 German prisoners and ten "Quislings"—pro-Nazi Norwegians. A number of Norwegians desirous of joining their countrymen in Britain also were reported brought back.

A large consignment of fruit, foodstuffs, soap, cigarettes and clothing was taken by the British to the Norwegian population of the Lofotens, which have been without such items since the German occupation, the communique said.

A plant used for the production of fish oil was destroyed, it was added. This was cited as of particular importance because the British and Norwegians have claimed that fish oil was being used in Germany for making glycerine in the preparation of explosives.

The communique said the raid was carried out with little opposition but that one German officer and six ratings (seamen) were killed. The raiders were reported to have suffered no casualties.

man occupation last year, the admiralty announced in describing the extraordinary expedition.

Other accomplishments of this curious foray, acrried out Tuesday in cooperation with Norwegian marines, were thus summed up in a joint communique of the British admiralty and the Norwegian refugee government here:

Eleven ships under German command sunk; one of them an armed Nazi trawler; total German shipping destroyed 18,000 tons.

Destruction of a plant producing fish oil, important in manufacturing explosives and which "like all other Norwegian productions," would have been used by the Germans.

One German naval officer and six enlisted men killed; no British or Norwegian casualties.

Explaining the seizure of "such Quislings as were aiding and abetting the enemy," the communique said that these men—followers of the Norwegian Nazi leader Maj. Vidkun Quisling—had to be taken away to make sure that ordinary Norwegians would get the "fruits, foodstuffs, soap, cigarettes, clothing" and the like which the British left for them.

A correspondent of Reuters, a British news service, who accompanied the raiders, thus described the scene:

"Great pillars of smoke and flame dwarfing the snow-covered mountains which drop sheer into the sea along this part of the fjords leading to Narvik testify to the destructiveness of the raid.

"The operation took the Germans completely by surprise. For hours the ships were on 'Hitler's back door step' but no attempt was made to interfere with them.

"We arrived in the area shortly before dawn and split up to go to our various objectives . . . so intense was the cold that spray break-

British Describe Daring Foray On Norway's Lofoten Islands

Raid Seen Stiffening Norse Resistance To Nazi Invaders

By the Associated Press

London, March 6.—A British foray against the German-held Lofoten Islands off Narvik, Norway, not only bagged 225 prisoners and destroyed German war equipment but also "rescued" 300 Norwegians desiring to fight beside Britain, it was disclosed tonight as the raiders landed their captives and recruits at a British port.

The prisoners, 215 Germans and 10 Norwegian Nazis whom the admiralty called "Quislings," included two high-ranking naval officers and 23 aviators.

The raiders laid fiery waste to the German establishments on the islands, but took time to deliver to the Norwegian population foods, soap, cigarettes and other comforts largely denied them since the Ger-

ing over the boats froze as it fell on them.

"Within 10 minutes of the landing our troops had taken control of the telegraph station, postoffice and police force. Next they turned their attention to the oil, codliver oil and cod fishing factories known to be working for the Germans and soon six of these had been destroyed.

"Our troops were armed with Tommy guns and other weapons but this group didn't have to use them. Occasionally the rattle of automatic weapons as well as explosions broke the silence, but this was only part of the wrecking activities . . .

"Almost the only sign of opposition throughout the operation came from an armed German trawler which returned the fire of one of our warships but was quickly disposed of . . .

"We had barely left the scene when a solitary large German plane appeared. Fire from the warships drove it off before it could aim a single bomb at us.

TWO NOON ALARMS SOUNDED IN LONDON

Bombs Fall in Coast Towns After Quiet Night.

London, March 6 (A. P.).—German raiders caused two quick alarms to be sounded in London at the noon hour today, but there were no immediate reports that bombs were dropped.

On the other hand a lone-wolf raider flew low over an East Anglican town at midday and dropped a bomb that wrecked a house. A man, his wife and child were rescued. Other bombs fell without causing noteworthy damage. Another raider, braving rain and mist over the Dover Strait, dropped several bombs in a south coast town during the forenoon but first reports indicated that there were no casualties there.

There was little activity over England during the night, although a few bombs fell on the south coast, the Government said, adding: "No reports of any damage or casualties have been received." Except for a brief uneventful alarm in London the daylight hours yesterday were without aerial developments.

Meanwhile today the Air Ministry reported that a British flying boat or routine patrol encountered two enemy bombers over the Atlantic yesterday and shot down one and severely damaged the other.

BRIEF NIGHT RAID AIMED AT LONDON

Anti-Aircraft Batteries Roar In Capital, But All-Clear Soon Sounds

Lone Bomber Attacks Town On Coast, R. A. F. Drives It Out To Sea

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 6—A brief air-raid alarm, signalizing the five hundred and first appearance of German planes over the capital area, sounded early tonight following a day of considerable activity by single raiders over the east and southeast coast.

Anti-aircraft batteries roared in some sections of the capital shortly after tonight's alert, but the all-clear soon followed.

Lone Raider Bombs Town

A lone raider which bombed and machine-gunned a town on the southwest coast was driven out to sea by British fighter planes and believed shot down.

Two daytime alerts sounded in the capital area where bombs were dropped at one point.

The number of casualties was declared small here and at East Anglian and Kentish towns where daylight bombings also were reported.

Buildings were damaged in the East Anglia attack, but otherwise destruction was reported to be little.

"An enemy bomber was shot down into the English Channel by our fighters this afternoon," the communique said.

Tonight's alarm indicated a resumption of nocturnal raids on a wider scale, after a night in which activity was reported confined to light attacks on the south coast.

GERMANY CLAIMS SMASHING BLOWS STRUCK FROM AIR

Shipyards at Portsmouth, Base at Malta Are Among Targets

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin, March 6.—German warplanes were declared today to have struck smashing new blows at Britain, both at home and in the Mediterranean, while frustrating attempts of the RAF to carry the fight to the Reich.

Successes of the Luftwaffe in the past 24 hours were summed up in the high command communique as follows:

1—Barracks and government shipyards at Portsmouth, English south coast naval base, damaged by direct bomb hits.

2—Halfar airport at Britain's Mediterranean stronghold of Malta raided with "great success," hangars and shelters destroyed, three British planes shot down in air fights and others destroyed on the ground.

3—A British minelayer sunk off the east coast of Scotland by a direct bomb hit.

4—An attempt by the RAF to fly over the occupied area of northern France in daylight yesterday "frustrated" by German pursuit planes and anti-aircraft batteries, with seven of 16 attacking planes shot down.

The fighting over occupied France, the high command said, brought British plane losses from Feb. 27 to March 5 to 23 planes. German losses for the same period were put at 15.

In addition, the communique listed the sinking of 9000 tons of "enemy" merchant shipping by a German submarine newly returned to base.

German troops marching into Bulgaria were reported to have "reached ordered destinations, despite the difficulties of the terrain."

Informed sources previously had reported the "probable" sinking of a small British war vessel off Peterhead, Scotland. This presumably was the minelayer referred to by the high command.

Axis Data on Sinkings Ridiculed

London Cites Figures to Show Foe's Claims Have Exceeded Ships Available.

London, March 6 (A. P.).—An Admiralty statement declared today that Germany and Italy have claimed to have sunk or seriously damaged thirty-four British battleships or battle cruisers, whereas Great Britain had only fifteen such warships at the outbreak of war.

Amplifying the statement of A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, before the House of Commons yesterday, the Admiralty said that in some cases units of the fleet have been reported sunk several times over. For example, it was stated, Great Britain possessed seven aircraft carriers while her enemies have claimed thirteen were sent to the bottom; Great Britain had fifty-eight submarines at the start of the war and German and Italian communiques have listed seventy-one as having been accounted for.

Only in the case of destroyers—according to German and Italian claims—did Great Britain have any warships left. The Admiralty said that 185 were on hand in 1939 and that 144 have so far been claimed by the Axis Powers.

"This exaggeration," the Admiralty said, was done, apparently, in the hope of eliciting a denial which would convey information on the actual strength and disposition of fleet units; to bolster the morale of their own peoples, who "are uneasily aware of British naval power," and to cause alarm and despondency in enemy-occupied territories and neutral countries, and in the hope of causing anxiety among relatives and friends.

Merchant Ships Up 100 P. C.

In merchant shipping claims made by the Axis, the Admiralty asserted, "the exaggeration is just about 100 per cent." When Germany failed in the last war to achieve her submarine war aims, the Admiralty said she resorted to exaggerated claims. In April, 1917, the exaggeration was 14.7 per cent, it said, and by September, 1918, this had increased to 135.6 per cent.

The Admiralty said that 401 German and Italian ships of 2,028,048 tons and thirty-four ships of 61,000 tons under Axis control are known to have been sunk, captured or scuttled. Of those ships, fifty-four totaling 281,000 tons have been captured and are now in Great Britain's service, the announcement said, while sixty-nine German ships of 350,000 tons and 110 Italian ships of 642,500 tons are still "lying useless in the sanctuary of neutral harbors."

The Admiralty said that all the German and Italian claims considered in its analysis were made in official communiques, and that it had ignored the even more frivolous claims made in Axis broadcasts and press reports.

BRITAIN'S LOSSES IN AFRICA ARE 525

Total Includes Libyan Campaigns but Does Not Include Siege of Cheren

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

London, March 6.—(AP)—The British triumph in North Africa and fighting elsewhere on that Continent between Nov. 30 and Feb. 11 cost the Imperial land forces only 438 killed, 87 missing, and 1249 wounded, War Secretary Capt. H. D. R. Margesson told the House of Commons today.

This period, he said, covered the surrender of Bengasi, which "completed the capture or destruction of the whole Italian army in East Libya, estimated to exceed 150,000 men."

Margesson offered these statistics when he presented the army budget estimates, the exact figures of which were kept secret. Commons agreed to the estimates.

Later Fighting

(Margesson's figures do not cover the fighting in Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia and Eritrea after Feb. 11, when the East African campaign was speeded up. The fighting around Cheren, Eritrea, has been reported to be particularly fierce in the past month since the British laid siege to the railway town.)

Speaking of the speed of the African campaign, Margesson said "these operations are a prelude to greater struggles with our principal enemy."

Since the withdrawal from Dunkerque last June, Margesson continued, the problem of equipment has been eased and "we are now able to form new divisions." In addition, "large reinforcements of equipment have been sent to the Middle East" along with "material aid to our Allies," he declared.

Invasion Danger

Asserting that "the danger of invasion is a very real one," Margesson said the British "are endeavoring to improve our defense from day to day."

He also disclosed that the dispatches of Gen. Lord Gort on the French campaign and the final retreat from Dunkerque will soon be published. Lord Gort commanded the British Expeditionary Force in France.

British Losses Put At 1% of Fascists' In African Drive

London, March 6 (AP).—A British casualty list scarcely more than 1 per cent of the losses suffered by the Italians in the African campaign between November 30 and February 11 was announced to the House of Commons today by Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, the war secretary.

British imperial land forces in that period lost only 438 killed, 87 missing and 1,249 wounded, he said, as against "the capture or destruction of the whole Italian army in East Libya, estimated to exceed 150,000 men."

The war secretary's figures, which did not cover the bitter fighting in the Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia and Eritrea since February 11, were given in connection with his presentation of the army's budget estimates, the amount of which was kept secret.

Large reinforcements have been sent to the Middle East, he added, together with "material aid to our allies."

British Air Official Killed in Accident

London, March 6 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that Air Vice-Marshal Charles Breese, 51 years old, has been killed in a flying accident.

Since 1938 he had commanded the 18th Reconnaissance Group. He won the air force cross in the world war.

Leave BLank

30.24- 7903

30.24- 7903

5,346 German Planes, 13,365 Flyers Lost, British Assert

By J. Norman Lodge
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, March 6—The night-fighting operations of British flyers now are considered so successful in minimizing effects of the *Luftwaffe's* visits to London that permission was given today to identify the night-fighting planes as Hurricanes, Blenheims and Defiants.

At the same time the Associated Press learned from the Air Ministry that German air losses from all causes and in all theaters, except the Mediterranean, since the beginning of the war now total 5,346 planes officially accounted for. No probable losses were included in the reckoning, the Ministry said. It was estimated the German air force had lost 13,365 of its personnel.

Own Losses Set

Total British plane losses were set officially at 854. Although casualty figures were not given it was stated 427 men of the crews assigned to the planes which were destroyed were known to have been saved.

The British breakdown of the *Luftwaffe* losses gave: Lost in attacks o Britain, 3,131; shot down on th Western Front, 957; lost in the Scand navian campaigns, 56; destroyed Germany and German-occupied t ritory, 921; shot down over the sea, accounted for by British and All navies, 247.

"Situation Messed Up"

"In the Mediteranean," an offi source said, "the situation is messed up it is impossible to estim the losses."

A recent issue of the Air Mini Bulletin, however, said that air figures in the Middle East Libya, Africa, Albania and Malta thro February 28 showed that 1,385 planes had been destroyed. Approximately 1,200 were Italian plan Losses inflicted by Greek forces were not included.

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-AIR MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THEIR TALLY OF GERMAN PLANE LOSSES FROM ALL CAUSES AND IN ALL THEATERS OF WAR EXCEPT THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD REACHED 5,346 SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

PROBABLE LOSSES WERE NOT INCLUDED-- ONLY THOSE OFFICIALLY "ACCOUNTED FOR." GERMAN AIR FORCE PERSONNEL LOSS FOR THE SAME PERIOD WAS PLACED AT 13,365.

THE BRITISH PUT THEIR OWN PLANE LOSSES OFFICIALLY AT 854. THEY DID NOT DISCLOSE CASUALTIES, BUT IT WAS STATED THAT 427 MEN FROM DESTROYED PLANES WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SAVED.

THE BREAKDOWN OF GERMAN LOSSES WAS: IN ATTACKS ON BRITAIN, 3,131; WESTERN FRONT, 957; SCANDINAVIA, 56; GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY, 921; AT SEA, 34; ACCOUNTED FOR BY BRITISH AND ALLIED NAVIES, 247.

MEDITERRANEAN LOSSES OF THE GERMANS WERE NOT GIVEN BECAUSE, AN OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID, "THE SITUATION IS SO MESSED UP IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE LOSSES."

A RECENT ISSUE OF THE AIR MINISTRY BULLETIN SAID HOWEVER, THAT 1,385 AXIS PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN THE MIDDLE EAST, LIBYA, EAST AFRICA, MALTA AND ALBANIA THROUGH FEB. 28, AND THAT ABOUT 1,200 OF THESE WERE ITALIANS. THOSE DESTROYED BY THE GREEKS WERE NOT INCLUDED.

THE PRESENT NIGHT-FIGHTER DEFENSE OVER BRITAIN WAS DECLARED TO BE SUFFICIENTLY EFFECTIVE TO PERMIT DISCLOSURE THAT THE PLANES USED ARE HURRICANES, BLENHEIMS AND DEFIANTS. OTHER DETAILS WERE LACKING, HOWEVER.

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BRITISH ROUT PANZER UNITS ON LIBYA FRONT

Report Repulse Of "Enemy" Detachments West Of El Agheila

Motorized Force Believed German—Ethiopians Harass Italians

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, March 6—Advanced British mechanized forces have driven off "enemy" motorized detachments west of El Agheila in Libya, the British command announced tonight. (These forces presumably were German.)

The British communique, covering African operations generally, stated:

"Libya: Forward elements of our mechanized forces have again driven off detachments of enemy armored fighting vehicles west of El Agheila.

Ethiopians Active

"Abyssinia (Ethiopia): Patriot forces (Ethiopians in revolt against the Italians) continue to harass and to inflict substantial casualties on the withdrawing Italians.

"Italian Somaliland: Our troops have occupied Fer-Fer. The advance is continuing.

"In all other areas operations are progressing satisfactorily. So far the number of prisoners taken exceeds 10,000."

El Agheila, the scene of the only Libyan action reported, is 405 miles southeast of Tripoli, the principal city of the colony. Fer-Fer is about one hundred miles northwest of Buloburti, on the road toward Harar.

Other Clashes Reported

Several other Libyan clashes between German and British mechanized units have been reported by Axis sources.

During the day the Italian high command reported in Rome that Fascist counter-attacks in Italian Eritrea in the region of Cheren, a strategic

town dominating the British approach toward the Eritrean capital of Asmara, had resulted in the capture of some British prisoners.

No mention was made by the British of Eritrean action.

Only 438 British Killed In Africa, Commons Told

London, March 6 (AP)—A British casualty list scarcely more than one per cent. of the losses suffered by the Italians in the African campaign between November 30 and February 11 was announced to the House of Commons today by Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, War Secretary.

British imperial land forces in that period lost only 438 killed, 87 missing and 1,249 wounded, he said, as against "the capture or destruction of the whole Italian army in East Libya, estimated to exceed 150,000 men."

Army Budget Presented

The War Secretary's figures (which did not cover the bitter fighting in the Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia and Eritrea since February 11) were given in connection with his presentation of the army's budget estimates, the amount of which was kept secret.

The successful African campaign, Margesson remarked, will serve as a mere "prelude to greater struggles with our principal enemy (Germany.")

Large reinforcements have been sent to the Middle East, he added, together with "material aid to our allies."

Discussing the problem of war equipment, he said matters had been so improved since the retreat from Dunkerque of last June that "we are now able to form new divisions."

Eden To See Iraq Leader

Cairo, March 6 (AP)—Tewfik Souedy Bey, Foreign Minister of Iraq, arrived here tonight, presumably to see British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and other British officials.

British Free French Group

77 Reach Tangier From Gibraltar; Navy Sailors Among Them

TANGIER, Morocco, March 6 (AP).—Seventy seven French men and women, reporetd to include crew members of the French aircraft carrier Bearn, now at Martinique, and the gunboat Ville d'Ys, arrived by tugboat today from Gibraltar en route to Algeria and French Morocco.

Some were said to have been passengers aboard a French steamer intercepted near the Canary Islands by the British while the vessel was en route to Europe from Martinique. An additional 250 repatriates are expected from Gibraltar in a few days.

The Bearn put into Martinque with a load of American-made planes shortly after the fall of France.

ITALIANS LAUNCH ATTACK IN ERITREA

Strike at British Forces in Cheren Sector.

Rome, March 6 (A. P.).—Italian troops counterattacked British forces in the Cherep sector in Eritrea yesterday and captured a number of prisoners, the Fascist High Command reported today. An attempt was made by the British to infiltrate the Italian lines by night, a communique said.

British war planes were said to have struck back by raiding several localities in Eritrea, but the daily war bulletin declared they caused little damage and no casualties.

Intense reconnaissance activity on land and in the air were reported meanwhile in northern Africa, where German planes were said to have bombed British air bases again Tuesday. Waves of German warplanes also attacked the British Mediterranean stronghold of Malta yesterday, and effectively bombed air bases there, the High Command said. Three British fighter planes were reported shot down during the raid and three others destroyed on the ground.

Stefani (Italian news agency) said the attacks by German planes on Halfar airport, Malta, were particularly violent.

Bombay, March 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, said today that Italian prisoners taken in the African campaign and brought to India now number approximately 40,300, including twenty-one generals and one admiral.

Nazis' Malta Raid "Success"

BERLIN, March 6 (AP).—The German high command reported today that Halfar Airport on the Island of Malta had been raided with "great success" yesterday.

Serb Federation In U. S. Urges Prince To Resist

Pittsburgh, March 6 (AP)—Asserting "it is a greater and nobler honor to die in glory than live in shame and slavery," directors of the Serb National Federation tonight cabled a plea to Prince Paul and Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich of Yugoslavia to resist German demands to join the Axis powers.

"The Serb National Federation . . . appeals to the Yugoslavs to defend Yugoslav territory, freedom and civilization and not to permit totalitarian hordes to overrun the sacred land where millions of graves stand as mute evidence of people who knew how to cherish and defend liberty.

"It is a greater and nobler honor to die in glory than live in shame and slavery."

Greeks Say Foe's Losses Must Exceed 120,000

Athens, March 6 (AP)—Continuing snow and rain on the weatherbound Albanian front confined activity today to the shelling of Italian positions by Greek artillery and the destruction of an Italian tank by anti-tank guns, the Greek official spokesman reported tonight.

The Greek high command merely reported that the day was marked by "intensive and successful artillery activity."

The Government spokesman said the Italians claimed to have bombed and hit the harbor of Mitylene in the Ægean Sea but, in fact, the Fascist planes dropped bombs on the port of Yera, the explosives falling into the sea.

Of Italian losses in the Greek-Italian war, the spokesman said:

"Generally the Italian losses in Albania are estimated by medical officers and prisoners at a minimum of fifty per cent. of the forces which took part in the various battles. If the information is correct, this means the Italian losses must exceed 120,000."

GREEK ISLE BOMBED

Italians Report Hits Scored on Port Works.

Rome, March 6 (A. P.).—Italian warplanes were reported by the Italian High Command today to have bombed port works on the Greek Island of Mytilene in the Ægean.

Of land operations on the Greek front the daily war bulletin said there was nothing of importance to report.

Athens, March 6 (A. P.).—The sinking of an Italian supply ship off the Yugoslav coast by the Greek submarine Nereus on the night of February 23 was announced today by the Ministry of the Marine.

Land operations in Albania were said to have been limited to patrol fights and artillery activity.

GAYDA SEES U. S. PLANNING ATTACK

Says Roosevelt Hides Move in Defensive Mask.

Rome, March 6 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, today accused President Roosevelt of "hiding a really offensive plan behind a defensive mask" and said he was waging "a violent conflict" against the Axis Powers.

Gayda assigned two motives to the Roosevelt policy: First, a Jewish vendetta, and, second, "aspiration toward economic banking and political domination of the world" through aid to Britain.

"The violent conflict now open between the Axis Powers and the United States of Roosevelt, provoked solely by the provocative attitude of Washington's official policy, goes side by side with that which places the Axis and the British Empire against each other and reproduces it in its elementary terms: the struggle between the great working nations which wished to live to be free and hegemonic imperialism which pretends to dominate continents, seas, commerce and peoples, labor and the rights and liberties of nations."

WEYGAND ARRIVES ON VISIT TO PETAIN

Laval to Leave Paris—May Go to Vichy.

Vichy, March 6 (A. P.).—Gen Maxime Weygand, commander of the French forces in North Africa, arrived by plane this afternoon for his first face-to-face consultation with the Chief of State Marshal Petain, in five months. He was accompanied by two officers, and all wore civilian clothes.

Gen. Weygand went immediately to the Parc Hotel, where Marshal Petain has his headquarters. The Government announced last night that he had arrived in Vichy, but today explained that this premature announcement was issued deliberately as a "blind" intended to cover his real movements.

An official announcement today said Weygand came "to report his inspection tour of French African possessions." He had left Vichy for that tour October 5. The wording of the announcement seemed to indicate that his stay here would be short.

A qualified informant said the limousine of former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval left for Paris this morning to bring him to an unspecified destination, possibly in the unoccupied zone. One unconfirmed report said he was returning to resume his private residence at Chateldon, near Vichy. Other sources said he was coming here to meet Petain. It was said he might return at the same time as Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, who is expected back tomorrow.

Darlan was reported to be arranging in Paris for the housing and feeding of the French population at present being removed from the French coast.

It was also reported that private common shares will again be quoted on the Paris Exchange beginning March 10. Neutral observers said the move might pave the way for the Germans to buy up additional shares in French industrial stocks.

The secrecy was taken as a precaution, it was believed, in view of the death of Jean Chiappe, whose plane was shot down over the Mediterranean last November, while he was flying to Syria to become the High Commissioner of that mandated territory.

Nevertheless, foreigners expressed irritation that the Government's own official agency had been used to give out false information.

Informed spokesmen said that Gen. Weygand is scheduled to report to the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, to whom he will be able to give a first-hand report on conditions among French forces in both North and West Africa. Observers attached exceptional importance to the general's visit by reason of the threat of expanding war in the Mediterranean.

[In the House of Commons yesterday the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, R. A. Butler, declared that a considerable number of German troops and technicians had arrived in French Morocco, only 150 miles from the Strait of Gibraltar.]

Gen. Weygand's main contact will be with Marshal Petain, but it is believed he will also talk with the Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, who is said to have lunched in Paris yesterday with the ousted Vice-Premier, Pierre Laval, and with Count Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's Paris representative.

Speculation Rife in Vichy.

Speculation was rife as to the reason for Weygands flying visit but a spokesman at the War Ministry said: "He is merely reporting to his chief. If he were not so far away he would do so twice a month."

Some spokesmen thought he was summoned to discuss a current rumor that the British intend to occupy French-mandated Syria, to maintain contact with the Turkish armed forces, and then give the mandate to Turkey after the war. Others believed he might be following up the recent interview Marshal Petain held with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, which came shortly after Franco had met with Benito Mussolini, in relation, perhaps, to German intentions in Libya or other phases of the war in the western Mediterranean.

Nazi Talks Are Stalled.

Berlin, March 6 (A. P.).—An authorized spokesman said today that Franco-German negotiations for collaboration had been at a standstill since December 13 (the day Pierre Laval was ousted as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of France). So far as Germany is concerned, the spokesman said, former Vice-Premier Laval has been regarded as the French representative ever since the Montoire meeting between Adolf Hitler and Marshal Petain.

PETAIN TALKS WITH WEYGAND FOR 2½ HOURS

Parley Believed To Foreshadow Firmer Vichy Control Over Africa

General Back In France After 6 Months Of Mysterious Isolation

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, March 6—Back home after almost half a year of mysterious isolation in North Africa, Gen. Maxime Weygand spent two hours and a half today in consultation with Marshal Petain.

Some competent observers deduced that the visit of Weygand, commander of an unbeaten and untested French Colonial army, foreshadowed establishment of a firmer central authority, emanating from Vichy, over the African empire.

Meaning Interpreted

This, they said, meant recognition

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by Weygand that Petain's growing popularity is sufficient to unite and cement this empire, threatened at the fall of France with disintegration.

On the other hand, they acknowledged, it would diminish, if not end, General Weygand's "nuisance value" in Petain's international dealings.

It was considered significant that the first announcement of his impending return came from the German-occupied zone—an item in a Moulins newspaper on March 2. Last December, too, DNB announced Weygand had arrived in Vichy; an erroneous report which was, however, taken by neutral observers as being in the nature of a hint to the Petain Government.

Recent Speeches Cited

Weygand's recent speeches have shown a trend toward identification of North Africa with the Petain policies, certain quarters believe.

Besides seeing Petain, Weygand spent some time with the Defense Minister, Gen. Charles Huntziger, and is expected to see all the ministers.

The Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, was reported to have left Paris hastily in order to see Weygand and there were certain indications that Pierre Laval, still an outsider from the Vichy Government, might also come back to the unoccupied zone.

Weygand arrived from Africa by plane only this afternoon, although the Government, in order to hide his movements, last night issued an official announcement falsely reporting that he had arrived.

After the Petain-Weygand conference, a Government spokesman said, they discussed "administrative measures" for both North and West Africa.

FRANCE AGREES WITH THAILAND ON MAIN POINTS

Principals at Tokio Peace Talk Forecast Final Pact in Few Days.

NEGOTIATIONS GO FORWARD

Japanese Foreign Minister Calls on Vichy's Envoy to Argue Minor Points.

Tokio, March 6 (A. P.).—France and Thailand have agreed on the principal points of the Japanese mediation plan for settling their border dispute, it was announced officially today, and the remaining points will probably be settled within a few days. The announcement followed an hour's conference between the French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, and the Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka.

M. Arsene Henry and Mr. Matsuoka then conferred for an hour late this afternoon "regarding the remaining points of detail, excluding the principal points," the Japanese Cabinet board of information announced. Mr. Matsuoka left the French embassy at 6 P. M.

Japan's mediation plan, which had been presented as her last offer and the minimum acceptable to Thailand, is supposed to have required the French to agree to cede to Thailand large areas of Laos and Cambodia provinces.

Thailand and French Indo-China engaged in bitter border fighting for more than three months prior to an armistice signed on January 31 under Japanese mediation. That armistice had then been twice extended, the present extension to expire tomorrow. It was reported that it would now be extended again to permit the working out of technical details of the peace plan, though some spokesmen declared that no further extension would be necessary—a statement interpreted as meaning that the French reply to the latest Japanese proposal for settling the border dispute was sufficiently satisfying to Japan to lead her to believe that the final details could be settled quickly.

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Nazi Envoy to Confer.

Berlin, March 6 (A. P.).—An authorized spokesman said today that Major-Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, was coming to Berlin soon for an important conference."

No Limit on Extension

HANOI, French Indo-China, March 6 (AP)—An extension "without limit" of the armistice between this French colony and Thailand was announced today by the Indo-China Government, but arrangements have been made for either party to end it upon advance notice.

The armistice, already in its second extension, was to have expired tomorrow.

[Sources close to the French Government at Vichy said that France still was trying to save the major portion of Cambodia by yielding a piece of Northern Indo-China, which would give Thailand a China frontier. It was believed that this offer was acceptable to Japan for military reasons, but against Thailand's wishes. Great parts of Cambodia in Southern Indo-China and Laos in the north have been demanded by Thailand, it is believed, with Japan's backing.]

Military activities continued throughout Indo-China. Troop movements were much in evidence in Northern Indo-China [where the Japanese have military bases], while about Saigon, in the south, air-raid precautions continued with French planes dropping dummy bombs to train ground forces.

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Submarines Reach Saigon

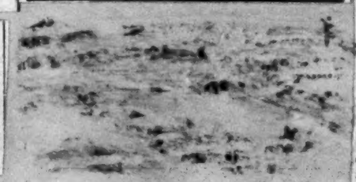
SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 6 (AP)—French naval forces in the Far East were strengthened today with arrival of two submarines and a tender from Dakar, French West Africa.

Ishii Says Hull Will Like Japan's Negotiated 'Peace'

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Friday, March 7—Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Japanses Cabinet Information Bureau, was asked this morning what reaction Japan expected from United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the settlement that Japan has forced on France in the Indo-China-Thai border dispute. Mr. Ishii replied:

"I expect Mr. Hull will be pleased; he likes peace."



JAPANESE DECLARE CHINA ROUTES CUT

Say Southern Campaign Will 'Seal Doom' of Regime of Chiang Kai-shek

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CHUNGKING IS CONFIDENT

Invaders Are Resisted at All Points—Singapore Holds Drills for Defense

HONG KONG, March 6 (AP)—Japanese declared today that their landings at six Chinese coastal points on the Gulf of Tongking had nullified United States aid to the Chinese Government and, as an army spokesman at Canton put it, "the doom of Chiang Kai-shek's régime is sealed."

He declared that recent American financial aid to General Chiang "becomes of little consequence" because of the closing of Chinese supply routes.

The Chungking High Command, however, said that the Japanese were being engaged at all points in their attempts to drive inland.

Competent observers here acknowledged that the landings had put the Japanese in a position to cripple the food supply of Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, as well as to isolate further the Chinese Nationalist forces in Southwestern China.

Hong Kong, for example, had obtained most of its meat and poultry from the Pakhoi area, westernmost point of Monday's landings on a 250-mile stretch of coast.

Attack on Minor Roads

The ostensible reason for the thrusts was to prevent development of minor supply roads to replace the Hong Kong-Chungking route recently cut by Japanese occupation of Shiukwan. [Pressure upon Indo-China has been suggested as an underlying motive.]

The Japanese say that their air attacks already have "paralyzed" traffic on the Burma Road, Chungking's main route of supply from British Burma.

They claimed control of the fifty-mile railway between Kongmoon and Toishan as a result of a junction between one of the new landing forces at Kwonghoi and columns operating from Canton in the Macao area west of the Pearl River delta and Hong Kong.

Many of the Chinese living in the United States came from the Toishan-Kongmoon area.

The Japanese also said they were extending their other Tongking Gulf landings west of Kwonghoi. The other points are Yeungkong, Tinpak, Shuitung, Luichow and Pakhoi.

The possibility was cited that the Japanese were intent on diverting supplies of the newly invaded region of Kwangtung Province to their increasing number of troops on Hainan Island, in the gulf of Tongking—particularly likely in event the Japanese launch a southward drive from the island.

WAR GAMES AT SINGAPORE

Troops Will Practice Meeting an Attack—Blackout to Be Tried

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, March 6 (AP)—Army, navy and air force exercises based on the assumption that war with an imaginary foe is to break out Saturday got under way today, tied up with orders for a partial blackout of this British Far Eastern stronghold the next two nights.

British, Australian, Indian and Malayan regulars took part in the opening manoeuvres. The orders for Sunday were to carry on as usual and for Monday and Tuesday "to receive or attack the enemy."

There was nothing, however, to indicate that the manoeuvres were expected to be more than practice.

The exercises will be directed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief in the Far East, and Major Gen. R. H. Dewing, his Chief of Staff. Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander in Chief of the China Station, is cooperating.

Military authorities called on civilians to cooperate in the stepped-up defense preparations, particularly the blackouts. A complete blackout will be tested next week, with all Royal Air Force units organized to cope with an imaginary aerial attack.

A military spokesman said practice troop movements to "danger points" also would be carried out, with emphasis upon organization of transport facilities to give civilians an indication of what to expect in event of hostilities.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO, MARCH 7--(FRIDAY)--EXTENSION OF THE TRUCE BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA, WHICH EXPIRED AT NOON, WILL BE UNNECESSARY, THE SPOKESMAN OF THE JAPANESE CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU REPORTED TODAY, BECAUSE "ALL POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED" BY A JAPANESE-NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT WHICH IS NOW VIRTUALLY COMPLETE.

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EVEN THOUGH "MINOR DETAILS" OF AN UNDISCLOSED NATURE REMAIN TO BE WORKED OUT, THERE IS "NO POSSIBILITY OF A HITCH OCCURRING," SAID THE SPOKESMAN, KOH ISHII.

HE SAID THE DETAILS WERE NOT SUFFICIENTLY IMPORTANT TO WRECK

THE CONFERENCE AND EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT A TACIT TRUCE IN THE BORDER FIGHTING WOULD REMAIN IN FORCE WITHOUT FURTHER FORMALTITIES.

NATURE OF THE SETTLEMENT WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THAT IT STILL INVOLVED TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS BY INDO-CHINA TO THAILAND WAS INDICATED IN ISHII'S STATEMENT THAT A COMMISSION WOULD BE NAMED SOON TO DEFINE THE FRONTIERS. HE SAID IT HAD NOT YET BEEN DECIDED WHETHER JAPAN WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THIS UNDERTAKING.#

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, MARCH 6-(AP)-ANETA, AUTHORITATIVE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT TWO ADDITIONAL FREIGHTERS WOULD BE PUT INTO SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES TO HELP RELIEVE SHIPPING CONGESTION IN THE EAST INDIES.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE KPM AND JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES EACH WOULD ADD ONE SHIP TO THEIR SAILINGS TO CARRY GOODS TO THE AMERICAN MARKET. BOTH SHIPS ALSO WILL CARRY PASSENGERS.

ANETA SAID CONSIDERABLE EXPORTS HAD PILED UP IN EAST INDIES PORTS.

IN ADDITION TO THE INCREASED TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID AIR TRAFFIC TO AUSTRALIA HAS RISEN SHARPLY SINCE THE RISE OF TENSION IN THE FAR EAST. MANY AMERICANS FLEW TO AUSTRALIA TO CATCH SHIPS AFTER THEY WERE ADVISED BY WASHINGTON TO GO HOME.

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MANILA, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE THAILAND-FRENCH INDO-CHINA ARMISTICE HAS BEEN EXTENDED INDEFINITELY BY AN AGREEMENT IN TOKYO, THE FRENCH CONSULATE SAID TODAY IT HAD BEEN ADVISED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE ARMISTICE WAS DUE TO EXPIRE TOMORROW.

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THE CONSULATE SAID THE ARMISTICE COULD NOT BE TERMINATED WITHOUT A CERTAIN PERIOD OF FOREWARNING, THE LENGTH OF WHICH WOULD BE DETERMINED IN A FURTHER CONFERENCE IN TOKYO.

Anti-Nazi 'Thinking' Full Of Peril

[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam (via Berlin), March 6—The president of the German military court which condemned eighteen Netherlanders to death told the Dutch people today that everyone who, even in thought, plots against the German army is playing with his life.

He disclosed sabotage cases are awaiting German court-martial proceedings. Most of those already sentenced to death were charged with spying for England and plotting to cooperate with the British army in the event of an invasion.

Secret Group Active

The trial which resulted in the convictions Tuesday revealed that a secret Dutch organization had been active from May until December, 1940, especially in the Dutch region nearest the English coast across the Channel.

German authorities, the court president asserted, regretted that several German soldiers had been pushed into the water and drowned or fallen victim of snipers as a result of the Dutch underground organization.

The hearing developed a declaration that the plotters circulated pamphlets written in invisible ink advocating acts of cruelty against German soldiers. The prosecutor also said he was shocked on hearing of a plan to poison Nazi troopers with acids.

In all there were forty-three defendants at Tuesday's court martial. Six were acquitted. The other nineteen who escaped the death penalty were imprisoned for various terms.

Chance To Appeal

Defense attorneys have a chance to appeal for mercy and it was not indicated when the executions, by shooting, would take place if such appeals are denied.

One defendant was sentenced to death four times and, in addition, got a ten-year prison term. Another was sentenced to death three times. Most of those who got only one death penalty also were sentenced to imprisonment.

There is no death penalty under Netherlands law. It was introduced by German occupation authorities. So far one man has been executed.

Witnesses in the court martial session described an extensive, but loosely organized conspiracy which was fostered by a secret society known as the "Geuzen."

"Moffen Cocktail"

The conspirators, it was charged, were prepared for any sort of terrorism, some directed at German troops. Officers said they found stores of dynamite, arms and poison.

Some of the accused even spoke of a "Moffen cocktail." Moffen is a colloquial Dutch name for Germans and the Moffen cocktail allegedly was a mixture of poison to have been administered in various forms.

Defendants Vague

Some defendants apparently were vague as to the nature and purpose of the secret society. They said they did not know their superiors and their supreme leader apparently escaped German investigators.

Other testimony indicated some were giving signals to British airmen and conspired against the safety of German troops.

Few Soldiers

The organization apparently had few, if any, Dutch soldiers among its members but there was a semi-military organization. The leader who escaped, said to be a 43-year-old Netherlander, was known as "Colonel Verdun."

There was a mysterious setup of passwords, ceremonies, and forms of recognition.

Tasks Cited

Prosecutors said the dynamiting division had for its task the blowing up of bridges. Another division was charged with spying on all activities of the German army.

The defendants, from all parts of Holland, included one teacher and several shipyard workers.

Contrary to usual practice, Dutch newspapermen were allowed to attend the trial to "convince themselves of the fairness of the proceedings."

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NAZIS WARN DUTCH TO CURB THOUGHTS

Conspiring Against Reich, Even In Mind, May Bring Death, Court Says

Military Tribunal's Threat Follows Charges Of Espionage And Sabotage

[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam (Via Berlin), March 6—The Dutch were warned today in a military court that anyone who conspires, even in thought, against the German army is playing with a death sentence.

The court had heard a striking account of a secret organization for espionage and sabotage all over the Netherlands. The president of the court himself voiced the warning against underground resistance.

The court yesterday condemned eighteen Netherlanders to die by shooting, sentenced nineteen others to prison terms, and has a number of cases yet on the docket.

Statements In Court

Among the statements given by court officers and witnesses in the pro-

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ceedings were these:

A secret society known as *"Guezen"*—the name given Dutch soldiers who fought the long wars against Spain in the sixteenth century—organized along semi-military lines, functioned in all parts of the Netherlands from May to December, 1940.

The Germans have not yet captured the leader, who was known to his followers only as "Colonel Verdun."

The "Mollen cocktail," a poisonous mixture, was one instrument of destruction planned for use against individual German officers. *"Mollen"* is the colloquial Dutch name for Germans.

Pamphlets advising mistreatment of German soldiers were circulated.

Some members of the organization planned to cooperate with an invading British force.

A spy division checked activities of the German army. Some members signaled British airmen.

A dynamite division had the task of blowing up bridges.

German soldiers have fallen victim to sniping. Others have been pushed into canals and rivers at night.

Stores of arms, dynamite and poison have been uncovered.

Dutch Nazis Feared

Some of the accused said their concern was only against the Dutch Nazi movement.

The condemned were given a chance to appeal for mercy.

Calling upon the Dutch people to recognize that the war is over for them since the capitulation of their army, the court declared they must conduct themselves accordingly or the authorities will be forced to resort to strictest measures.

The present trial must be considered a "last warning," the court said.

sented as seeking permission to enter the United States. (In Bucharest, too, friends of the former monarch said he and Madame Lupescu planned to go to America.)

From Lisbon Carol telephoned proprietors of his hotel here to assure them that the bill he left when he fled to Portugal would be "paid in full."

Carol and Madame Lupescu eluded their guards Monday and escaped by automobile over the border to Portugal.

Police inspection of fifteen pieces of luggage left behind by the couple disclosed clothing and large supplies of wine, coffee, butter, sugar and condiments.

The baggage contained several of Carol's suits, all gray or blue—his favorite shades — and numerous of Madame Lupescu's personal effects.

The three cars they left behind were locked up by police.

Authorities said the Spanish widow of a wealthy North American had taken Madame Lupescu's furs to Lisbon in three trunks, but they declined to give her name.

Madame Lupescu telephoned to Seville today to dismiss her chauffeur and maids, saying she would send their salaries and money for the hotel bill which she and Carol left without paying.

MAR 7 1941

Carol Promises to Pay Hotel Bill He Left Behind

Friends in Bucharest Say He Is Planning Trip to U. S.

SEVILLE, Spain, March 6 (AP).—Former King Carol II of Rumania telephoned today from Lisbon to the hotel where he had stayed here to assure hotel officials that the bill he left when he escaped would be "paid in full."

The former monarch, who eluded his guards and fled over the border into Portugal on Monday with his friend, Magda Lupescu, also gave instructions that four of her dogs be left in care of the Infante Alfonso de Orleans, who is related both to him and to the late King Alfonso XIII of Spain.

Believed Planning U. S. Trip

BUCHAREST, March 6 (AP).—Friends of former King Carol said today that he and Mme. Lupescu were planning to go to the United States. The friends said they did not know whether the couple would travel by clipper or steamship.

Carol And Magda May Fly To U. S. Soon, Friends Say

Ex-King, From Lisbon Refuge, Wires Seville His Hotel Bill Will Be "Paid In Full"

MAR 7 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Seville, Spain, March 6—Friends of former King Carol II of Rumania said tonight he and Mme. Magda Lupescu possibly would fly from their Lisbon refuge to the United States soon.

Previously, Carol had been repre-

GOLD OF FRANCE COMING TO U. S

Reported That Large Funds Are Hidden Somewhere In Africa

MAR 7 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, Portugal, March 6—Gold which the Vichy Government sent to Dakar, French West Africa, at the time of the French collapse last June will be shipped to the United States for safe-keeping, an informed source said today.

The amount already in Lisbon was said to be worth about $10,000,000. This, it was said, had been brought by plane from Tangier and would be shipped to the United States as soon as the French Legation reaches an agreement with the American Export Line on rates.

How the gold was taken to Tangier from Dakar was not disclosed. It is being carried from Tangier to Lisbon, it was said, by a single plane of the Aero Purtuguesa Company, which makes as many as five trips a week in addition to regularly scheduled passenger trips.

It was recalled here that part of the big gold shipment to Dakar disappeared while the ship was bound for Africa. Five seamen were arrested.

(The arrested seamen were charged with having stolen several million francs' worth of gold pieces from the reserves of the Bank of France which were loaded on a ship at Brest while the Germans were shelling the city. A sack containing 10,000 gold pieces was declared to be missing when the cargo was unloaded at Dakar, Senegal.

(Another cache of $250,000,000 in gold bars was reported last July to be hidden in the French Island of Martinique. Protection of this gold from German seizure was said at the time to be the reason why a British naval patrol was standing by off the Martinique coast.

(Representatives of the Belgian Government in exile charged February 5 that the French, at the behest of German authorities, were shipping $260,000,000 of Belgian gold fron Dakar to Belgium by plane. Court action was announced in New York to tie up $260,000,000 of French funds in the United States.

(The Belgians said $260,000,00 of Belgium's $700,000,000 gold reserves was sent to France at the time of the invasion for safe-keeping. When France fell, the Belgians said, the French refused to put the gold aboard a British warship and it was sent to Dakar instead.

(At the same time Wall Street circles reported rumors that more than $1,000,000,000 in gold was sent to Africa, and especially to Dakar, by the French.)

MEXICO IMPROVING WEST COAST PORTS TO AID U. S. DEFENSE

MAR 7 1941

Gap Between California and Canal Is Being Closed as Agreement Progresses

MEXICO, D. F., March 6 (AP).—Naval quarters said today improvements already were underway at the Mexican Pacific ports of Salina Cruz and Mazatlan as a corollary to announcement that the United States and Mexico are negotiating a mutual-assistance agreement.

Bases on the Mexican west coast long have been regarded by the United States Navy as important to eliminate the long gap between California and the Panama Canal Zone, it was said.

Already the channel into Salina Cruz, which now can accommodate vessels of 6000 tons, is being dredged for larger craft, sources at the Ministry of the Navy reported. A large dry dock, wharves and warehouses are being repaired there and the railroad that connects the port with Porto Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico is being improved.

Salina Cruz lies in Oaxaca State in Southern Mexico, about 200 miles from the Guatemalan border. Mazatlan is in Sinaloa State, opposite the tip of Lower California.

It was reported that a commission of naval experts would go there next week for a survey on construction, to be started as soon as the commission reports.

It was reported in Washington Wednesday that in preliminary U. S.-Mexican discussions during the last several weeks one of the major proposals had been construction of new or enlarged bases in Magdalena Bay and Acapulco with U. S. funds on loan but that Mexico would retain full sovereignty.

U. S. Stand Approved By Mexican Senate

Clamorous Approval Given To Cooperation For Hemisphere Defense Plans

Mexico City, March 6 (AP)—A declaration that Mexico must "recognize the inter-American duty to cooperate in the moral and material defense of this continent" was clamorously and unanimously approved today by the Mexican Senate during debate on the Government's announcement of negotiations with the United States for a mutual defense pact.

Senator Jose Castillo Torre made the statement while speaking in support of a motion to invite Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla to inform the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs tomorrow of the progress of the Washington "global understanding" conversations.

"We have faith in the people of the United States and in President Roosevelt and in the people of Mexico and President Avila Camacho," the Senator said.

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ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MARCH 6-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX AND ADMIRAL HAROLD R. STARK, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, INSPECTED NAVAL ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HERE TODAY.

LATER, THEY LUNCHED WITH GOV. CHARLES HARWOOD.

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ELLENDER DROPS EFFORT TO LIMIT USE OF FORCES

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He Agrees to Compromise on Aid Bill Giving No Added Power.

ADMINISTRATION CITES JAPAN

Democrats Use Expected Reaction in Tokio to Sway Votes on Amendment.

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, proposed today that the Senate accept an administration-sponsored substitute for his British aid amendment designed to limit troop movements to the Western Hemisphere.

The compromise amendment drafted this morning by administration members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would state that nothing in the aid legislation should be construed to change existing law relating to the use of the land and naval forces of the United States, except in so far as such use relates to the manufacture, procurement and repair of defense articles, the communication of information and the other non-combatant purposes enumerated in the act.

Ellender Offers Substitute.

Senator Ellender himself offered the substitute shortly after Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, had proposed Senate consideration of his proposal to state that American armed forces could not be employed to deliver defense articles to belligerents.

Before Senator Ellender advocated acceptance of the substitute amendment, Senator Barkley, the Democratic floor leader, had attacked his original proposal to restrict troop movements to this hemisphere. The Kentuckian contended that only lack of knowledge of this Government's plans might be holding aggressor nations back from further aggression.

Mr. Ellender's substitute proposal promptly was attacked by some senators as meaningless.

Agree It Means Nothing.

Senator O'Mahoney, who had advocated an amendment to require the consent of Congress before American armed forces could deliver defense articles to foreign countries, said it was obvious that the substitute did not include any declaration of policy against sending military forces to foreign areas.

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, broke in to say: "The substitute, of course, means absolutely nothing at all."

Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, asked Mr. O'Mahoney if he thought that the language of the substitute meant literally nothing, and Mr. O'Mahoney agreed.

Declaring that the British had asked the United States only for the tools of war, Senator O'Mahoney declared that he did nat know whether any additional step would be necessary.

"If it should be," he continued, "let the leaders lay the evidence before us and let the Congress decide. I do not know but what my vote would be cast for that additional step."

George Urges Action.

Urging prompt action on the bill, Senator George of Georgia said that a breakdown of the British defense lines in the Pacific would mean the collapse of the whole British empire and the collapse of the empire means chaos.

Mr. George, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, interrupted Senator O'Mahoney's address to make the statement. Mr. George said he considered the original Ellender amendment "tantamount to saying that we are going to aid Britain because we think it is in the interest of our own defense, but we are not going to do much about it."

If Congress meant to aid Britain, he continued, the time had come to give that aid. The situation in the world was grave, he said, adding that this was particularly true in the Pacific.

"As for the Pacific," he continued, "if there is a breakdown in the British lines of defense there, it will insure the collapse of the whole British empire and the collapse of that empire means chaos."

Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, opposed limiting amendments, saying that those who asserted the bill would bring a dictatorship spoke in the voices of lost prophets.

"Hitler took four countries, including the Maginot Line, in less time than we have taken to debate this bill," Mr. Lee shouted.

Delicate Situation Cited.

Senator Barkley told the Senate that only lack of knowledge of United States plans might be preventing further aggression in the Far East.

Asserting that the situation in Europe and Asia is so delicate that it may be turned by the tripping of a hair trigger, Mr. Barkley said:

"It may be possible that because an aggressor nation does not know what the American attitude will be that that is holding them back from further aggressions."

Mr. Barkley placed in the record a list of eighty-five instances since 1799 in which Presidents had sent American military and naval forces to various parts of the world without a declaration of war or previous action by Congress. He said that the authority of the President in all of these instances was not seriously questioned. He contended that the Ellender amendment amounted to a declaration of policy that would attempt to reverse precedent.

"Having pursued this policy for 150 years," Barkley said, "it seems to me that it would be disastrous to reverse it now."

On the Senate floor, Senator Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, suggested that the pending bill be set aside temporarily and that the Senate act at once to provide $2,000,000,000 to Britain and Canada.

Wheeler Repeats War Fears.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said in a letter to the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, which had invited him to speak before it, that the British-aid bill was a definite step toward our entrance, whether declared or undeclared, into active warfare.

"Months ago," he said, "when the American people were still led to believe that they would not be involved in war, and while our Republican and Democratic leaders were assuring the public that they were going to keep us out of war, it was known in Washington and in Europe that the President's ambassadors, in all of the countries of Europe, were assuring foreign diplomats that we would get into the war."

Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, interrupted to ask if a declaration of policy that the United States would not send armed forces to foreign soil was any different from the President's declaration of policy made repeatedly before the election.

When Mr. Barkley replied that it was not, Mr. Taft demanded to know what objection there was to restating this policy in the pending bill. The Kentucky Senator replied that the United States must consider how other nations would regard such action.

Apparently referring to reports that Secretary Hull opposed the Ellender amendment in its original form, Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, declared that he objected to a Senate vote being guided by any secret evidence.

"I don't want to name countries," Mr. Barkley responded. "We all know there is a delicate situation between our country and areas in the Mediterranean and Asiatic regions.

"I believe adoption of this amendment would very materially take away from the Secretary of State's leverage, and he feels that it will."

Mr. Wheeler recalled that President Roosevelt had said during the last campaign that he would not send troops abroad. He compared that statement with the Ellender amendment, and added:

"Certainly the President wouldn't have said that if it were going to embarrass the Secretary of State.

"I should like to state that if the Japs were going to interfere with us in the Philippines or anywhere else I would be one of the first ones to want to go down there and drive them out. I don't want the Japs to get the idea from anything I say that we won't fight if they interfere with the United States."

Replying, Mr. Barkley declared that he did not want to write anything into the bill which will cause any nation to feel that although we have interests all over the world we will not defend them.

"We can't declare that outside the Western Hemisphere other nations will own the seven seas," he said.

Senator Brooks, Republican, of Illinois, said that times had changed since President Theodore Roosevelt had sent the navy half way around the world in defiance of congressional disapproval.

"You can't send your navy half way around the world today without getting it shot at," he asserted.

Roosevelt's Hands Off.

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, told reporters that neither President Roosevelt nor any one else at the White House was exerting any pressure or urging any one to vote for or against the bill.

32 MAJOR CHANGES ASKED FOR AID BILL

MAR 7 1941

Amendments Before Senate Include Seven to Restrict Use of Armed Forces

THREE LIMIT RECIPIENTS

Three Concern Transferring of Warships—Taft Offers Six Revisions and Substitute

MAR 7 1941

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6—These are the major amendment proposals which the Senate must dispose of before reaching a final vote on the lease-lend bill:

Limiting Use of Armed Forces

(The bill as drawn does not mention use of troops.)

Ellender of Louisiana—Stating that nothing in the bill "shall be construed to change existing law relating to the use of the land and naval forces, except in so far as such use relates to the manufacture, procurement and repair of defense articles, the communication of information and the other non-combatant purposes enumerated in this act."

O'Mahoney of Wyoming—Requiring consent of Congress before armed forces could be used in delivery of defense articles to any foreign government.

Maloney of Connecticut—Prohibiting naval vessels or aircraft from entering combat zones.

McCarran of Nevada—Providing that "equipment" shall not include any member of land or naval forces.

Clark of Missouri—Prohibiting the use of any money appropriated under the British aid program for the transportation of our armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere.

Johnson of California—Forbidding the use in peacetime of military forces outside the Western Hemisphere except in United States territories and possessions.

Johnson—Prohibiting the use of funds appropriated under the bill in peacetime for compensating or maintaining military forces outside the Western Hemisphere and territories or possessions.

Limiting Transfer of Naval Vessels

(Bill permits President to transfer as much as $1,300,000,000 worth of existing Navy and Army equipment.)

Walsh of Massachusetts—Prohibiting the transfer of any part of the fleet to foreign nations.

Brewster of Maine—Providing for transfer of naval vessels to foreign governments only when similar new vessels are added to United States fleet.

Taft of Ohio—Prohibiting disposition of naval vessels and equipment to other countries.

Designating Aid Recipients

(Bill provides that President may extend aid to any nation the defense of which he deems necessary for security of the United States.)

Bridges of New Hampshire—Naming the British Commonwealth, Greece, China "and such other foreign countries as may be invaded or attacked and whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States."

Taft—Naming only Great Britain, Canada and Greece.

Reynolds of North Carolina—Forbidding extension of aid to Russia.

Barring American Shipping

(Bill makes no mention of shipments to foreign countries in United States vessels.)

Gillette of Iowa—Prohibiting carrying of passengers or materials to war zones in violation of Neutrality Act.

Forbidding Use of Ports

(Bill permits outfitting and repair of belligerent vessels in United States ports.)

Taft—Prohibiting use of ports for repair or outfitting of belligerent ships.

Finance

Taft—Providing for keeping of separate books on aid furnished foreign countries on credit basis.

Taft—Directing that repayment for property leased or loaned to foreign governments go into the Treasury general funds.

Farm Products

(Bill makes no specific mention of farm products.)

Russell of Georgia and Lee of Oklahoma—Permitting President to procure and transfer agricultural commodities to foreign governments, without regard to laws placing price limitations on government-owned commodities.

Capper of Kansas—Providing that trade concessions and preferences may be accepted as a part of repayments to be made for war equipment transferred to other governments.

Wiley of Wisconsin—Requiring that foreign governments agree not to use funds obtained under the act to buy any farm commodities grown outside the United States, and limiting this government's disposition of agricultural commodities to those grown in the United States or possessions.

Butler of Nebraska and Langer of North Dakota—Barring the acceptance of foreign-grown agricultural products as payment for war equipment and prohibiting the financing of sales of foreign-grown farm commodities.

Miscellaneous

Vandenberg of Michigan—Limiting operation of bill to June 30, 1942, instead of June 30, 1943.

Reynolds—Ousting Communists from government employment.

Reynolds—Providing for deportation of Harry R. Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

30.24-7909

30.24-7909

Taft—Nullifying a provision of the bill permitting the President to buy defense equipment in other countries.

Danaher of Connecticut—Providing that nothing in act should be construed to permit press or radio censorship.

Clark—Stating that the President may "transfer title" to war equipment rather than "transfer" equipment.

Clark—Eliminating a provision saying that the President may exercise powers provided in the legislation "notwithstanding the provisions of any other law."

A substitute bill by Senator Taft, proposing an extension of $2,000,000,000 in credits to Great Britain, Canada and Greece to buy war equipment in this country, also is pending.

ITALY ORDERED TO CLOSE TWO U.S. CONSULATES

State Department's Decree Follows Rome's Action at Two Cities.

DIPLOMATS' MOVES CURBED

Observers in Washington Believe Measure for Measure Is Our Policy.

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—The United States has notified Italy that the movements of Italian consular officials throughout this country are to be restricted and has asked that Italian consulates in Detroit and Newark, N. J., be closed. The State Department made public today a note to the Italian Government requesting that its consular officials confine their movements to those areas in which they exercise the recognized duties of their respective offices.

The phraseology of the department's announcement indicated that similar action might be taken against other foreign consulates. In the case of Germany, however, the United States has not been forced to close any consulates in that country.

Germany has required the closing of American consulates in some German-occupied countries. Italy has more than sixty consulates or consular agencies in the United States.

The American consulates at Naples and Palermo were ordered closed by the Italian Government, along with all other foreign consulates in those cities, on the ground that they were within military areas. Whether they already have been closed has not been learned here yet, but it was planned to transfer the personnel to the Rome embassy.

Text of Hull Note.

The text of Secretary Hull's note follows:

"The Secretary of State presents his compliments to his Excellency, the royal Italian Ambassador, and has the honor to refer to his oral communication of February 12, 1941, with respect to the Italian Government request that consulates now established at Palermo and Naples should be moved to a place as far north as Rome, or further north, and to a place which was not on the sea coast.

"Instructions to these offices of the American Government have been issued in accordance with this request and the supervisory Consulate-General of the United States in Italy is being established in Rome.

Restriction on Diplomats.

"The Secretary of State avails himself of this opportunity to make the request of the Italian Ambassador that all officials of his Government within the territory of the United States will confine their movements to those areas in which they exercise the recognized duties of their respective offices. This request does not include the personnel of the Italian Embassy in Washington whose names appear on the diplomatic list.

"It would be appreciated, however, if the Italian Ambassador would keep the Department of State currently informed of movements outside of Washington of the military and naval personnel attached to the Italian Embassy.

"As regards Italian consular offices at Newark, N. J., and Detroit, Mich., the Italian Ambassador is informed that the American Ambassador in Rome has been requested to convey orally to the appropriate Italian authorities the desire of the United States Government that these offices should be closed and the Italian personnel be withdrawn from these places.

"Should they remain within the jurisdiction of the United States the Department of State should be kept fully informed of their place of residence."

No Comment at Rome.

Rome, March 6 (A. P.).—Authorities here said tonight that the request of the United States Government that the Italian consulates in Detroit and Newark be closed was "a matter which concerned the United States solely and not the Italian Government." There was no comment on any possible connection between the action of Washington and the recent Italian request that American consuls in Naples and Palermo be withdrawn.

No Comment in Detroit.

Detroit, March 6 (A. P.).—Giacomo Profili, Vice-Consul at Detroit since 1938, declined to comment today on a State Department order that the Italian Government close its consulate here. He said that he knew of no reasons for the State Department's action and that he had received no notice to close the consulate.

Defense Contracts Heavy.

The action of the American Government affects consulates in two of the nation's foremost defense centers. New Jersey, of which Newark is the industrial hub, holds the greatest dollar value of defense contracts in the nation. Detroit is the center of the automotive industry.

Giulio Pascucci-Righi, vice-consul in charge of the Italian consulate in Newark, said that he had received no official notification that the State Department wishes his office closed, but that he would comply with any orders from the Italian embassy. Pascucci-Righi, who is 27, formerly was attached to the Italian Consul-General's office in New York. He denied emphatically that his consulate had disseminated any subversive literature or was in any way connected with subversive activities.

The office occupies a suite on the ninth floor of the Military Park Building, 60 Park Place, Newark. It has jurisdiction in the entire State of New Jersey, which has about 600,000 residents of Italian birth or extraction. Newark has an Italian colony of approximately 100,000 persons and there are half that number in Jersey City.

Former Representative Peter A. Cavicchia of Newark, a leader in Italo-American affairs in this area, said of the reported closing of the consulate:

"Of course, closing this consulate is no reflection on the Italian people of New Jersey. Ninety-nine per cent of them came here to make new homes for themselves and their children and they know only one country. That is America."

Matter Concerns U. S. Only, Fascists Reply

Rome, March 6 (AP)—Authorities here said tonight the request of the United States Government that the Italian consulates in Detroit and Newark, N. J., be closed was "a matter which concerned the United States solely and not the Italian Government."

There was no comment on any possible connection between the action of Washington and the recent Italian request that American consuls in Naples and Palermo be withdrawn.

A qualified informant said consulates of some countries in southern Italy were still operating, although the Italian authorities previously had explained that all except the German consulates had been asked to close.

The American consular staffs at Naples and Palermo already have been transferred to Rome.

UNLICENSED RADIO SEIZED IN MANILA

Japanese Arrested in Raid by Philippine Police.

Manila, March 6 (A. P.).—An unlicensed sending and receiving radio set was confiscated, one Japanese arrested and several held for questioning in a sudden raid tonight in the Japanese compound by secret agents of the Philippine constabulary and the Manila police.

Many papers were confiscated, some allegedly in code.

The house in which the radio equipment was found is located in the Japanese compound which also includes a Nipponese temple, a printing plant, a hospital and a school.

Two Japanese fishermen were arrested near the town of Larena for suspicious activities on Siquijor Island, where there are valuable deposits of manganese. Taken to Larena for questioning, they drew guns on their captors and one escaped aboard a fishing boat. The other was recaptured.

Siquijor is a small island in Mindanao Bay northwest of Mindanao Island, southernmost of the Philippines.

PRESIDENT GREETS NEW POLISH ENVOY

Praises Exiled Government in Fight for Freedom.

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt assured the new Polish Ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski, today of the sympathetic interest of the United States in the valiant efforts being made by the exiled Government of Poland in behalf of the preservation of freedom.

Mr. Ciechanowski, who succeeded Count Jerzy Potocki, was the first new envoy sent to Washington by the exiled Government of a German-occupied nation.

In presenting his credentials at the White House, the Ambassador declared: "To us Poles the necessity of your personal influence on the establishment of the new order in the world after the war has become dogma of faith in the future stability of peace and, indeed, the very survival of civilization."

The President, in replying, said: "It is with sympathetic interest that the valiant efforts which are being made by the Government of Poland toward this same end are being followed. The loyal support given these efforts by the Polish people is, I am sure, a matter of deep satisfaction to the President and Government of Poland."

As he left the White House, the Ambassador told reporters: "I was very much impressed by the graciousness of your President and his kind references to my country."

Soviet Church Thefts Assailed By Bullitt, Appealing For Funds

Washington, March 6 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Russia and France, issued a public appeal tonight for funds to restore holy vessels and other articles stolen from the Catholic Church of St. Louis in Moscow.

The United States has protested to Russia over a series of thefts and desecrations at the church, which is in charge of the Rev. Leopold Braun, of New Bedford, Mass.

Bullitt recalled that "freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Soviet Union" in agreements under which the United States recognized the Russian Government in 1933.

"The Church of St. Louis," Bullitt said, "lies close to the headquarters of the OGPU, the most powerful and ruthless police organization in the world. In spite of this fact, these thefts and desecrations have continued."

$10,000 For Quake Victims

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The American Red Cross today granted $10,000 to the Greek Red Cross for relief of victims of the recent earthquake at Larissa.

Canada Probes Aerial Bombing Of Farmhouse

Royal Air Force Court Of Inquiry Investigates Accident Near Petawawa

Ottawa, March 6 (AP)—A Royal Canadian Air Force court of inquiry today investigated the accidental aerial bombing of a farmhouse and outbuildings near Petawawa.

A preliminary statement said two bombs were accidentally released yesterday from a plane sampling a new shipment of explosives. Occupants of the farmhouse escaped serious injury, it was said.

Spokesmen said they did not know the names of the family involved.

HULL TELLS PLAN OF BASE PAYMENT

Says U. S. and Britain Have Agreed on Compensating Private Owners of Land

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Secretary Hull informed Congress today that the United States and Great Britain had agreed on procedure for compensating private owners of property taken over for United States defense bases in seven British possessions.

He sent a letter to Chairman Bloom (D-NY) of the House foreign affairs committee outlining this procedure:

Local colonial governments will try to reach agreements with the owner and when such an accord is approved by the United States, the British will pay the stipulated compensation and will be reimbursed by this country.

If such an agreement is not reached or is rejected by the United States, the question of compensation will be referred to a tribunal created under colonial laws. British authorities would pay the judgment of that body and the United States would be informed.

"If the United States Government concurs in the finding of the tribunal," Hull's letter said, "it will reimburse the British Government in the amount so paid. If the United States Government is unable to concur in the finding of the tribunal, the case will be settled under arrangements to be determined and agreed to by the United States and the British governments."

The plan referred to bases in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Antigua, Trinidad and British Guiana. Hull said it was anticipated that similar procedure would be worked out for bases in Newfoundland.

Helium Sold France Goes to Great Britain

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—Secretary Ickes today authorized Great Britain to take over 500,000 cubic feet of the helium gas originally sold to France.

The gas was sold to France for research and medical purposes but was halted at Halifax, N. S., when the French capitulated to Hitler. Under Ickes's authorization it will now be used in this country in connection with British industrial contracts.

Franz Hohenlohe Hopes To Remain In America

Princess Ordered Deported, Son Says He Has Asked For Extension Of His Permit

Palto Alto, Cal., March 6 (AP)—Franz Hohenlohe, 26-year-old son of the Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, whom the United States has ordered deported, said today he had asked for an extension of his own visitor's permit and that he hoped to stay in this country.

The former Stanford University student, residing here with his mother, said he applied for an extension in New York January 9—three days before his permit expired—and was told several months might elapse before final action.

He said he was called by the Department of Justice at San Francisco yesterday to answer routine questions in connection with his application.

Hohenlohe told interviewers he had finished his Stanford studies and was employed as a reporter by the *Pester Lloyd* newspaper of Budapest.

Diary Of The War

MAR 7 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Yugoslav chieftains debated for hours yesterday on whether to throw their pressure-ridden country into the London-Athens-Ankara camp or with the Axis lineup, which almost entirely surrounds them.

Even while their conference was going on, the official Turkish radio declared Germany's campaign to control the eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea would be difficult to apply "especially if Yugoslavia starts to fight."

But little has come from Yugoslavia to change earlier predictions that she might sign with Berlin in a few days.

Nearly Surrounded

The Yugoslavs are almost entirely surrounded by the Axis, from Albania through Italy across the Adriatic and for a narrow stretch on land, then along the borders of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, all dominated by Germany. Only a one hundred-mile frontier with Greece would provide an outlet if Yugoslavia should side with the British.

Turkey strengthened her defenses while waiting for Yugoslavia to decide her course.

Greek Civilians Moved

Greece was reported to be moving civilians out of Thrace and eastern Macedonia, which would be in the path of the expected German drive on the Ægean Sea port of Saloniki. The Greeks, have insisted they will meet military blows from any direction and have expressed renewed faith in the alliance with Britain.

Raids On London

London had two inconsequential air alarms at the noon hour and the alert sounded again after nightfall.

Weygand's Visit

Much importance was attached to the visit in Vichy of Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of French forces in Africa. He conferred with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain.

British Tell Of Raid

The British finally told their story of the raid on a German-occupied island in the Lofoten group near Narvik, Norway. The raiders were reported to have taken away 215 German prisoners and "ten Quislings"; sunk eleven ships under German command; destroyed a plant producing fish oil used in making explosives and killed seven Germans.

South America Mystery

A mystery cropped up in South America when the Chilean Naval Department reported "cannon fire" had been heard in the Straits of Magellan Wednesday but that a navy cutter which investigated found nothing.

The straits, however, are the only logical pathway for German raiders to transfer from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean.

Warning In Holland

The Germans, after sentencing eighteen Netherlanders to death for underground resistance to the Germans occupying Holland, emphasized the sentences with a warning that anyone who conspires even in thought against the German army is trifling with death.

The trial of the Netherlanders brought out a sensational story of a secret organization for espionage and sabotage all over the Netherlands.

Thai War End Near

Settlement of the border dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand was reported so near in Tokyo that extension of the armistice expiring today would not be necessary.

Troops on the Thai-Indo-China border were said to have been told that major points have been agreed upon and only minor details are under negotiation.

The report comes about a week after the French ignored a Japanese ultimatum to agree to Japanese-sponsored terms conceding territory to Thailand or face Japanese force.

In the War Zone

Whatever the Truth of Black Sea Demand, Nazi-Soviet Strain Is Increased

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

MAR 1941

Russia's reported but unconfirmed ultimatum to Rumania, demanding Black Sea naval bases, would be a momentous development if it proved to be true, since it would indicate a hardening of the Soviet attitude toward Germany because of the Nazi drive down the Balkan peninsula.

When the view was expressed yesterday that Germany and Russia were headed for a clash there was no indication that the reported Soviet demand would pop up a few hours later to support this.

British spokesmen this morning said their information indicated that the reports probably were false and were German propaganda. Such propaganda, it was explained, might serve German ends by suggesting that the Balkans have something to fear from Russia, and that Germany would like to protect them.

If it is Nazi propaganda, it still represents a dig at Russia. And the fact that many Balkan diplomats swallowed the story is significant as showing that they believe the Bolshevists and the Nazis sooner or later will be sizing each other up across the sights of their rifles. The chances are that it will be sooner rather than later, if the Germans make many more moves like the occupation of Bulgaria, which has brought them almost up against the Dardanelles, Russia's gateway to the Mediterranean.

Matching of Wits.

There are plenty of signs that Hitler and Stalin are busy matching wits. One development is the massing of some million Rumanian troops opposite the Soviet Red Army on the Russo-Rumanian frontier.

One sentence in an Associated Press dispatch from Belgrade read:

"Nearly 1,000,000 Rumanian Army reservists, leaving the fields untilled, massed in the vicinity of the Prut River.

I call your attention to that phrase "leaving the fields untilled." There is as great tragedy (likely greater) in that fact as there is in the possibility that thousands may die on the battlefield.

The Balkan harvest this coming year will be one of privation and death. And that harvest will be far greater if the whole Balkans flame into war. The Russo-German position will have a lot to do with that.

War Communiques

MAR 1941

British

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—A joint communique of the Admiralty and the refugee Norwegian government:

It is now possible to give further details of the raid carried out against German interests in the Lofoten Islands on Tuesday morning. These details show that the raid was completely successful.

The raid was planned with a threefold object.

In the first place, it was desired to destroy a plant used for production of fish oil. This is the season in the Lofoten area in which production of fish oil takes place and also of fishery products, like all other Norwegian productions required by Germany, which are entirely absorbed by the enemy. The fish oil produced was of particular importance to Germany as it is used as glycerine in the making of explosives.

The second object was to destroy any German ships or ships under German control found in the locality.

Thirdly, it was desired to take prisoners, Germans concerned in the control of the fishing industry and such local Quislings as were aiding and abetting the enemy.

The raid developed early in the morning. German shipping and shipping under German control were dealt with by light forces. Meanwhile, Norwegian marines and British troops were landed.

All objects of the raid were carried out with considerable success.

Nine German merchant vessels and one Norwegian ship under German control were sunk, also a German armed trawler. Losses inflicted upon enemy shipping totaled approximately 18,000 tons. The largest unit sunk was a German ship of about 10,000 tons which was fully laden.

Having achieved all their objects the Allied forces withdrew, bringing with them 215 German prisoners and ten Quislings. Our forces also brought back to England a considerable number of patriots who were anxious to join their countrymen in fighting for the cause of freedom.

Opportunity was taken to supply for the benefit of the local population consignments of fruit, foodstuffs, soap, cigarettes, clothing and other comforts which the Norwegian population has been without since the German occupation.

The removal of Germans and Quislings made it possible to supply these stores to the Norwegian population without danger of it being diverted to enemy use.

The raid was carried out with little opposition, but one German naval officer and six ratings were killed. No damage or casualties were sustained by our forces.

It is worthy of note that German statements issued about this raid have stressed the complete surprise which was achieved by the Allied forces in this most successful operation.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been considerable activity by single enemy aircraft during daylight today, mostly near the east and southeast coasts. Bombs were dropped at several places in East Anglia and Kent and at one point in the London area. The number of casualties was small. Buildings were damaged in a town on the coast of East Anglia, but elsewhere little damage was done.

An enemy bomber was shot down into the English Channel by our fighters this afternoon.

An Air Ministry communique:

In the course of routine operations yesterday a flying boat of the Coastal Command while on patrol in the Atlantic encountered two enemy bombers. One of the enemy aircraft was shot down into the sea and the other severely damaged before it made off.

CAIRO, March 6 (AP).—The British Middle East command communique:

Libya: Forward elements of our mechanized forces have again driven off detachments of enemy armored fighting vehicles west of Agheila.

Abyssinia: Patriot forces continue to harass and inflict substantial casualties on the withdrawing Italians.

Italian Somaliland: Our troops have occupied Fer-Fer. The advance is continuing. In all other areas operations are progressing satisfactorily. So far the number of prisoners taken exceeds 10,000.

German

BERLIN, March 6 (AP).—The German high command communique:

One submarine sank an additional 9,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping space, thus increasing its total to 27,000 tons.

In the Mediterranean, German combat planes of Stuka units, protected by German chasers, raided the Halfar airport on Malta with great success. Hangars and shelters were destroyed as well as a number of enemy planes on the ground. Chasers downed three British planes in air fights in this region.

In Northern Africa, German combat planes effectively raided an enemy airport.

The enemy's attempt to fly to northern France with a number of combat planes, protected by chasers, was frustrated during the day in the face of determined defense by pursuit units and anti-aircraft. Of sixteen attacking planes, six were downed in air fights and one by anti-aircraft.

Reconnaissance planes bombed military objectives at Portsmouth, scoring hits in barracks and government shipyards.

On the Scottish east coast a combat plane destroyed a British mine layer by a direct hit.

Enemy planes entered Reich territory neither in day nor night.

During the period from Feb. 27 to March 5 the enemy lost a total of twenty-three planes, sixteen in air fighting, five by anti-aircraft and two by naval artillery. Furthermore, a number of British planes were destroyed on the ground. During the same period fifteen of our own planes were lost.

Italian

ROME, March 6 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front nothing of importance to report. Our planes have bombarded port works on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos).

In North Africa there was intense reconnaissance activity on land and in the air. Planes of the German air corps bombarded an enemy air base.

In East Africa in the Cheren zone we have counter-attacked and captured some prisoners from enemy forces which were attempting to infiltrate our lines by night. The enemy effected air incursions in some localities in Eritrea which caused no victims and light damages.

Formations of the German air corps attacked in waves air bases on Malta. Airport works, planes on the ground and artillery emplacements were effectively bombarded and machine-gunned. During the action three planes of the Hurricane type were shot down in combat and three other planes of various types were destroyed on the ground.

Greek

ATHENS, March 6 (AP).—The Greek high command communique tonght:

There was intensive and successful artillery activity.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece today.

30.24-7911 30.24-7911

BERLIN, MARCH 6-(AP)-CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN ARE TAKING RELIGION TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE BY MEANS OF ESPECIALLY BUILT AUTOMOBILES EQUIPPED WITH ALTARS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE NATION'S GASOLINE ECONOMY MEASURES, GERMAN AUTHORITIES APPROVED THE PLAN BECAUSE THE MOTORIZED CHURCHES ARE INTENDED TO SERVE SCATTERED GARRISONS AND ISOLATED HAMLETS. THE PRIESTS DO THEIR OWN CHAUFFEURING.

MAR 7 1941

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MOSCOW, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM APPOINTED P.N. GORIMIKIN, FORMER VICE-COMMISSAR OF THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRY, AS COMMISSAR OF MILITARY SUPPLIES TODAY, REPLACING IVAN P.SERGUEYEFF, WHO WAS WARNED ALONG WITH SIX OTHER LEADERS FEB. 21 TO DO BETTER WORK OR BE OUSTED.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION IN TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SERGUEYEFF HAD BEEN GIVEN ANOTHER POST.

IN THE FEB. 21 HOUSECLEANING BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY MAXIM LITVINOFF, FORMER FOREIGN COMMISSAR, WAS REMOVED FROM THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND PAULINA K.ZHEMCHUZHINA, WIFE OF PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF, WAS DROPPED AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE SAME GROUP.

MAR 7 1941

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NEW YORK, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE REV. BERNARD J.HUBBARD, S.J., WHOSE EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA AND THE FAR NORTH WON HIM THE TITLE, "THE GLACIER PRIEST," DEPRECATED TONIGHT THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY INVASION OF THE UNITED STATES BY WAY OF ALASKA.

LACK OF GASOLINE AND THE ABSENCE OF TRANSPORTATION MADE AN INVASION OF ALASKA "IMPOSSIBLE AND RIDICULOUS," HE TOLD THE FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE DENTAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

""YOU COULD SEND 20,000 AIRPLANES. PERHAPS TAKE OVER ALASKA AS A WHOLE. AND THEN WHAT?" HE ASKED.

POINTING TO ALASKA'S PROXIMITY TO JAPAN AND RUSSIA, FATHER HUBBARD SAID THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR BASES ON THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF POOR WEATHER THERE.

"SIBERIA ALSO IS ABSOLUTELY OUT AS FAR AS BASES ARE CONCERNED," HE SAID, "BECAUSE THERE IS NO POSSIBLE TRANSPORTATION FOR MEN OR SUPPLIES."

DISCUSSING HIS SEISMOLOGICAL STUDIES IN ALASKA, FATHER HUBBARD PREDICTED THAT SAN FRANCISCO WOULD EXPERIENCE AN EARTHQUAKE DURING 1941-42 EQUAL IN INTENSITY TO THE GREAT SHOCK OF 1906.

FROM HIS STUDIES, HE SAID, HE BELIEVED THAT "WE ARE IN A SEISMIC CYCLE SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH PRECEDED THE 1906 DISTURBANCE."

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY MARCH 7)

- - -

ONE-SIXTH OF JEWS IN WORLD
NOW UNDER NAZI SWAY

- - -

ANTI-SEMITIC MEASURES ARE
FIXED PART OF HITLER'S
PROGRAM FOR EUROPE (1,100)

- - -

BY CARL C.CRANMER

MAR 7 1941

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MARCH 6--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--ELIMINATION AND SEGREGATION OF JEWS, ADVOCATED BY NAZI IDEOLOGISTS AS NECESSARY TO MAKE GERMANY "RACIALLY PURE" AND THUS STRONG, ARE BECOMING FIXED MEASURES OF ADOLF HITLER'S "NEW ORDER" FOR NEARLY ALL EUROPE.

JUST AS GERMAN WAR EXPANSION WENT BEYOND THE SLOGAN OF "ONE REICH, ONE FOLK," SO TREATMENT OF THE JEWS HAS GONE BEYOND THE ORIGINAL GERMAN THESIS OF "RACIAL PURITY." GERMANY NOW DEALS WITH JEWS IN CONQUERED COUNTRIES WHERE "RACIAL PURITY" OF GERMANS IS NOT AT ISSUE.

THE GENERAL PICTURE FROM DISPATCHES, UNFINISHED BUT BEING FILLED IN SYSTEMATICALLY DAY BY DAY, SHOWS THE JEW IS BEING BARRED FROM PROFESSIONS AND PUBLIC OFFICE, DISCOURAGED FROM MIXING WITH OTHER PEOPLE, DISPOSSESSED AND DRIVEN FROM HIS BUSINESS, MADE TO SHOW DISTINGUISHING BADGES AND PLACARDS, AND, IN INSTANCES, MADE TO DWELL IN GHETTO-LIKE DISTRICTS.

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ONE THOUSAND JEWS IN VIENNA WERE ROUNDED UP WITH THEIR SCANT BELONGINGS FEB. 19 AND BANISHED, IT WAS REPORTED, TO THE LUBLIN AREA IN POLAND, WHERE HITLER IS SAID TO PLAN A VAST SETTLEMENT AREA WHERE JEWS MAY LIVE ALMOST TO THEMSELVES.

ANOTHER CONTINGENT WAS DEPORTED A FEW DAYS BEFORE, AND AT LEAST 4,000, ALONG WITH SEVERAL THOUSAND FROM EASTERN GERMAN CITIES, WERE SENT AWAY IN OCTOBER, 1939.

WHEN REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING DECLARED IN 1938, RIGHT AFTER THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS, THAT THE GERMANIC CITY WOULD BE CLEARED OF ITS 300,000 JEWS (THE FIGURE APPARENTLY REFERRED TO ALL AUSTRIA) IN FOUR YEARS, THE STATEMENT CAME IN LINE WITH NAZI PRECEPTS OF "RACIAL PURITY."

AFTER GERMANY DEFEATED POLAND, GERMAN HEALTH OFFICERS SAID THAT A HIGH CONCRETE WALL BUILT IN WARSAW, IN WHICH THE SEGREGATION OF 500,000 JEWS WAS VIRTUALLY COMPLETE, WAS NOT AGAINST THE JEWS BUT TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TYPHUS.

IN AMSTERDAM, AMONG THE DUTCH, THE AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED RECENTLY THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL GENTILES FROM THE WATERLOO SQUARE DISTRICT, IN EFFECT CREATING A SORT OF GHETTO SURROUNDED BY CANALS. THE ACTION WAS DESCRIBED AS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE ORDER BECAUSE SOME JEWS HAD CLASHED WITH DUTCH NAZIS.

IN GERMAN EYES, HEALTH AND MAINTENANCE OF ORDER, HOWEVER, MAY NOT BE A SATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTE FOR "RACIAL PURITY" AS A BASIS OF ANTI-SEMITIC POLICY IN ALL INSTANCES.

PERHAPS DAS SCHWARZE KORPS, ORGAN OF HITLER'S BLACKSHIRTED ELITE GUARD, HAS SUPPLIED THE NEW BASIS--THE NAZI THEORY OF JEWISH "WAR GUILT."

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HOLDING THAT THE JEW WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR--FOR TRYING TO MAKE EUROPE A "BLOODSOAKED BATTLEFIELD"--THIS PAPER SAID LAST AUGUST THAT THE JEW MUST PAY THE COST AND THAT ONE OF THE PREREQUISITES OF PEACE MUST BE BANISHMENT OF EVERY JEW FROM EUROPE.

IN THIS, DAS SCHWARZE KORPS WAS FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF HITLER, WHO PUBLICLY DECLARED BEFORE HIS ARMIES MARCHED INTO POLAND THAT ANOTHER WAR WOULD MEAN ELIMINATION OF THE JEW.

PROBABLY 2,500,000 OF EUROPE'S 9,000,000 JEWS HAVE COME UNDER HITLER'S DOMINATION SINCE HIS STORM TROOPERS TOOK OVER AUSTRIA IN MARCH, 1938.

IN THE SEVEN COUNTRIES HE HAS COMPLETELY OCCUPIED, 850,000 JEWS LIVED IN 1939, ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH

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COMMITTEE.

IN ADDITION, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POLAND'S 3,100,000 JEWS, OF FRANCE'S 400,000 AND OF RUMANIA'S 900,000 ARE WITHIN THE NAZI SPHERE.

THAT MEANS THAT ABOUT ONE-SIXTH OF THE WORLD JEWISH POPULATION IS SUBJECT TO NAZI CONTROL.

THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY FLOW OF REPORTS FROM SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, RUMANIA IN PARTICULAR, WHICH INDICATE THAT, ON PAPER AT LEAST, THE JEW GRADUALLY IS BEING SQUEEZED OUT.

IN THE MONTHS SINCE HITLER STARTED HIS OFFENSIVE IN WESTERN EUROPE, THE PLIGHT OF THE JEW IS INDICATED BY THIS ASSEMBLY OF REPORTS FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES:

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FRANCE:

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER FRANCE ACKNOWLEDGED DEFEAT, THERE WAS A STEADY STREAM OF ANTI-JEWISH DEVELOPMENTS IN FRANCE. SIGNIFICANTLY, THIS HAS DRIED UP TO A TRICKLE AS THE GOVERNMENT AT VICHY BEGAN TO FEEL ITSELF MORE INDEPENDENT OF GERMAN PRESSURE.

LAST OCT. 18 THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FRENCH HISTORY, ESTABLISHED A SERIES OF ANTI-JEWISH LAWS.

LOCAL OFFICERS WERE GIVEN AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND TO DESIGNATE PLACES OF JEWISH RESIDENCE. DECREES BANNED JEWS FROM PUBLIC OFFICE, FROM JOURNALISTIC, MOVING PICTURE OR RADIO ACTIVITY, FROM THE COURTS IN ANY CAPACITY EXCEPT AS LAWYER, FROM THE OFFICERS' RANKS IN THE ARMED FORCES AND FROM BEING HEAD OF A COMPANY SUBSIDIZED BY OR HOLDING PUBLIC FUNDS.

IN ADDITION, MANY FOREIGN JEWS--AND IT WAS ESTIMATED THERE WERE 300,000 OR 400,000 JEWISH REFUGEES IN FRANCE--WERE IN EFFECT BARRED FROM THE MEDICAL, DENTAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND LAW PROFESSIONS.

ALL JEWISH-OWNED SHOPS IN PARIS WERE TAGGED WITH YELLOW SIGNS, AND THE FORCED ARYANIZATION OF ALL JEWISH-OWNED BUSINESS--ABOUT 11,000 FIRMS--WAS REPORTED IN JANUARY TO BE PROGRESSING RAPIDLY. VICHY SPOKESMEN SAID THE FRENCH "WOULD NOT PUSH THINGS SO FAR," ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS INDICATED THEY EXPECTED SIMILAR ACTION IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY MARCH 7)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--FIRST ADD "ONE-SIXTH OF JEWS IN WORLD NOW UNDER NAZI SWAY" XXX THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE.

THE PARIS THEATER HAS BARRED JEWS AND NEGROES FROM THE STAGE.

IN ALSACE, JEWS MAY NOT OWN FARMS AND HAVE BEEN WARNED TO LEAVE THE CITIES.

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FOR A FEW WEEKS AFTER THE FRENCH DEFEAT THERE WAS AN OCCASIONAL NEWSPAPER ATTACK ON JEWS IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE, AND INSTANCES OF ANTI-JEWISH DISORDERS AT NICE, CANNES, MARSEILLE, TOULOUSE AND LYON. JEWISH WINDOWS HAVE BEEN SMASHED ALONG THE CHAMPS ELYSEES IN PARIS.

GERMANY HAS MOVED TO KEEP AS MANY JEWS AS POSSIBLE OUT OF THE TERRITORY SHE HAS OCCUPIED.

THE BORDER BETWEEN THE OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED ZONES WAS CLOSED TO JEWS SO THOSE WHO FLED BEFORE THE INVASION COULD NOT RETURN. SIMILAR ACTION WAS TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR RETURN TO BELGIUM AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

GERMANY EVEN ROUNDED UP 10,000 GERMAN JEWS IN THE RHINELAND AND

PALATINATE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NOVEMBER, AND SENT THEM TO FRANCE, WHERE THEY WERE PLACED IN A SHELTER CAMP. THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED THAT ONLY FOREIGN JEWS WITHOUT FUNDS WERE PLACED IN THESE CAMPS, AND THAT THEY WERE FREE TO GO IF THEY COULD GET PERMISSION TO ENTER ANOTHER COUNTRY.

THE NETHERLANDS:

MANY SUICIDES AMONG THE NETHERLANDS' 150,000 JEWS FOLLOWED THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, AND MANY FIRMS DISCHARGED THEIR JEWISH EMPLOYES. A GERMAN DECREE BARRED JEWS FROM PUBLIC OR SEMI-OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT, AND FROM ANY FUNCTIONS IN THE COURTS, SCHOOLS, POSTAL OR TELEGRAPH SERVICE. NEWSPAPERS WERE GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND THAT EMPLOYMENT OF JEWS WAS "UNDESIRABLE."

ALL JEWS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO REGISTER AND THEIR PROPERTY HAS BEEN LISTED. "JEWS NOT WANTED" SIGNS ARE POSTED ON SHOP WINDOWS IN AMSTERDAM, THE HAGUE AND UTRECHT. JEWS ARE BARRED FROM THEATERS, AND THEIR ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITIES RESTRICTED. THE RITUAL SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN.

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BELGIUM:

ON NOV. 27 THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDER, GEN. BARON ALEXANDER VON FALKENHAUSEN, DECREED THE BAN OF JEWS FROM ANY FUNCTION OR PROFESSION CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, POLITICS, TEACHING, UTILITY SERVICES OR ORGANS OF PUBLIC INFORMATION SUCH AS NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO.

ALL JEWS OVER 15 MUST REGISTER, THE LISTING OF THEIR PROPERTY ABROAD IS REQUIRED, AND ENTERPRISES WITH ANY JEWISH CONNECTION MUST DECLARE SO PUBLICLY. SIXTY THOUSAND JEWS PROBABLY WERE AFFECTED.

NORWAY:

NORWAY'S 1,300 OR SO JEWS APPARENTLY HAVE NOT ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION FROM THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES. BUT THEIR STORES MUST BE MARKED, AND THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY MARCH 7--SENT MARCH 5)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 7)

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U.S. UNOFFICIALLY ENCOURAGES
PERUVIAN AIRLINE
OF HUGH WELLS

- - -

ALTHOUGH HE'S UNDER INDICTMENT
ON OLD ARMS EMBARGO CHARGE (610)

- - -

BY DEVON FRANGIS

(ADVANCE)...LIMA, PERU-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS DRAWN AN IMAGINARY CIRCLE WITH A RADIUS OF 1,000 MILES AROUND THE PANAMA CANAL. AT A POINT ON THE CIRCUMFERENCE, HERE IN NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA, IS A TOWN IN WHICH OFFICIAL WASHINGTON IS DEVELOPING AN UNCOMMON INTEREST.

THE UNITED STATES, MOREOVER, IS IN THE POSITION OF ENCOURAGING--IF UNOFFICIALLY--THE OPERATION OF AN AIRLINE TO THAT TOWN RUN BY A MAN WHO TECHNICALLY IS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

THE 1,000-MILE RADIUS WAS ESTABLISHED BECAUSE THE ARMY ESTIMATES

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THAT DISTANCE CONSTITUTES THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE BOMBING RANGE OF ANY WARPLANES OWNED AT PRESENT BY A POTENTIAL ENEMY.

AT THE 1,000-MILE POINT SOUTHEAST OF THE CANAL IS THE TOWN OF IQUITOS, PERU, SEQUESTERED BY DISTANCE AND MOUNTAINS. EAST OF IQUITOS THE AMAZON RIVER MEANDERS DOWN TO THE ATLANTIC ALONG A TORTUOUS COURSE OF ALMOST 2,500 MILES. WEST OF IT RISES THE FORBIDDING PILE OF THE ANDES.

IQUITOS PROVIDES A HAVEN FOR SEAPLANES. EQUIPPED WITH HULLS OR PONTOONS, PLANES CAN FLY THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RIVER TO WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF ITS HEADQARTERS.

UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS SAY THAT THE IQUITOS AREA COULD CONSTITUTE A POTENTIAL THREAT TO THE SECURITY OF THE CANAL.

SOME OF THEM BELIEVE THAT ANY AIR ATTACK ON THE CANAL FROM THE EAST WOULD COME NOT THROUGH THE DEFENDED CARIBBEAN BUT, INSTEAD, UP THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON IN SPITE OF ANY EFFORTS BY BRAZIL TO STOP IT.

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FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE ARMY, THEREFORE, IQUITOS AND ITS FUTURE HAVE A HIGH STRATEGIC VALUE TO NATIONAL DEFENSE.

IF THE UNITED STATES COULD LEASE LAND IN THE IQUITOS AREA, OR COULD COME TO AN AGREEMENT FOR THE USE OF A MILITARY BASE THERE, ITS DEFENSE PROBLEM WOULD BE SIMPLIFIED.

BUT THE DIPLOMACY OF HEMISPHERE DEFENSE HAS NOT YET CONTRIVED A WAY IN WHICH THAT COULD BE DONE.

AN ALTERNATIVE IS AVAILABLE. IT INVOLVES THE OPERATION OF AN AIRLINE, KNOWN AS "LINEA DE AVIACION CONDOR," INTO IQUITOS BY HUGH WELLS, TO THE EXCLUSION OF LUFTHANSA, THE GERMAN AIRLINE OPERATING IN PERU.

WELLS, A UNITED STATES CITIZEN, IS PRESIDENT, GENERAL MANAGER AND HALF THE PILOT PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY. HE WAS INDICTED IN 1937 IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK ON A CHARGE OF HAVING VIOLATED THE UNITED STATES ARMS EMBARGO IN 1935 DURING THE CHACO WAR BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA, AND HE HAS NOT RETURNED TO FACE THE CHARGE.

WELLS SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

HE IS OPERATING REGULARLY INTO IQUITOS UNDER A PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WHICH EXCLUDES THE OPERATION OF ANY OTHER LINE SAVE A SMALL ONE OWNED BY PERUVIAN INTERESTS.

PLYING THE AMAZON FROM THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD AS FAR AS IQUITOS IS A GERMAN-CONTROLLED STEAMSHIP LINE KNOWN AS "SNAP." LUFTHANSA, THE GERMAN AIRLINE, HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET INTO IQUITOS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

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IF IT COULD, IT WOULD PROVIDE GERMAN INTERESTS WITH TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL TRANSPORTATION LINES IN SOUTH AMERICA. LUFTHANSA AND ITS AFFILIATES ALREADY CONNECT LIMA, ON THE NORTHWESTERN SEABOARD, WITH LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, CORUMBA, RIO DE JANEIRO AND BUENOS AIRES.

LUFTHANSA HAS SURVEYED THE LIMA-IQUITOS ROUTE. IT OBTAINED A CONTRACT FOR THE RUN LAST SUMMER, BUT IT FAILED TO GET OFFICIAL AUTHORIZATION TO INSTITUTE SERVICE.

THE UNITED STATES IS INTERESTED IN WELLS' AIRLINE FOR ANOTHER REASON. IT HOPES THAT EVENTUALLY PERU WILL SEE FIT TO NATIONALIZE HER AIRLINES AS COLOMBIA HAS DONE. COLOMBIA CONVERTED THE GERMAN-

FOUNDED SCADTA LINE INTO "AVIANCA," AND THE GERMAN PERSONNEL WAS DISMISSED.

AS IN COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES INTERESTS MIGHT BE ABLE, WITH THE APPROVAL OF PERU TO HELP ESTABLISH A NATIONALIZED LINE.

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE WORD "CONDOR" IN THE NAMES OF TWO SOUTH AMERICAN AIRLINES LEADS TO THE CONFUSION OF THE WELLS FIRM WITH A LUFTHANSA AFFILIATE. A GERMAN-CONTROLLED LINE CALLED CONDOR OPERATES IN BRAZIL. WELLS USES THE SAME WORD BECAUSE HIS PLANES, BULKY AND SLOW BUT CAPABLE OF CARRYING HUGE LOADS, WERE SO NAMED BY THE UNITED STATES COMPANY WHICH MANUFACTURED THEM.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 7. SENT MARCH 5.)

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TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, MARCH 6--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HENCEFORTH ANY PRINTED MATERIAL CONTAINING "HARMFUL" PROPAGANDA RECEIVED IN HONDURAS WOULD BE CONFISCATED.

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SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, MARCH 6 --(AP)-- A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TODAY RECOMMENDED EXPULSION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM POLAND WHO HAVE ENTERED COSTA RICA SINCE THE EUROPEAN WAR STARTED AND SUGGESTED LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT FURTHER ENTRIES FROM THAT COUNTRY.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT CHARGED THAT MANY RECENT IMMIGRANTS FROM POLAND HAD OBTAINED COSTA RICAN CITIZENSHIP PAPERS BY "IRREGULAR MEANS."

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, MAR. 6--(AP)--A COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FROM THE MINISTRIES OF MARINE, FINANCE, AGRICULTURE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS WAS APPOINTED TODAY TO REPORT ON FOREIGN MERCHANTMEN NOW IDLE IN ARGENTINE PORTS AND THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THEM TO CARRY ARGENTINE PRODUCTS ABROAD.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO WILL MADE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ADVISIBILITY OF PURCHASING, LEASING OR REQUISITIONING THESE ships.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MAR. 6-(AP)- THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS WAS ADVISED TODAY THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAD GIVEN FRESH ASSURANCES THAT NO HASTY ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST WINIFRED HARLE, AUSTRALIAN WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN OCCUPIED FRANCE. SHE IS IN A FRENCH MILITARY PRISON.

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RECONSIDERATION OF THE CASE WAS PROMPTED IN PART BY AMERICAN REPRESENTATIONS TO NAZI OFFICIALS LAST FALL, WHEN THE AFFAIR AROUSED INTERNATIONAL INTEREST. THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES, YIELDING TO BRITISH AND U.S. PERSUASION, AGREED TO STAY THE EXECUTION PENDING FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

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F.D.R. Winner in 14 Tests on Bill 1776; Expect Vote Today

...March 7.—Triumphant Roosevelt forces tonight Senate non-interventionists to limit the war powers ...d all proposed bans on sending American forces to

(NEW) Washington, D. C., M...

smashed every effort of ... of H. R. 1776. They kille... foreign battlefields and on... using the Navy to convoy ... American ships to war zones.

At 10 P. M. the confident Administration ranks and the dispirited isolationists agreed to adjourn, with a final vote on the controversial measure expected tomorrow, the eighteenth day of the bitter debate.

Only a listless contest is anticipated, however, as 14 test votes today clearly indicated the completeness of the F. D. R. victory.

The Administration's strength was indicated in the very first vote, on the O'Mahoney amendment to ban the use of American merchant ships or naval convoys in the war zones. The defeat, 63 to 28, was followed by a stream of Administration triumphs. Four proposals to keep American armed forces within this hemisphere were brushed aside. Another plan to ban Navy and merchant vessels from war zones also lost.

Censorship Ban Urged.

The list of defeated isolationist proposals included that of Senator Danaher (R-Conn.) to prohibit press or radio censorship or abridgement of the right of free speech; a ban on war aid to Russia; two amendments to limit war-aid goods shipments to products made here, and another calling for expulsion of Nazis, Fascists and Communists from Government service.

One of the closest struggles of the day was over the Administration-discarded proposal of Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) limiting aid to Britain to equipment certified by Army and Navy chiefs as "non-essential" for the defense of the United States. The vote was 45 to 36. The amendment received solid Republican support.

Chairman Walsh (D-Mass.) of the Naval Affairs Committee a foe of H. R. 1776, announced that tomorrow he would introduce his amendment to prohibit the President from leasing or lending naval craft "which cannot be replaced by better or more satisfactory craft within three months."

One Amendment Passed.

The only amendment passed was a drastic revision, White House-approved, of the original Ellender amendment to ban sending expeditionary forces abroad. The original total A. E. F. ban amendment, revived by Senator Taft (R-O.), lost, 51 to 31.

The revamped amendment, which merely specified that the bill did not intend to change any of the existing laws on dispatching American armed forces outside the United States and its territories, was adopted, 65 to 24. It had been denounced by both sides as "meaning absolutely nothing."

The Administration also clarified what was meant in the bill by the "right to transfer" supplies to England, stating that this signified "transfer of title or ownership" and not actual deliveries in British ports, as feared by non-interventionists.

Warned on Loss of Prestige.

Not once were the Administration forces in danger. New Dealers had been told by the President and Secretary of State Hull that any amendment restricting their freedom of action would be a blow at American prestige abroad. With political pressure, this whipped doubtful Senators into line.

Meanwhile, as the weary Senators wandered into the blizzard tonight, the White House had set up its machinery to use the bill's power the moment Roosevelt signed it, probably Monday or Tuesday.

Earlier, at his press conference, the President emphasized that every day lost in debate would delay future aid to Britain.

Norris Pleads for Mothers.

The high mark of the isolationist strength was 39—the Senators who voted for the amendment offered by Norris of Nebraska, a supporter of H. R. 1776 who in 1917 voted against America's entry into the war. Norris declared that his amendment was drawn only to relieve "the agony of mothers who believe that passage of this bill means that their sons will be sent to fight on foreign fields."

"I believe that these mothers are mistaken—but I know that they are sincere," he said. The Administration stalwarts, under strict orders not to yield an inch and reminded again and again that the President and Secretary of State Hull opposed all restrictive amendments, paid Norris more respectful attention than they did O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) or Hiram Johnson (R-Cal.).

The non-intervention strength came from the Midwest and Pacific Coast. At all times the South, with the exception of Reynolds of North Carolina, stuck as one man behind the President.

By a vote of 60 to 30, the victorious Roosevelt group crushed the final effort to get a provision into the bill to keep American troops at home. This was the amendment offered by Senator Maloney (D-Conn.) which would bar the President, "except in times of war" from sending army or naval forces "into zones defined as combat zones under the Neutrality Act."

For the first time during the debate the only woman Senator, Mrs. Hattie Caraway of Arkansas, entered the battle. She backed the bill.

"I want to speak for the mothers who are not afraid of this bill," she declared. "I have two sons in the Army and I think they will be safer if this bill is not amended. I am supporting the bill as it stands."

Rising to oratorical heights not equalled in the Senate since the battle against Wilson's proposal that the United States join the League of Nations, Johnson pleaded with his colleagues: "Have the guts that God gave you . . . Have the decency that ought to actuate you . . . to save from bloody graves the boys of America."

Johnson's impassioned plea moved not only the galleries, but even Administration leaders.

He was speaking in behalf of his amendment to prohibit the use of Congressional appropriations to "compensate, maintain, supply or equip" officers or enlisted men in the land forces of the United States employed or used in any capacity, other than as military observers or attaches, in any place beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere, except in the territories and possessions of the United States; and to forbid the use of appropriations for naval personnel employed or used in the war danger zones fixed by Neutrality Act proclamations.

Johnson reminded the Senators that many of them and both major political parties had promised never again to send American soldiers to Europe.

Johnson concluded with the declaration that those who wanted to send American troops to Europe would vote against his amendment, while those who did not want to do so would vote for it.

"That is not the issue," protested Majority Leader Barkley.

"And I say it is," roared Johnson.

Barkley insisted that nothing in the bill dealt with troop movements.

"The American people are determined that the war raging in Europe, Asia, Africa shall not come to America," cried Johnson. "We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our Army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside the America's except in cases of attack."

Scornfully attacking the peace pledges of both parties and the "keep out of war" Presidential campaign pledges of Roosevelt and Willkie, Johnson, his voice trembling with rage, deplored the fact that on the Senate floor he was "at a disadvantage" in calling the President to account.

"Had these pledges come from an ordinary man or woman, I would be able to excoriate them and subject them to the denunciation which they deserve if they broke their word. But I cannot do that to the President of the United States," he said. "I shall not do it. It is sufficient merely to read his utterances and then you must determine wnether you are going to keep his faith for him or whether you are going to break his faith for him."

Taking up White House pressure exerted to keep Administration Sentors in line for H. R. 1776, Johnson said bitterly: "I realize the pressure that is brought to bear in this sort of a fight. I understand something of the real fight that is on today and know something of what is in the wind regarding this particular measure.

"Be Men," His Plea.

"Let it be, and let it come. Let every one of us stand here and let him risk political extinction. Let him stand here and do what he deems to be right. And that we are right a thousand times cannot be denied.

Then came the outburst:

"I say, for God's sake be men. Stand on your two legs. Be not afraid to say that we will not let our boys be sent abroad. We will yield everything sought by Great Britain, but the real thing we will not yield, the one thing we will hold fast to, is our own blood. We are entitled to that. The people who will not hold fast to their own blood can vote against this amendment."

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), announced his support of Johnson's amendment with a warning that unless it was approved, the action of Congress would be widely interpreted as an "invitation to the President to send American boys ...ross the water."

FOUR ATTEMPTS TO AMEND BILL LOSE ON VOTES

Opponents' High Point Is 39 on Proposal to Limit Use of Troops

CONVOY BAN FAILS, 63 TO 28

Barkley to Force Night Sessions and Says That Passage May Come Tomorrow.

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Working at increased speed, the Senate rejected today the fourth of a series of amendments designed to write into the administration's British aid bill a prohibition against use of American armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere.

The chamber turned down a proposal by Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, as it previously had rejected three similar efforts. Mr. Norris tried unsuccessfully to write into the bill a statement that nothing in the measure should be construed as authorizing the President to send American armed forces to fight on foreign soil outside this hemisphere without consent of Congress.

Later, Mr. Norris altered his amendment at the suggestion of Senator Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, by adding to it the words "outside the Western Hemisphere or the territorial or insular possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands."

The vote rejecting the Norris amendment was 52 to 39.

After it had defeated two previous proposals by votes of 63 to 28 and of 56 to 35, the chamber turned down a third offered by Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, 51 to 38.

Taft for Hemisphere Limit.

Mr. Taft's amendment would have declared that no additional powers would be conferred on the President to use American armed forces beyond the Western Hemisphere and possessions of the United States. The two pre-

vious proposals, by Senators O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, and Johnson, Republican, of California, differed slightly in language and meaning.

The chamber's action on the Taft proposal apparently cleared the way for a vote on an administration-sponsored amendment by Senator Ellender of Louisiana stating that nothing in the bill should be construed as changing existing laws governing land and naval forces.

Mr. Ellender originally had proposed but had withdrawn the amendment which Mr. Taft later sponsored.

Proposal Called Meaningless.

Opponents denounced the revised Ellender proposal as meaningless, but proponents contended that the amendment would make it clear that the bill was not authorizing the sending of troops to Europe or the convoying of war shipments by the navy.

The chamber first defeated, 63 to 28, Senator O'Mahoney's proposal to forbid the convoying of war materials shipped out of this hemisphere. It then rejected an amendment offered by Senator Johnson to prohibit the use of future appropriations for the maintenance of military forces outside the Western Hemisphere or in combat areas fixed by President Roosevelt.

Opponents Muster 35.

The Johnson amendment, supported by Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and other opponents of the bill, was defeated by a vote of 56 to 35.

Senator Johnson said that the question presented by his amendment was whether the Senators wanted to send boys to Europe. Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, disagreed sharply.

Rejection of the two restrictive amendments led Senator Barkley, the Democratic leader, to forecast final passage of the measure by tomorrow night.

With a night session already planned for this evening, Mr. Barkley told reporters that he would call another for tomorrow night if that were necessary to dispose of pending amendments and bring a roll call on passage.

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, an opposition leader, declared, however, that it would be impossible to obtain a final vote before next week.

Senator O'Mahoney's final draft of his amendment was described by Senator Bone, Democrat, of Washington, as a blunt prohibition against convoys.

The vote on the O'Mahoney amendment came after Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, had withdrawn temporarily a proposal to prohibit the use of any future appropriations to send American armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere and American possessions unless Congress declared war.

Roosevelt Deplores Delay.

At the White House, as the Senate debated, President Roosevelt said at a press conference that every day's delay would affect deliveries a little later on of needed materials to what he termed the democracies.

Senator Connally of Texas, pleading for the defeat of numerous proposals designed to restrict the movement of the armed forces, told the Senate: "If we assume to decide where the army and navy shall go, then we assume the function of the Commander-in-Chief. The Constitution says the President is the Commander-in-Chief. I am not going to vote to usurp Presidential authority and set myself up as one of the ninety-six chiefs of staff."

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Detailed Senate Votes on Amendments Offered to the Bill to Aid Great Britain

Following are details supplied by The Associated Press of the votes in the Senate yesterday on some of the important amendments proposed to the lease-lend bill:

O'MAHONEY AMENDMENT

To prohibit the entry of United States naval vessels in combat areas.

FOR THE AMENDMENT—35

Democrats—11

Adams	Clark (Mo.)	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson (Col.)	Walsh
Bulow	McCarran	Wheeler
Clark (Idaho)	O'Mahoney	

Republicans—16

Aiken	Holman	Thomas (Idaho)
Barbour	Langer	Tobey
Butler	Lodge	Vandenberg
Capper	Nye	Wiley
Danaher	Taft	Willis
Davis		

Progressives—1

La Follette

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—48

Democrats—31

Andrews	Gillette	Miller
Bailey	Glass	Murdock
Bankhead	Green	Murray
Barkley	Guffey	Overton
Bilbo	Harrison	Pepper
Brown	Hatch	Radcliffe
Bunker	Hayden	Russell
Byrd	Herring	Schwartz
Byrnes	Hill	Sheppard
Caraway	Hughes	Smathers
Chandler	Kilgore	Smith
Chavez	Lee	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Truman
Downey	Maloney	Tunnell
Ellender	McFarland	Tydings
George	McKellar	Van Nuys
Gerry	Mead	Wallgren

Republicans—11

Austin	Brooks	McNary
Ball	Burton	Shipstead
Brewster	Gurney	White
Bridges	Johnson (Calif.)	

Independent—1

Norris

Pair

Reed, Republican, for, and Wagner, Democrat, against.

ELLENDER AMENDMENT

To state that nothing in the bill should be regarded as changing existing laws governing land and naval forces.

FOR THE AMENDMENT—65

Democrats—49

Andrews	Glass	Murdock
Bailey	Green	Murray
Bankhead	Guffey	Overton
Barkley	Harrison	Pepper
Bilbo	Hayden	Radcliffe
Brown	Herring	Russell
Bulow	Hill	Schwartz
Bunker	Hughes	Sheppard
Byrd	Johnson (Col.)	Smathers
Byrnes	Kilgore	Stewart
Caraway	Lee	Thomas (Utah)
Chandler	Lucas	Truman
Connally	McFarland	Tunnell
Downey	McKellar	Tydings
Ellender	Mead	Van Nuys
George	Miller	Wallgren
Gerry	Murdock	

Republicans—15

Austin	Burton	Lodge
Ball	Butler	McNary
Barbour	Davis	White
Brewster	Gurney	Wiley
Bridges	Holman	Willis

Independent—1

Norris

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—34

Democrats—11

Adams	Gillette	Reynolds
Chaves	Hatch	Walsh
Clark (Ida.)	McCarran	Wheeler
Clark (Mo.)	O'Mahoney	

Republicans—13

Aiken	(Calif.)	Thomas (Ida.)
Brooks	Langer	Tobey
Capper	Nye	Vandenberg
Danaher	Shipstead	
Johnson	Taft	

Progressive—1

La Follette

JOHNSON AMENDMENT

To prohibit the use of funds appropriated under the British aid bill for the maintenance of American armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere or in "combat areas" outlined by the President.

FOR THE AMENDMENT—35

Democrats—13

Adams	Clark (Mo.)	McCarran
Bone	Gillette	Reynolds
Bulow	Johnson (Col.)	Walsh
Clark (Idaho)	Lucas	Wheeler

Republicans—20

Aiken	Gurney	Shipstead
Barbour	Holman	Taft
Brooks	Johnson (Calif.)	Thomas (Idaho)
Burton	Langer	Tobey
Butler	Lodge	Vandenberg
Capper	McNary	Wiley
Danaher	Nye	Willis
Davis		

Progressive—1

La Follette

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—56

Democrats—36

Andrews	Glass	Murray
Bailey	Green	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Guffey	Overton
Barkley	Harrison	Pepper
Bilbo	Hatch	Radcliffe
Brown	Hayden	Russell
Bunker	Herring	Schwartz
Byrd	Hill	Sheppard
Byrnes	Hughes	Smathers
Caraway	Kilgore	Smith
Chandler	Lee	Stewart
Chavez	Maloney	Truman
Connally	McFarland	Tunnell
Downey	McKellar	Tydings
Ellender	Mead	Van Nuys
George	Miller	Wallgren
Gerry	Murdock	

Republicans—5

Austin	Brewster	White
Ball	Bridges	

Independent—1

Norris

PAIR

Reed, Republican, for, and Wagner, Democrat, against

NORRIS AMENDMENT

To state that nothing in the bill should authorize sending of this country's armed forces to foreign soil without Congressional consent.

FOR THE AMENDMENT—39

Democrats—14

Adams	Gerry	McCarran
Bankhead	Gillette	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson (Colo.)	Russell
Bulow	Lucas	Wheeler
Clark (Mo.)		

Republicans—23

Aiken	Davis	Shipstead
Brewster	Holman	Taft
Bridges	Johnson (Calif.)	Thomas (Idaho)
Brooks	Langer	Tobey
Burton	Lodge	Vandenberg
Butler	McNary	White
Capper	Nye	Wiley
Danaher		Willis

Independent—1

Norris

Progressive—1

LaFollette

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—52

Democrats—48

Andrews	Green	Murray
Bailey	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Harrison	Overton
Bilbo	Hatch	Pepper
Brown	Hayden	Radcliffe
Bunker	Herring	Schwartz
Byrd	Hill	Sheppard
Byrnes	Hughes	Smathers
Caray	Kilgore	Stewart
Chandler	Lee	Thomas (Utah)
Chavez	Maloney	Truman
Clark (Idaho)	McFarland	Tunnell
Connally	McKellar	Tydings
Downey	Mead	Van Nuys
Ellender	Miller	Wallgren
George	Murdock	
Glass		

Republicans—4

Austin	Ball	Barbour
	Gurney	

Pairs

Smith, Democrat, for, and Thomas (Okla.), Democrat, against; Reed, Republican, for, and Wagner, Democrat, against.

REYNOLDS AMENDMENT

To prohibit aid to Russia.

FOR THE AMENDMENT—35

Democrats—9

Brown	Johnson (Col.)	Walsh
Bulow	McCarran	Wheeler
Clark (Ida.)	Reynolds	
Clark (Mo.)		

Republicans—25

Aiken	Davis	Shipstead
Ball	Gurney	Taft
Brewster	Holman	Thomas (Ida.)
Bridges	Johnson (Calif.)	Tobey
Brooks	Langer	Vandenberg
Burton	Lodge	White
Butler	McNary	Wiley
Capper	Nye	Willis
Danaher		

Progressive—1

La Follette

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—56

Democrats—33

Adams	Gillette	Murdock
Andrews	Glass	Murray
Bailey	Green	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Guffey	Overton
Barkley	Harrison	Pepper
Bilbo	Hatch	Radcliffe
Bone	Hayden	Russell
Bunker	Herring	Schwartz
Byrd	Hill	Sheppard
Byrnes	Hughes	Smathers
Caraway	Kilgore	Stewart
Chandler	Lee	Thomas (Utah)
Chaves	Lucas	Truman
Connally	Maloney	Tunnell
Downey	McFarland	Tydings
Ellender	McKellar	Van Nuys
George	Mead	Wallgren
Gerry	Miller	

Republicans—3

Austin	Barbour	

Independent—1

Norris

PAIR

Wiley, Republican, for, and Glass, Democrat, against.

TAFT AMENDMENT

To state that nothing in the bill granted the President additional power to send armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere.

FOR THE AMENDMENT—38

Democrats—12

Adams	Gillette	Reynolds
Bulow	Johnson (Colo.)	Walsh
Byrd	Lucas	Wheeler
Clark (Mo.)	McCarran	
Gerry		

Republicans—25

Aiken	Davis	Shipstead
Barbour	Gurney	Taft
Brewster	Holman	Thomas (Ida.)
Bridges	Johnson (Calif.)	Tobey
Brooks	Langer	Vandenberg
Burton	Lodge	White
Butler	McNary	Wiley
Capper	Nye	Willis
Danaher		

Progressive—1

LaFollette

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—51

Democrats—48

Andrews	Green	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Guffey	Pepper
Bankhead	Harrison	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hatch	Russell
Bilbo	Hayden	Schwartz
Brown	Herring	Sheppard
Bunker	Hill	Smathers
Byrnes	Hughes	Stewart
Caraway	Kilgore	Thomas (Utah)
Chandler	Lee	Truman
Chavez	Maloney	Tunnell
Clark (Ida.)	McFarland	Tydings
Connally	McKellar	Van Nuys
Downey	Mead	Wallgren
Ellender	Miller	
George	Murdock	
Glass	Murray	

Republicans—2

Austin	Ball	

Independent—1

Norris

PAIRS

Smith, Democrat, for, and Thomas of Oklahoma, Democrat, against; Reed, Republican, for, and Wagner, Democrat, against.

MAR 7 1941

Nazis Press Greeks And Turks to Yield Attack Seen Near

Peace Without Loss of Land Offered Athens, Trade Gains to Ankara

Sofia Hears Blow Is Due in 48 Hours

Greece Is Standing Firm; Russia May Let British Fleet Enter Black Sea

30,24-7919

30.24-7919

By The Associated Press

SOFIA, March 7.—(The following was approved by the Bulgarian Press Office under a new censorship.) The Germans, directing more energy than ever before toward effecting a Greek-Italian peace, are offering Greece a settlement whereby she would lose no territory held by her at the beginning of the war, it was intimated tonight.

Locomotives, machinery and other economic rewards are being held out to Turkey. The price would be a farewell (by Turkey) to Great Britain.

It is apparent here that the Germans are counting heavily upon the success of their diplomatic plans, despite repeated Greek assertions that Greece will continue to fight and despite the links with Britain which Turkey has maintained.

Axis informants here declared that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has failed to obtain from the Greeks a definite pledge to fight on, and as proof of their contention they pointed to the lack of a specific declaration to that effect in Greek communiques.

Call Greek Fight Futile

The German effort in Turkey, even stronger than before the entrance of Nazi troops into Rumania, is aimed at nullifying all British influence there.

(Fifty words were cut out here.) This large force may not have to fight if the German diplomatic program is attained.

An informant close to Axis quarters intimated that this diplomatic strategy, backed by German armies in Bulgaria, was designed to convince Greece of the futility of further fighting and to impress upon Turkey that Nazidom was supreme in southeastern Europe and that the influence of Britain had dwindled to nothing.

The informant likewise contended that Turkey still had friendly relations with Germany, despite her alliance with Britain, and that Turkey welcomes German economic co-operation.

Axis commentators here took the position that Yugoslavia was more or less a side issue. Perhaps—this was their expressed view—she, too, would join the Axis, and, if not, the tide of German influence in this part of the world would bring her into line later.

Discount Soviet Note

The Germans said also that they were inclined to discount the Soviet note to Bulgaria. [It was a statement of disapproval of Bulgaria's action in allowing Nazi troops to enter her territory.] Russia, they said, always had a following in Bulgaria, and therefore it was "natural for the Soviet Union to say something for the benefit of the Bulgarian people." One Axis commentator remarked: "We do not regard the note as of serious import in so far as international policy is concerned."

A German attack on the Greek regions of Macedonia and Thrace within forty-eight hours was predicted by some neutral military observers. German troops in occupied Bulgaria stood more than 150,000 strong along the Greek and Turkish frontiers, and German officers seized the available transport of this country to move up their ever-lengthening columns of men and machines.

MAR 8 1941

The Greeks, having gone far toward winning a war with a much bigger power, Italy, and now faced with a vastly more powerful antaagonist in the Nazis, nevertheless seemed prepared to take their chances.

The Greek Army, said Greek diplomatic informants here, 'absolutely will fight any German invasion."

They added that if Germany loosed her long-prepared offensive, they had hopes that the Turks would smash at the Nazi flank through the Rhodope Mountains, which extend east and west along the Greek-Bulgarian frontier.

Greeks Remove Civilians

The Greeks were reported removing civilians from the menaced sections of Thrace, apparently preparing to let Thrace go as untenable. But they sent new troops and artillery to support their naturally strong positions along the Struma River—which runs north and south from the Bulgarian border to the Aegean Sea, and there, in a sector some twenty-five miles wide, it appeared that they would take their stand. Thrace itself adjoins European Turkey.

For reasons of strategy, much depended immediately on the attitude of Yugoslavia and to a lesser, but still vital extent, on Turkey.

Yugoslavia, the last remaining Balkan power not flatly committed to either Britain or Germany, was under enormous pressure—by the British to keep neutral, by the Germans to join the Axis.

Belligerent Tone

Ankara newspapers, inspired by the Turkish Government, declaring a big-scale war in the Balkans seemed inevitable, took a strongly belligerent tone.

"Against a handful of birdshot reassurances that the Axis has flung at us," said the newspaper *Demokrat Politika*, "stand two million Turkish bayonets!"

"If Germany comes this way she will get such an answer as she never got before."

The newspaper *Vatan:* "If Germany attacks the Balkans she will see the end of her terrorism and the 'new order' will indeed be installed in the world; but it will be a new order depending on respect of liberty for all."

Criticism Of Russia

A criticism of the Soviet-Russian attitude—significant because it was the first so publicly uttered—was offered by the newspaper *Tasviri Efkar.*

"The whole Balkan situation," the paper said, "can be laid at Russia's door. If Russia not not taken (the Rumanian province of) Bessarabia, Rumania would not have been frightened and would not have allowed Germany to enter."

It was understood Yugoslavia would take her stand before midnight tomorrow. In Istanbul, it was announced that Turkish foreign policy would be outlined by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu Monday morning before a closed session of the People's party.

Among signs in Bulgaria of a gathering war were the presence of German war correspondents in uniform, the mobilization of all railway and dock workers and an announcement that the Bulgarian Government had taken all necessary measures "to maintain exemplary order in the country."

Yugoslavia and Turkey Watched by Diplomats

SOFIA, March 7 (AP).—Neutral military observers heard tonight that German troops massed on the Greek and Turkish frontiers may launch an attack from Bulgaria on Eastern Macedonia and Thrace "within 48 hours."

More than 150,000 Nazi troops, hundreds of tanks and armored cars already are in position for a quick attack.

With the axis push expected at any moment, diplomatic observers watched Yugoslavia and Turkey for indications of how those two Balkan entente allies of Greece would behave when Adolf Hitler's blitzkrieg army starts rolling.

From the heights south of Zlatograd, the Germans massed on the frontier could see the blue water of the Aegean Sea across the Greek border.

The Aegean port of Salonika, backdoor to the Balkans, would be the first immediate objective of any German thrust across Greece.

Greeks Bolster Defenses.

The British were reported rushing all their spare equipment to the Turks, the Germans commandeered transport to accelerate the flow of Nazi troops to the Greek frontier, and the Greeks hastily strengthened their fortifications today as a new Balkan war front appeared to be in the swift making.

The British, it was said, were making every effort to strengthen their allies against the first shock and were rushing equipment to the Turks who are in a position to launch a flank attack on the German Army if it attempts an invasion of Greece.

(In London it was asserted that Britain is speeding enough captured Italian military supplies to Greece to equip an entire army corps and some of this equipment already is in use against its former owners in Albania.)

Greek diplomatic quarters here said they believed the Turks would launch a drive into the Rhodope Mountains, a chain extending east and west along the Bulgarian-Greek frontier, if Germany does attempt an offensive.

The Greek Army "absolutely will fight any German invasion," these quarters said.

Civilians Leave Thrace.

Preparing for all eventualities, the Greeks were reported removing civilians from the threatened area in Thrace, and bolstering with troops and artillery their positions along the narrow defiles of the Struma.

To observers it appeared likely that Greek Gen. Alexander Papagos intended to abandon Thrace, the narrow coastal sector between the Struma and Turkey, as indefensible. Bulgaria long has coveted at least part of it.

The Struma River runs in a generally north and south direction from the Bulgarian border to the Aegean, a distance of some 60 miles, entering the sea at the Gulf of Orfani (Rendina) east of Salonika. The stream passes through Lake Takhinos before entering the Aegean about 70 miles west of the Turkish border.

Should the Greeks elect to make a stand along this line, abandoning Thrace, they would have a sector little more than 25 miles wide to defend along the Bulgarian frontier.

Valona Drive Expected.

Meanwhile it was believed the Greeks planned an intensive effort to capture the Albanian port of Valona from the Italians to anchor the western end of their battle line before the Nazis could launch an attack.

German preparations were evident on all sides as Nazi troops rolled toward the Greek frontier in trains, trucks, buses and even private cars.

Since the end of October, the Germans have been concentrating stocks of oil and food in Bulgaria. Munitions and supplies which they had ordered here now are being moved up toward the Greek border.

Further evidence of the expected German drive was seen in the arrival in Sofia of throngs of uniformed Nazi war correspondents as well as an increased number of army officers.

The British, apparently making every effort to strengthen their Balkan allies, were said to be sending all the equipment they could spare to the Turks, who are in a position to harass a German army attempting to march into Greece—if they wish to do so.

Tanks Seen Overhauled.

Fifty German tanks were seen by observers being overhauled almost within sight of the Turkish frontier.

In response to British threats to bomb German communication lines in Bulgaria the anti-aircraft defenses of Sofia were being steadily strengthened and watchers with field glasses were posted on rooftops.

Observers noted that Salonika, the major port in Northern Greece which might prove a point of entry for a British expeditionary force, stands well behind the Struma River defense line.

They also noted, however, that a successful defense of the Struma hinges largely on continued neutrality of Yugoslavia. Should Yugoslavia accede to reported German demands and permit the passage of Nazi troops, Greek forces along the Struma would be open to attack from the rear by a German-Italian thrust down the Vardar River Valley.

3 Opposition Parties In Yugoslavia Demand Firm Government Stand

Belgrade, March 7 (AP)—Three opposition political parties of Yugoslavia demanded today that the Government pursue a firm policy in the face of Axis demands.

In a joint meeting they adopted resolutions calling for a "clear, energetic attitude."

The parties participating are the Democratic, Radical and Yugoslav Nationalist.

MAR 8 1941

Yugoslav Regent's Recent Visit to Hitler Disclosed

Belgrade Is Expected To State Position on Axis in Few Hours

BACKGROUND—

Balkan crisis, which began with British warning to Bulgaria not to let German troops cross her soil, brought to head with German invasion this week. Britain broke off diplomatic relations and Nazi pressure now is reported turned on Yugoslavia for transit route into Greece.

By the Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 7.—A visit by Regent Prince Paul to Adolf Hitler's fateful Berchtesgaden conference table was disclosed today and the Yugoslav government—under mounting diplomatic pressure from both Britain and the axis—was expected momentarily to proclaim closer friendship with Germany and Italy, but also to reaffirm its strict neutrality.

With a statement clarifying Yugoslavia's position anticipated within 24 hours, it was learned authoritatively that Prince Paul went to Berchtesgaden last Monday, returning to Belgrade Thursday.

Will Explain Attitude.

Informed quarters said the Yugoslav statement would explain the government's attitude "in the light of the new situation" arising from the occupation of axis-aligned Bulgaria, Yugoslavia's next-door neighbor.

The regent's trip to Berchtesgaden, where the fate of so many European countries has been decided, followed a trip there by Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovich. They were received by Hitler February 14.

The two discussed with Hitler Yugoslavia's possible adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis. As a result of their visit and Prince Paul's, it was believed the anticipated Yugoslav statement would proclaim a deepening of this country's friendship with the axis.

May Restate Neutrality.

Diplomatic quarters expressed belief, however, that Yugoslavia—under intense pressure to choose between the axis and Britain—also would refrain from joining up with the axis for the time being at least.

Prince Paul returned to Belgrade early yesterday and summoned all the nation's chief leaders to a conference which lasted throughout the day.

Informed quarters said the Yugoslav ministers in London and Moscow also will explain their government's attitude to the British and Russian governments "in the light of the new situation" resulting from Bulgaria's occupation by Nazi troops.

Identic Statements Expected.

No one seemed to know for sure just where Yugoslavia was heading. Diplomatic quarters, however, said one thing was certain—that the nation wishes to preserve its neutrality but, at the same time realizes that German pressure is much more powerful than Britain's efforts to keep the country neutral.

The same circles said Germany and Yugoslavia would make almost identical declarations, with Germany "assuring" Yugoslavia of her "peaceful aims" with regard to this country.

(Continued neutrality of Yugoslavia appeared to be of vital importance to Greek preparations to take their defensive stand along the Struma River valley. If Yugoslavia acceded to German demands and permitted Nazi troops to pass, the Greeks would be menaced from the rear.)

German Minister Viktor von Heeren's trip to Germany February 24 following a telephone conversation with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was said to be the first German step to learn definitely to what lengths Yugoslavia would go to remain out of war.

Whatever decision Yugoslavia makes, observers said it would have an important bearing on the ultimate fate of Greece and perhaps determine Turkey's attitude in the Balkan crisis.

Almost Completely Hemmed In.

Except for her common frontier with Greece—a distance of about 100 miles—Yugoslavia is completely hemmed in by the axis and is in a poor strategic position to oppose Germany, even with the promise of British aid.

A formal statement issued last night by Premier Cvetkovich and Vice Premier Vladimir Machek, after Prince Paul had conferred for five hours with members of his cabinet and army chifetains, indicated the government recognized the seriousness of the situation but threw little light on its attitude.

"In connection with alarming reports regarding the political situation which are being tendentiously spread by various parties," the statement said, "M. Cvetkovich and M. Machek declared today that all events are being attentively followed and sized up by competent factors and that all decisions regarding these events—the independence and unity of the state—are being constantly kept in view."

Turkey Watching Closely.

Dispaches from Ankara indicated Turkey, whose position long has been a question mark despite treaty ties with Britain, was watching developments in Belgrade closely.

The official Turkish radio frankly expressed concern last night respecting Yugoslavia's intentions, indicating they might have an important bearing on German plans affecting Turkey's interests.

The radio declared it was Germany's object to establish bases on the Black Sea and Aegean which could "put a certain amount of pressure" upon Turkey.

"This glorious plan will be difficult to apply," the commentator said, "especially if Yugoslavia starts to fight."

MAR 8 1941

Turkey Press Warns Against Acceptance Of Nazi Assurances

War Spread to Balkans Held Sure: Saracoglu To Outline Policy

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 7.—Inspired Turkish newspapers warned the nation strongly today against accepting German assurances and declared the spread of the war to the Balkans seemed inevitable.

These statements were made as it was announced that Turkish foreign policy would be outlined by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu next Monday morning at a closed session of the Peoples' party—Turkey's only political party—in Ankara.

That afternoon the National Assembly will open its session to be devoted to both external and internal affairs.

Parliament to Hear Premier.

Premier Refik Saydam will address Parliament Wednesday and is expected to disclose then Turkey's reply to a message received from Adolf Hitler last Tuesday. It was believed the government also would indicate its attitude toward a threatened invasion of Greece by Germany.

"Against a handful of birdshot reassurances that the axis has flung at us stands two million Turkish bayonets," the newspaper Demkorat Politika said today.

"If Germany comes this way she will get such an answer to these reassurances as she never got before."

The newspaper Vatan said: "If Germany attacks the Balkans she will see the end of her terrorism and the new order will indeed be installed in the world, but it will be a new order depending on respect of liberty for all."

Russian Policy Hit.

For the first time a Turkish newspaper criticized Russia's Balkan policy, and that came when Tasviri Efkar declared:

"The whole Balkan situation can be laid at Russia's door. If Russia had not taken Bessarabia, Rumania would not have been frightened and would not have allowed Germany to enter. Then we might have preserved the Balkan entente and the Balkans might have been defended."

The newspaper Ikdam commented: "Assurances rain on us from all sides since the German invasion of Bulgaria. These are like lullabies which put babies to sleep, but fortunately Turkey is no baby. We know that it is countries to which assurances are given that are in danger."

Turkish Parliament Called.

Ankara, March 7 (A. P.).—The Turkish Parliament was summoned today to meet on Monday and to hear an address on Wednesday in which Premier Refik Saydam is expected to reveal Turkey's reply to the message received on Tuesday from Adolf Hitler. It also was expected that the Government will indicate its attitude toward a threatened invasion of Greece by Germany.

BUDAPEST SAYS U.S. URGED KEEP OUT OF AXIS

Nazi Paper Reports President Promised Aid To Yugoslavia

Asserts Sumner Welles Talked To Minister A Month Ago

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, March 7—Under the big headline "Yugoslavia Refuses Help From Roosevelt," the Nazi newspaper *Magyarsag* printed a dispatch under a Washington date line today purporting to disclose that the President had attempted to keep Yugoslavia out of the Axis.

The dispatch was credited to "Special Service," and was the first such "special dispatch" that the paper—long in severe financial difficulties—ever had carried under a Washington date.

"Mr. Roosevelt promised United States assistance to Yugoslavia the same day that Dragisa Cvetkovic and Aleksander Cincar-Markovic (the Yugoslavian Premier and Foreign Minister) were received at the Berghof (Adolf Hitler's chalet) by Hitler," the "special dispatch" said.

Says Welles Called Him

"M. (Constantin) Fotitch, the Yugoslavian Minister to Washington, was summoned February 14 by urgent telephone call to go to the home of Mr. Sumner Welles (the United States Under Secretary of State), where he was given a personal message from Mr. Roosevelt."

The story, which was picked up by DNB and spread throughout Europe, continued:

"Mr. Fotitch went to the rendezvous and was informed that it was time to tell the Prince Regent and the Yugoslav Government that, in President Roosevelt's opinion, it was time to put an end to the successes of the Axis powers even if they were only diplomatic successes.

"Mr. Roosevelt also was said to have made known that the lease-lend bill would certainly be accepted by Congress and the American Government then would have the means to curb efforts designed to create a new order.

Could Then Furnish Aid

"The United States would then be able to furnish sufficient aid to all European states which had not already submitted to this new order.

"Mr. Sumner Welles is said to have called the tripartite pact 'very clever work but a most dangerous diplomatic instrument for England.'

"Before bidding Mr. Fotitch goodby Mr. Sumner Wells is said to have extracted a promise that Fotitch would immediately transmit Mr. Roosevelt's message to Belgrade . . . assuring him that telegraphic rates would be reduced.

"On February 10, that is, several days before this proposition, the American Minister to Belgrade, acting under the urgent orders of Mr. Roosevelt, is said to have gone to the Yugoslav Premier's office to announce that Mr. Roosevelt was convinced of Britain's ultimate victory and that he would do everything to contribute to it.

Greeks Weakening, It Says

"At the same time American diplomats accredited to Balkan capitals are said to have told Washington that Greek resistance was weakening, that war material delivered to Greece by England was without value.

"The Greek Government is said to have informed the United States Minister to Athens of the real situation. Thereupon, the American diplomat is said to have advised the Greek Cabinet to appeal directly to the American people to obtain shipments of war materials. Conferences which were then held in Washington broke down and ended only in the recognition that the old-fashioned machines delivered to the Greeks by Americans are of no value.

"In Washington, Roosevelt's proposition was explained by the fact that British diplomacy must use American influence to rebuild the prestige greatly diminished following the closing of the British legation in Bucharest."

"Never Heard Of It"

Washington, March 7 (AP)—State Department officials said today that they had "never heard of it" when asked to comment on the *Dienst aus Deutschland* assertions that Britain was seeking United States diplomatic aid in keeping Yugoslavia out of the Axis.

MAR 8 1941

DISCUSS U. S. AID

Nazis Say Britain Also Seeks Diplomatic Help.

Berlin, March 7 (A. P.).—The well informed commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, declared today that Britain was seeking not only military but also diplomatic assistance from the United States.

This commentary, close to the German Foreign Office, indicated that Britain had sought United States guaranties for Yugoslavia on condition the Yugoslavs resist Axis overtures. It called any such proposal "naive and absurd" and said such guaranties would be "only fictional."

MAR 8 1941

Germans Non-Committal On Balkan Relations

BERLIN, March 7 (AP).—Germany's next move was a subject of speculation today as queries concerning her relations with Turkey and Yugoslavia brought non-commital answers from authorized sources.

"You may as well get used to the idea of the utmost reserve prevailing in this diplomatic period for the next few days—and that includes the week end," a spokesman said.

30,24-T921

30.24-7921

The statement was made in answer to a question concerning developments at the Turkish capital of Ankara, which a German mission visited Monday with a message from Adolf Hitler.

In connection with reports from abroad that guarantees had been made to Yugoslavia by other nations, one German source said:

"This is in a class with guarantees which my 90-year-old grandmother could make to me against a seasoned pugilist."

This apparently was a reference to reported British efforts to persuade Yugoslavia to resist German pressure.

In answer to persistent reports that Regent Prince Paul of Yugoslavia might come to Germany to confer with Nazi leaders this source declared:

"I don't believe a visit by Prince Paul is anticipated here."

IT CONTINUED, "DESPITE THE AMERICAN EFFORTS FELT HERE, WITH ALL CERTAINTY THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE 'NEW ORDER' WILL CONTINUE IN EUROPE."

OF THE WILHELMSTRASSE SILENCE ON EVENTS IN THE BALKANS, IT SAID, "SUCH SILENCE ALREADY HAS BEEN A SIGN OF POSITIVE DECISION."

THE ALLEGED "ROOSEVELT DEMARCHE" TO YUGOSLAVIA, THE COMMENTARY ASSERTED, "IS DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS WELL AS ROOSEVELT'S OWN PROMISE TO THE VOTERS TO KEEP AMERICA AWAY FROM WAR."

Schurka

A92

NIGHT LEAD DIENST (FOLO BUDAPEST)

BERLIN, MARCH 7-(AP)-AN ALLEGED EFFORT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO KEEP YUGOSLAVIA FROM APPROACHING THE AXIS HAS BROUGHT ABOUT "A NEW ACCENT ON EUROPEAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS," THE AUTHORITATIVE GERMAN COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND SAID TONIGHT.

MAR 8 1941

THE ONLY REPORT IN CENTRAL EUROPE OF ANY SUCH ALLEGED EFFORT BY THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT WAS A STORY TODAY IN THE BUDAPEST PAPER MAGYARSAG, BUT THIS STORY WAS PICKED UP AT LENGTH BY THE GERMAN RADIO AND DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY.

DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, WHICH REFLECTS GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE OPINION, PREDICTED THAT THE GERMAN PRESS OF SATURDAY, AS A RESULT OF THIS STORY, WOULD BUSY ITSELF WITH ROOSEVELT DIPLOMACY. THE COMMENTARY STRESSED THAT THIS WOULD BE "THE FIRST TIME THE GERMAN PRESS HAS DIRECTLY TAKEN UP DISCUSSION OF ROOSEVELTIAN POLITICS AND HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE EUROPEAN SITUATION."

THE ESSEN NATIONAL ZEITUNG, IN A LEAD ARTICLE FOR ITS COMING SUNDAY EDITION, ASKED IF "AMERICA WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF GERMANY SENT SPECIAL ENVOYS ALL OVER CENTRAL AMERICA AS ROOSEVELT DOES OVER EUROPE."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THESE DIPLOMATIC TRAVELERS WERE "PROOF OF A CONTINUED ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF WASHINGTON TO INFLUENCE GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS" AND CONCLUDED: "EUROPE AS A POLITICAL BLOC HAS MUCH MORE INTELLIGENCE THAN ONE OVER IN AMERICA, IN THE WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF NON-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, CAN IMAGINE."

.1947PFS

Moscow Issues Denial.

Moscow, March 7 (A. P.).—Tass, the Soviet news agency, said today:

"The foreign press circulates rumors that the U. S. S. R. has demanded from Rumania cession of her naval bases on the Black Sea. Tass is authorized to deny these reports as fabricated and absurd."

The reports were an outgrowth of the recent Vienna conference between Gen. Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian dictator, and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering of Germany.

MAR 8 1941

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 7 (AP)—The Rumanian Cabinet met all day today, for the second successive day, to discuss the recent consultations between Premier General Ion Antonescu and Reich Marshal Hermann Goering in Vienna.

Official circles denied that the discussions in any way involved a supposed Russian demand for naval and air bases in Rumania and Bulgaria.

APO BUCHAREST—XXX BULGARIA

IT WAS FURTHER DENIED THAT GOERING HAD ADVISED ANTONESCU TO ACCEPT THESE REPORTED RUSSIAN DEMANDS, OR THAT HE HAD OFFERED THE EXPLANATION THAT SUCH A CONCESSION WOULD NOT VIOLATE GERMANY'S GUARANTEE OF RUMANIAN TERRITORY SINCE THE MATTER AT ISSUE WAS NOT A TERRITORIAL CESSION BUT A TEMPORARY MEASURE TO BE ANNULLED AT THE MOMENT THE BALKAN SITUATION WAS "COMPLETELY ARRANGED."

MAR 8 1941

(RUSSIAN OFFICIAL SOURCES DENIED IN MOSCOW THAT DEMANDS HAD BEEN MADE FOR BLACK SEA BASES.)

8 Seized in Yugoslavia In Plot to Blast Ships

By the Associated Press.

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, March 7.—Eight persons were arrested here today and charged with being involved in a plot to dynamite German and Italian ships plying between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Explosives were said to have been found in the prisioners' homes.

The arrests followed an investigation of the explosion of the 1,400 ton freighter Xenia February 26 while it was carrying cement to Italy.

(The original report said the vessel exploded and went down just after arriving at the small Yugoslav port of Stobbrece loaded with bauxite.)

Among the prisioners, it was said, were a member of the Yugoslav National Party and a naval captain.

MAR 8 1941

Britain Speeding Captured Italian Arms to Greece

Equipment Is Reported Sufficient to Outfit Entire Army Corps

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 7.—Britain is speeding enough captured Italian military supplies to Greece to equip an entire army corps and some of this equipment already is in use against its former owners in Albania, a neutral military source said today.

Besides the materials going to Albania, considerable quantities are destined for use by Greek forces now forming lines to guard the Aegean port of Salonika against a German thrust.

"The supplies also will be ready if Britain tries to invade the Italian mainland from Albania," the neutral informant said.

Windfalls Being Used.

"Just as the Germans used abandoned British and French dumps to supply their Panzer divisions in the continental campaign last year, so the British are using windfalls of Italian conquests in Africa to support much of the Middle East operations."

British military and diplomatic strategists are working hand-in-hand in the Near East to block Hitler and prepare the way for a try at a quick Italian knockout, possibly by a crack at the mainland following up trial parachute troop sorties in mid-February.

Observers here view as striking evidence of a new British technique in combining operations of the War and Foreign Offices in the visit of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, chief of the Imperial Army staff, to the Near East.

Secrecy Shrouds Plans.

They also connect British Minister George W. Rendel's wait for a go-ahead from Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Near East commander, before severing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

But there is the strictest secrecy here regarding what Mr. Eden and the Near East military leaders are planning. One source describes them as "fait accompli" strategists.

"They believe in action, then presenting the thing that's done," this informant said. "They have full authority to run their own show and we expect little news of what they are doing until it happens."

British Hint More Naval Raids On Nazi Coasts

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 7—Informed British said today that Tuesday's harassing raid by British and Norwegian naval units on the German-held Lofoten Islands off Norway was just a "rehearsal" for bigger things to come.

The intimation wa sthat swift sea radeirs, carrying strong landing parties and capitalizing on the element of surprise, had begun a campaign of sabotaging Nazi-controlled military and inudstrial centers along the European coast.

MAR 8 1941

Other Vulnerable Spots

The press was quick to point out that there were many other vulnerable ports along the 3,000 miles of coast now held by the Germans where British warships could land raiding parties.

In addition to destruction of Nazi war materials and oil, it was pointed out, such raids should yield German prisoners for questioning, and should bolster the morale of the populations of the occupied territories.

Airfield Believed Uncovered

Alive to the propaganda value of such raids, the British command was said to have given special instructions to the British troops and Norwegian marines in the Lofoten expedition to be "considerate and courteous" to the islanders and avoid damaging private property.

A correspondent of Reuthers, the British news agency, who accompanied the raiders, disclosed that the British had found what appeared to be the ground work for a naval air station on one island. Among the 215 Germans captured were seventeen German air force men and two high-ranking naval officers.

"Quislings" A Problem

There was speculation today over the disposition of ten Norwegian "Quislings" captured in the raid. Since Britain is not at war with Norway, they are not ordinary prisoners of war. The term "Quisling" is applied to followers of Major Vidkun Quisling, pro-Nazi Norwegian.

It was said they were brought to England with the consent of King Haakon's Government, which is now operating in London, and that they probably would be dealt with here under Norwegian law.

Details Of Coup Given

The Norwegian Government journal, recounting the details of the British exploit said:

"When the ships arrived off the island powerful loudspeakers broadcast messages to the local population telling them friends were at hand and suggesting that the crews would be willing to take on board any volunteers who would like to come to Britain to join Norwegian forces there.

"Hundreds Lined Up"

"Hundreds of young men immediately lined up on shore. Since our forces were there for several hours, the young men were allowed to go to their homes to get their best clothes and pack all they wanted to bring away."

It was learned in London that in addition to the fish-oil factory destroyed, a second important plant at Stansund, on the island of Vestvaagoy, was put out of action.

The Nazis Take Revenge

[By the Associated Press]

Svolvar, Norway (Via Berlin), March 7—Reichscommissioner Joseph Terboven has decreed that all property belonging to the families of Norwegians who voluntarily followed the British or aided them during the surprise raid on the Lofoten Islands on Tuesday should be burned.

The decree was issued following Terboven's arrival here Tuesday night after the raid. Those remaining who helped the British while they were ashore were arrested. One Norwegian was shot the same night for recalcitrance.

MAR 8 1941

One Isle Fined $25 000

The population of Oestvaagoy Island, on which Svolvar is situated, was fined 100,000 kroner (normally $25,000) and the municipality was required to maintain the families of those who were taken to England as prisoners.

(The British reported that their naval units and allied Norwegian forces raided the islands Tuesday morning, destroying eleven German and German-held vessels and quantities of oil and war materials. Ten "Quislings" were reported captured along with 215 Germans, and "a considerable number of patriots" were said to have returned with the raiders to England.).

BRITISH FLYERS SINK NAZI SHIP IN DUTCH PORT

MAR 8 1941

Attack Den Helder In Renewal Of Thrusts In North Sea

Offensive Has Resulted In Choking Of Kiel Canal, London Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 7—British airmen sank a 2,500-ton German supply ship and blasted at the Dutch naval harbor of Den Helder today in a renewal of the North Sea thrusts which, the Air Ministry said, already have virtually crippled Germany's Kiel Canal.

The ship was sunk by a bomber of the coastal command attacking Den Helder—Dutch naval base and guardian of the great Ijsselmeer (Zuider Zee) Dike—and a German-occupied airdrome at Ockenburg.

A Canadian sergeant, credited with sinking the supply ship, said his plane made a direct hit on the stern with the first heavy bomb.

Sinks In Clouds Of Smoke

After a great explosion, he said, the ship went down as "clouds of smoke and steam rolled over her."

His bomber then went on to drop its remaining load on the dockyards at Den Helder, where it was reported a considerable amount of shipping lay.

At Ockenburg, a dense cloud of oil smoke was said to have enveloped the main hangar after it was hit directly by a salvo of bombs.

"None of our aircraft is missing from this operation," said the communique on today's raid.

Mine Layers Credited

Choking of the Kiel Canal, Germany's famous short cut from the Baltic to the North Sea, to all but the smallest ships was credited by the Air Ministry's news service to mine laying by the Royal Air Force and fleet air arm.

Among the more than one hundred Axis ships said to have been lost in less than ten per cent. of the aerial-mined areas, one was an ore-laden freighter which went down in the Kiel channel last December.

Subsequent reconnaissance flights, the news service continued, established that the wreckage had blocked traffic to all but the smallest ships.

Canal One Of Finest

The canal, connecting Germany's fine northwestern harbor of Kiel with the North Sea, was built prior to the World War and is considered one of the finest in the world. About fifty-three miles long, it permitted deep-draft vessels to avoid the circuitous route around Denmark and through the Kattegat and Skagerrak, also presumably mined by the British, into the North Sea.

30,24-7923

30. 24-7923

Other activities reported on the British military front were:

A German Heinkel III plane, attacking a British convoy in the North Sea early today, was shot down in flames by the British patrol vessel Guillemot, the Admiralty reported.

A Dornier bomber was shot down into the sea by machine-gun fire off the Norfolk coast.

Single German aircraft were reported active over England and northeast Scotland. A number of persons were killed at one point in the Midlands, but casualties and damage generally were said to be light.

The 1,375-ton British destroyer Dainty has been sunk, the Admiralty said, without disclosing details. The ship, normally carrying a complement of 145 men, was one of the Defender class laid down in 1930.

LONDON ANNOUNCES LOSS OF DESTROYER

Dainty Sent to Bottom—Two Vessels Loaded With War Supplies Sunk, Nazis Say

15 FRENCH SHIPS MISSING

MAR 8 1941

Food Imports Are Hampered—New Zealand Liner Rotorua Is Torpedoed Off Britain

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The British destroyer Dainty has been sunk, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Admiralty said the ship was commanded by Commander M. S. Thomas and that next of kin of the men lost had been notified.

The 1,375-ton destroyer carried a normal complement of 145 men. She mounted four 4.7-inch guns, six smaller pieces and had eight 21-inch torpedo tubes. She was laid down, as one of the Defender class, in the 1930 program.

GERMAN SUPPLY VESSEL IS SUNK

R. A. F. Reports Success in Attack on Holland

London, March 7 (A. P.).—Bombers of the British Coastal Command swept across to the Netherlands coast this afternoon, sank a German supply ship and bombed the Den Helder naval harbor and the airdrome at Ockenburg, it was announced officially.

"None of our aircraft are missing," a communique said.

The supply ship was described by the Canadian sergeant-pilot credited with sinking her as of 2,500 tons. He said a direct hit was scored on her stern with the first heavy bombs dropped. Another bomber pilot said that a salvo of bombs hit the main hangar at Ockenburg and a dense cloud of oil smoke quickly enveloped it. A considerable quantity of shipping was reported to have been at Den Helder at the time of the attack.

The second Nazi bomber of the day—a Heinkel III, which attacked a British convoy in the North Sea early today—was shot down in flames, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Heinkel was said to have been brought down by the patrol vessel Guillemot. One of the airmen, who bailed out, was picked up.

A German bomber was reported shot down into the sea by machine gun fire off the coast of Norfolk today as German war planes began scattered daylight raiding over Great Britain. Watchers said they saw tracer bullets hit the plane, which dived into the sea and blazed furiously for a few moments before sinking. Two of her crew were rescued by a motor launch.

Enemy planes were reported over the northeast, west and south of England, the Midlands and South Wales this afternoon.

Other daylight raiders were active in the vicinity of an East Anglian town, and dispatches from a southwest town said that a low-flying raider machine-gunned the streets there after dropping bombs.

Shortly before noon London had a brief alarm which was ended, however, without incident.

Heavy gunfire shook houses along the coast of Kent today, but startled residents were assured by the authorities that it was only British artillery engaging in practice.

British Close Kiel Canal

London, March 7 (AP)—The Kiel Canal, shortest route for German naval and shipping movements between the Baltic and North Seas, has been closed by the British to all but the smallest vessels, the Air Ministry news service claimed today.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK ON WAY TO U.S.—NAZIS

Berlin, March 7 (AP).—The 9,939-ton British steamer Politician, en route to America, has been sunk in the "German blockade zone around England," the German news agency DNB announced today.

The 3,388-ton British vessel Maplecourt, it was added, was torpedoed and sunk west of Ireland.

Nazis Claim Ship Sinkings

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 7—A German submarine sank two armed "enemy" merchant shops totaling 12,061 tons, the Nazi high command reported today.

One German combat plane made an "audacious" attack last night on an airplane factory at Filton, in southwest England, the daily war bulletin said, and "heavy caliber bombs destroyed a large assembly plant." Several finished planes were said to have been damaged.

Port Facilities Bombed

Several planes also were said to have been destroyed on the ground during night raids on English airports in the south and southeast.

"Armed scouters effectively bombed port facilities at several cities in southern and southeastern England, including London," the communique added.

The German High Command, like the Italian, reported Nazi air raids on Valletta, Malta, and on British troops in Libya, the Nazis adding that "big fires" had been started in camps attacked in Libya and several buildings destroyed.

The communique said reconnaissance over Halfar airport on Malta after Wednesday's raids "revealed severe destruction of fields and facilities." Three heavy combat planes were included among equipment destroyed, the high command said.

ADD LONDON

THE AGENCY SAID THAT THIS WAS ONE RESULT OF MINELAYING BY THE RAF AND THE FLEET AIR ARM. MORE THAN 100 AXIS SHIPS HAVE BEEN LOST IN LESS THAN 10 PER CENT OF THE AREAS COVERED BY THE AERIAL MINELAYERS, IT WAS SAID.

MAR 8 1941

ONE OF THESE SHIPS WAS A FREIGHTER WHICH SANK WITH A HEAVY LOAD OF ORE IN THE KIEL CANAL LAST DECEMBER, THE NEWS SERVICE REPORTED.

THE WRECKAGE BLOCKED THE CHANNEL TO ALL BUT THE SMALLEST SHIPS, AS DISCLOSED BY SUBSEQUENT AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID.

THE KIEL CANAL, CUTTING ACROSS THE NORTHWESTERNMOST TIP OF GERMANY, IS GERMANY'S SHORTCUT ROUTE FROM THE BALTIC TO THE NORTH SEA. CLOSING OF THIS ROUTE WOULD FORCE DEEP DRAFT SHIPS TO USE THE CIRCUITOUS ROUTE AROUND DENMARK, THROUGH THE KATTEGAT AND SKAGERRAK.

BUT THE LONGER PASSAGE, PRESUMABLY, ALSO IS HEAVILY MINED BY THE BRITISH. THE NEWS SERVICE SAID THAT FEW PORTS, CHANNELS OR ESTUARIES FROM NORWAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD NOT BEEN SOWN WITH BRITAIN'S TOUCH-AND-GO EXPLOSIVES.

Conquest Of All Somaliland Proclaimed By British Army

Italian Troops Killed, Captured Or Run Out Of Colony Into Ethiopia, Cairo Reports

MAR 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 7—The final conquest of Italian Somaliland was proclaimed by British forces today, along with the capture, destruction or grounding of twelve Axis merchantmen in naval operations which knocked out the colony's two chief bases for Indian Ocean raiders—Chisimaio and Mogadiscio.

All Fascist troops who have not surrendered or fallen in combat have been run out of the Somaliland and are fleeing into Ethiopia, a military spokesman declared here at British general headquarters.

He listed Italian casualties in the three-week Somililand campaign at 21,000—including killed and prisoners—and said an area of 100,000 square miles is under the actual occupancy of British arms.

The bulk of the Fascist force able to get away, he said, is withdrawing along the Mogadiscio road toward Jijiga in northern Ethiopia, and another retreat is proceeding from Lugh Ferrandu, in the northern Juba river valley area of Somaliland, toward the southern Ethiopian lakes. This was one of the main routes used by Mussolini's men in the conquest of Ethiopia in 1936.

The pursuing British themselves were declared to have struck well into Ethiopia proper, where they expect to be joined by Ethiopian insurgents in a drive to dismember the colony as they tore Somaliland apart.

The Jijiga road, the spokesman pointed out, runs close to the border of French Somaliland, and he expressed belief that the retreating Italians might seek refuge there.

Nazi Ship Scuttled

Five Italian ships totaling 28,153 tons were captured and four others were scuttled when the British battle units stormed up to Chisimaio on February 15 in a coordinated attack with land forces, the Admiralty said in London.

A German ship, the Uckermark, 7,021 tons, also was scuttled, and a second German ship, the 590-ton Askari, was driven ashore, it was related in a communique.

Then the fleet hastened on up the coast, flinging shells into Brava and Mogadiscio, Somaliland capital, and helping in the swift capture of the latter February 26.

Ports Used By Raiders

There the 9,830-ton British cruiser Shropshire sent her eight-inch shells into the 6,861-ton Italian tanker Pennsylvania and sank her, it was added.

British suspicions that Chisimaio and Mogadiscio were used as refueling stations by German surface raiders were confirmed, the Admiralty said, by the discovery and release of 200 British and Allied seamen held prisoner near Mogadiscio after their ships had been sunk.

The captured Italian ships were named the Adria, 3,809 tons; Savoia, 5,490 tons; Erminia Mazzella, 5,742 tons; Manon, 5,597 tons, and Leonardo Da Vinci, 7,515 tons.

Scuttled Ship Identified

One of the four scuttled Italian ships was identified as the Marghera, 4,531 tons.

As to the Mediterranean theater, the British acknowledged that a mass raid by a hundred or more German dive bombers, bombers and fighters was carried out against Malta Wednesday.

The British said they bagged sixteen of the raiders. Some damage to buildings was conceded along with the loss of one British fighter.

BRITAIN SEIZES 5 ITALIAN SHIPS IN SOMALILAND

Five Other Axis Merchant Vessels Are Scuttled at Chisimaio.

ANOTHER IS DRIVEN ASHORE

London Says Foe's Chief Bases for Action in Indian Ocean Have Been Eliminated.

MAR 8 1941

London, March 7 (A. P.).—A nest of Axis merchant ships was uncovered in the British land and naval offensive that took Chisimaio in Italian Somaliland, the Admiralty announced today, and five were seized, five scuttled and an eleventh was driven ashore.

The five seized are Italian, totaling 28,153 tons. One of the scuttled ships, the 7,021-ton German Uckermark, actually sank while in British tow after her crew's attempts to sink her were halted by the British, the Admiralty said.

The capture of Chisimaio and Mogadiscio in the Somaliland offensive, by co-ordinated British land and naval action, was said in an early Admiralty announcement to have eliminated the chief bases for Axis surface raiders in the Indian Ocean.

"It can now be stated that five Italian merchant ships with a total tonnage of 28,153 tons fell into our hands as a result of the capture of Port Chisimaio in Italian Somaliland," said the second Admiralty communique.

Lists Ships Captured.

"These ships are the Adria, 3,809 tons; Savoia, 5,490 tons; Erminia Mazzella, 5,742 tons; Manon, 5,597 tons, and Leonardo da Vinci, 7,515 tons.

"Four other ships scuttled themselves in Chisimaio harbor. One of these is known to be the Italian Marghera, 4,531 tons. Losses also were inflicted on the German mercantile marine as a result of Chisimaio.

"The German Uckermark, 7,021 tons, attempted to escape. She was intercepted by our forces and tried to scuttle herself. This attempt was frustrated but the Uckermark subsequently sank while in tow.

"The German Askari, 590 tons, was driven ashore."

The earlier communique reviewed the naval and land coordination in the Somaliland drive.

One outstanding naval action, it said, was the bombardment of Mogadiscio by the cruiser Shropshire. In shelling the harbor the Shropshire sank the 6,861-ton Italian tanker Pennsylvania and caused "a large number of military casualties." The Shropshire was said to have suffered no casualties.

"All important Italian positions along the coast were bombarded by our naval units," the communique said, adding that these attacks were carefully co-ordinated with the army's advance.

The naval assaults progressed from Chisimaio, the first Somaliland port occupied by the British, up the coast to Brava, the next to fall, and to Mogadiscio, the colony's capital and major seaport.

It said the effectiveness of the naval support was indicated by the quick British drive to Mogadisicio, which fell February 26, 11 days after the capture of Chisimaio, an advance of some 250 miles.

"One important naval result of the successful military operations in Italian Somaliland," the announcement said, "is that the capture of Chisimaio and Mogadiscio have deprived the enemy of two East African bases most convenient for use of commerce raiders and supply ships.

"That Mogadiscio was used as a base by raiders for supply ships is shown by the discovery and release by our army of a considerable number of merchant seamen landed and interned in the Mogadiscio area after their ships had been sunk by enemy raiders."

British headquarters in Africa announced on Feb. 27 that 200 English and Allied seamen, held prisoner by the Italians, had been released at Merca, 30 miles southwest of Mogadiscio.

MAR 8 1941

16 of 100 Nazi Planes Felled in Attack on Malta, British Say

Germans Struck in Waves Wednesday; Advances on African Fronts Claimed

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 7.—A mass raid by more than 100 German planes on Britain's Mediterranean fortress at Malta, in which 16 dive bombers, bombers and fighters of the attacking force were shot down was disclosed by the British today.

Rapid British progress to Fer-Fer, in the Somaliland-Ethiopian frontier region, and a slower advance to a point east of Amanit on the Gondar road north of Lake Tana in Ethiopia, also were reported.

The British said they lost only one fighter in the violent battles which occurred over Malta when the Germans attacked in waves Wednesday.

No R. A. F. Casualties.

They admitted some damage to buildings, but declared there were no R. A. F. casualties.

Nine aircraft were brought down by anti-aircraft fire, the communique said, while British fighting planes destroyed two dive bombers, a big Dornier bomber and two Messerschmitt fighters. Many others were believed by the British to have been damaged.

(The Germans yesterday said the raid, directed at Halfar Airport, was a "great success" and resulted in destruction of hangars, shelters, a number of planes on the ground and three others met in air fights.

(An Italian communique said three planes were destroyed on the ground, artillery emplacements were bombed and machine gunned. Neither Italians nor Germans mentioned losses to the raiders.)

Air Activity at Cheren.

The British said there had been considerable air activity by their forces at Cheren, in Eritrea, and that they had attacked a supply depot at Asmara, the capital.

They declared Ethiopian "patriots" had taken 300 prisoners from among the Italian forces retreating from Burye, whose capture the British announced Wednesday. Burye is south of Lake Tana and only about 150 miles northwest of Addis Ababa.

The prisoners were in addition to 1,700 regular and colonial troops said to have deserted the Italians.

Fer-Fer, which the British said was occupied, lies about 100 miles northwest of Buloburti, on the road toward Harar, Ethiopia. It is more than 300 miles from the border of Kenya colony, where the British drive into Somaliland started, and more than 100 miles inland from Villaggio Duca Degli Abruzzi, which was taken Sunday.

Germans Beaten Off in Libya.

In Libya, the communique issued last night said, detachments of "enemy" (presumably German) fighting vehicles were driven off in a brush west of El Agheila, while in Ethiopia revolting natives were said to be harassing the withdrawing Italians and inflicting "substantial casualties."

"So far the number of prisoners taken exceeds 10,000," the communique added.

On the diplomatic front, Tewfik Souedy Bey, Foreign Minister of Iraq, arrived in Cairo last night, presumably to see British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and other officials.

Smuts Quits Cairo After Talk

CAIRO, March 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa left Cairo today after a conference with Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British Imperial General Staff. Gen. Smuts came to Cairo yesterday.

The German radio in a broadcast today said all Turkish seagoing ships above 1,150 tons had been placed under control of the Ankara Government, effective March 21. The radio said the Turks also had authorized "nationalization" of all coal mines.

Planes Bomb Convoy In Mediterranean, Italians Claim

Cruiser, Destroyer, 3 Merchant Ships Hit, High Command Says

MAR 8 1941

By the Associated Press.

ROME, March 7.—Italian bombing planes attacked a strongly escorted British convoy in the Eastern Mediterranean, hitting a cruiser, a destroyer and three merchant ships, the Italian high command announced today.

Italian planes also bombed a British air base in North Africa, the daily war bulletin said, while German planes attacked marching columns and troop concentrations there.

30.24-7925

30.24-7925

"Twenty motor trucks were destroyed and many others seriously damaged," the communique said. Barracks, tents and encampments also were bombed near Derna, where fires started.

"Other German planes bombed military objectives of Valletta (naval base) on Malta."

The communique told of the attack on the convoy with a single sentence:

"In the Eastern Mediterranean our air formations attacked enemy ships in a strongly escorted convoy, hitting a cruiser, a destroyer and three steamers."

In East Africa, the high command said, "considerable losses" were inflicted on British forces in the fighting reported yesterday around Cheren, the Italian stronghold in Eritrea, and a British attack near Kurmuk, in the Upper Sudan on the Ethiopian border, was said to have been "repulsed."

20 British Warships Sunk by Fascists, Italian Editor Says

26 Submarines Sent Down And 805 Planes Felled, Gayda Declares

By the Associated Press.

MAR 8 1941

ROME, March 7.—Virginio Gayda, the Fascist editor, asserted today that British sea and air losses at the hands of Italy total 20 warships, 26 submarines, 58 freighters and 7 tankers, all sunk, 805 planes shot down and 213 destroyed aground.

Gayda also said 87 British warships, 3 submarines and 41 freighters were damaged by Italian action, 2 tankers torpedoed and 99 planes probably downed in addition to the plane losses which he said were certain.

He published the figures to show, as he put it, that Italy is doing her part in the axis war by straining vital British tonnage at a time when every ship is needed in defense of the British Isles.

Fleet Held in Mediterranean.

Gayda said Italy was compelling Britain to hold one fleet in the Mediterranean consisting of 7 battleships out of her total of 13, 3 aircraft carriers, 10 heavy cruisers, 70 smaller warships and 15 submarines.

In addition, he said, Italy is forcing the British to keep an important fleet of seven cruisers and more than 20 other craft in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

Italy's task, he continued, is to hold constant threats against the British lifeline and co-operate with the Germans in the Atlantic counterblockade and to "depauperate" British forces at home as much as possible.

Furthermore, Gayda declared, Italy has forced Greece to mass almost all her troops on the Albanian front, leaving her frontier facing Bulgaria—where Adolf Hitler is massing a vast force—virtually unprotected. (The Greeks reported yesterday that they were moving big forces to Macedonia and Thrace in the border area facing Bulgaria.)

Gayda asserted there now are two divisions of British troops on the island of Crete composed of "at least" 15,000 men, including tank crews, pilots, mechanics, artillerymen and radiomen with new reinforcements arriving, besides Gen. Wavell's supposed 20 divisions in Africa.

British North African forces, he said, include three tank divisions "considered among Britain's best troops'; three Australian divisions, two New Zealand divisions, one Polish division and a brigade and a half of Frenchmen.

In Palestine, the editor went on, the British have at least three mixed English and Australian divisions in reserve, and another division at Cyprus, plus about 120,000 men on the Sudan fronts and another 100,000 on the Kenya Colony front, including English, South African, Indian, Sudanese and French troops.

Finally, he listed 25,000 reserves in the British protectorate of Aden.

The British Admiralty, commenting yesterday on what it called axis "exaggeration" in claims of British naval losses, said that, while Britain had only 15 battleships at the start of the war, the Germans and Italian communiques had reported the sinking of 34.

Although Britain had only 58 submarines at the start of the war, the Admiralty said, the Germans and Italians claimed to have sunk 71.

If Italian and German communiques were to be credited, the Admiralty said, the British Navy has but 41 destroyers left, and its total of capital ships, aircraft carriers and cruisers has been sunk twice over.

'All Quiet On Albania Front'

Rome, March 7 (AP)—The Italian high command's daily war bulletin today dismissed operations in Albania with a curt: "On the Greek front nothing important to report."

NEW ITALIAN ARMY SHAKEUP REPORTED

Cavallero Superseded By Gen. Carolo Gelloso, Athens Sources Say

Word Of Change Comes As Greeks Continue Gains In Central Albania

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 7—Foreign sources said tonight that Gen. Ugo Cavallero, successor of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Italian general staff chief, has been superseded as commander by Gen. Carolo Gelloso, Eleventh army commander.

The change in the command, which, if confirmed, would be the third since the start of the Italian-Greek conflict came as a Greek spokesman and communique claimed continued advantages in skirmishes along the central sector of the Albanian front.

Italians Driven Back

Greek troops have driven the Italians back from "strong and efficiently organized positions," capturing 150 prisoners, including many officers, the high command announced tonight.

"Very much material," it was added, "has fallen into our hands."

Greek aviation, the communique said, bombed battlefield objectives "with effective results," without the loss of a plane.

Gelloso's Job Not Clear

Whether General Gelloso was named just to command the Italians in Albania or made chief of staff of the entire Italian army was not made clear in the Athens dispatch. The Eleventh Army has played a prominent role in the Albanian campaign.

Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Under Secretary of War, was dispatched by Premier Mussolini to the Albanian front on November 10 to speed up the lagging Italian campaign. He superseded Gen. Visconti Prasco, first in charge of the campaign.

Badoglio Summoned

Less than a month later, Marshal Badoglio was summoned from virtual retirement to become chief of staff and take active charge of the Albanian campaign.

Marshal Badoglio gave way about a month later to General Cavallero. The latter, named chief of staff, went to Albania personally to direct the campagin, which continued to go against the Italians until the recent stalemate.

Both General Soddu and Marshal Badoglio resigned, it was officially stated in Rome, because of ill health.

Successful 'Invasion' Gives Britain a Puzzle

Staff Asks, Was 'Foe' Brilliant or Defenders Stupid

LONDON, March 7 (AP).—A mock invasion of England by British forces, with staff officers impersonating the German general staff, has created a high governmental puzzle, informed sources asserted today after War Secretary H. D. R. Margesson, in an official story to the House of Commons yesterday, said that both civil and military organizations had come through "with the greatest credit."

Reliable sources said the puzzle was whether British officers who acted as Nazi commanders were exceptionally brilliant, or whether the defenders were not so astute.

The sham invasion, Margesson said, lasted a week and featured landings by air and sea on a scale probably greater than Germany could launch. High sources said the repulsing forces coped with an attack more successful than any Fuehrer Adolf Hitler could devise.

"It was a pretty successful invasion," an informant said, "but the resisting forces reacted splendidly, all things considered."

The behavior of civilians was described as a disturbing factor. In one locality the conditions obtaining in France and Belgium during the German advance last year were said to have been virtually duplicated. People clogged the roads and important intersections, and interfered generally with the carefully mapped defense plans. The "invaders," taking advantage of this, accomplished some extraordinary military strokes.

The maneuvers, disclosing possible weakness in the defense structure, were said to have provided material aid against the threat of a real invasion.

J. Norman Lodge

MAR 8 1941

BRIEF LEAD ROCK INVASION (CORRECT)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, MARCH 7--BRITONS RECKONED

THAT WEEK-LONG EXERCISES--HELD A

MIMIC ROCK INVASION AND DECIDED THE

ARTHRITE ADOLF HITLER COULD OFFER.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THE

ROCK AND--HAD CREATED A RICH GOVERNMENT PUZZLE AS TO WHETHER BRITISH

OFFICERS WHO ACTED AS GERMANS HAD PLAYED THEIR PART EXCEPTIONALLY

WELL OR WHETHER THE DEFENDING FORCES WERE NOT SO BRILLIAN.

SUN

OFFICERS WHO ACTED AS GERMANS HAD PLAYED THEIR PART EXCEPTIONALLY

WELL OR WHETHER THE DEFENDING FORCES WERE NOT SO BRILLIANT.

SPEAKING UP THE SCORE, WAR SECRETARY H.D.R.MARGESSON TOLD THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"THERE WERE MANY LANDINGS BY SEA AND BY AIR AND THE EFFECT OF CONTINUOUS AIR BOMBARDMENT OVER CENTRAL POINTS WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE CAUSED A BREAKDOWN OF MANY OF OUR MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. NOTWITHSTANDING THIS ASSUMPTION OF THE WORST, THE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION CAME THROUGH THE ORDEAL WITH GREAT CREDIT."

THE SHAM INVASION FEATURED LANDINGS BY AIR AND SEA AND ONE INFORMANT SAID IT "PROBABLY WAS MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN ANYTHING HITLER COULD THINK UP."

CONCERN WAS EXPRESSED OVER CIVILIAN REACTION. IN ONE LOCALITY CONDITIONS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM WERE ALMOST DUPLICATED.

PEOPLE CLOGGED ROADS AND INTERSECTIONS AND GENERALLY RAISED HAVOC WITH DEFENSE PLANS. THE "INVADERS" TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THIS TO PUT OVER SOME IMPORTANT COUPS.

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THAT THE SHAM ATTACKERS INCLUDED "SOME OF THE MOST BRILLIANT BRITISH STAFF OFFICERS" MIGHT HAVE HAD MUCH TO DO WITH THE CIVILIAN CONFUSION, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

ANY MATERIAL WEAKNESS EXPOSED WAS DECLARED TO HAVE GIVEN IMPORTANT LESSONS IN RESISTING A REAL INVADER--IF AND WHEN.

THE EXERCISES COVERED ALL BRITAIN FROM LAND'S END TO JOHN O' GROATS AND FROM WEST WALES TO THE WASH. THE NAVY, ARMY, CIVIL DEFENSE GUARD, AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS ORGANIZATION AND OTHER WAR AUXILIARIES COLLABORATED IN THE VAST MANEUVERS.

MARGESSON SAID THAT A "GERMAN STAFF HOUSED IN SPECIAL OFFICES" WAS ASKED TO "THINK UP THE MOST DIABOLICAL SCHEMES THE GERMAN MIND COULD CONCEIVE."

AND THEY DID. BUT THE FINAL SUMMING UP OF THE UMPIRES SHOWED THAT ALL IN ALL THE "INVADERS" WERE CHECKED. #

BRITISH SHIP MEN DENOUNCE RED TAPE

MAR 8 1941

Lord Stamp Assails Control Over Railroads.

Cardiff, March 7 (A. P.).—One of Great Britain's leading ship owners declared today that Government red tape was causing endless delay in the movement of vessels transporting the nation's food supplies. Sir Willie Reardon-Smith told the Bristol Channel Ship Owners Association that the red tape bespoke a lack of cooperation and confidence between shipping men and the Ministry of Shipping.

"If only the Prime Minister could spend some time in the departments affected," he continued, "iron out natural jealousies which exist between one department and another and cut away a few wrappings of red tape and get down to essentials, all shipping men would be happier and the nation's war effort would be helped considerably."

Shipping men were greatly concerned, he added, with an apparent neglect of shipping in departments supplying and transporting food, and even in the Admiralty.

MAR 8 1941

London, March 7 (A. P.).—Lord Stamp, chairman of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, declared at the company's annual meeting today that the British railroads were hamstrung by Government demands which "make nonsense." He said that proper thought had not been given to the transportation problem.

A65

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH RED TAPE (BUDGET)

LONDON, MARCH 7-(AP)-LEADERS OF INDUSTRY AND LABOR ACCUSED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY OF MUDDLING ITS OWN WAR EFFORT WITH SO MUCH RED TAPE THAT BUREAUCRACY OFTEN MUZZLED DEMOCRACY.

LORD STAMP, CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY AND RECENTLY RESIGNED GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ADVISOR, TOLD A BOARD MEETING OF THE ROAD THAT "OUR GREAT SERVICE DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN SO CONCERNED IN TIME OF PEACE WITH STRATEGY THAT THEY HAVE NOT GIVEN ADEQUATE THOUGHT TO TRANSPORT, PARTICULARLY AS AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT."

"IT OUGHT TO BE IMPOSSIBLE," LORD STAMP ASSERTED, "FOR A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OR CONTRACTOR TO FORWARD 50 WAGONLOADS (FREIGHT CARLOADS) TO A CONSIGNEE WHO HAS ONLY FACILITIES FOR UNLOADING TWO OR THREE A DAY."

30,24-7927

30.24-7927

A SIMILAR CRITICISM OF SHIPPING CAME FROM SIR WILLIE REARDON-SMITH, ONE OF BRITAIN'S LEADING MARITIME MAGNATES WHO DENOUNCED WHAT HE TERMED THE SIDETRACKING OF "PRACTICAL SHIPPING MEN OF ABILITY."

IF THE GOVERNMENT, HE SAID IN A SPEECH TO THE BRISTOL CHANNEL SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION WHICH HE HEADS, "WOULD CUT AWAY A FEW MORE WRAPPINGS OF RED TAPE AND GET DOWN TO THE ESSENTIALS, ALL SHIPPING MEN WOULD BE HAPPIER AND THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT WOULD BE HELPED CONSIDERABLY."

WD820PES

MAR 8 1941

London, March 7 (A. P.).—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands told his countrymen in a broadcast last night that ten bombers to be manned by Dutch airmen fighting with the British had been bought with contributions from Netherlanders throughout the world.

The Prince said additional pursuit ships and torpedo boats for the Royal Netherlands Navy would be bought, the authoritative Netherlands News Agency Aneta reported in an account of his broadcast.

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Speech Cut by Censor, Citrine Refuses to Broadcast to U. S.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 7.—Sir Walter Citrine, privy councillor and leader of British trades unions, said today he had refused recently to broadcast to North America because of British censorship restrictions.

Sir Walter said the censor had forbidden him to say something which "was in no sense a secret or unknown to the enemy and which was known throughout the United States."

The union leader said that when he returned from America recently the British Broadcasting Corp. offered him facilities for the broadcast. He prepared a script telling "how I found things when I came home and how our people were standing up to a great task."

Among the things he wanted to tell listeners, he said, was that he had seen convincing evidence of indiscriminate bombing of Britain. (Presumably the other matters of which Citrine wished to speak still are forbidden from communication.)

Speaking today at a luncheon on the 90th birthday of C. W. Bowerman, chairman of the Ruskin College board, Sir Walter said he was profoundly disturbed that responsible men could be dictated to as to what they felt able to say and that in a conflict of judgment "a bureaucrat could muzzle a Democrat."

CORRESPONDENT DETAINED

British Hold Representative of Newsweek, Said to Be Canadian

LONDON, March 7 (Canadian Press)—Erland Echlin, former correspondent of Newsweek Magazine and understood to be a Canadian, was detained at Brixton prison today under defense regulations empowering the Home Secretary to order the detention of any one "of hostile origin or associations."

Mr. Echlin has appealed the case to the Home Office advisory committee, before which he will have a chance to defend himself.

TORONTO, March 7 (Canadian Press)—Erland Echlin attended school at Hamilton, Ont., and was a correspondent in Canada for Toronto and Montreal newspapers.

He traveled extensively in Germany before the war and wrote articles on the development of that country.

His wife returned from England recently with their children to take up residence here.

Canadians Learn Arms Job in Britain

London, March 7 (A. P.).—Forty Canadians have been trained in British ordnance factories to become the nucleus of a great labor force in Canadian ammunition filling plants, it was disclosed today.

Half of them already are back in Canada and the others are about ready to return to help train workers in the Dominion's expanding armaments industry.

Belgium Urged to Enter British Commonwealth

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 7. — Camille Huysmans, former Speaker of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, recommended today that Belgium ask to be admitted to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Huysmans, who is chairman of the labor and Socialist international, said "in unity and only in unity will be found the strength to keep the aggressor permanently at bay.

"Belgium should ask to be admitted to the British Commonwealth, and I know that there are statesmen of other smaller European nations who are thinking similarly."

Britain Has Record Rail Tie-Up

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—A fifty-six-hour snowstorm in Northeast England last month caused the worst railway tie-up in Britain's history, a railroad official disclosed tonight. The official said passengers spent thirty-seven hours in trains as waist-deep drifts blocked the main line and thirty-two branches. Rescuers loaded with food had to search for lost trains. All communications were down, and thousands of soldiers were called in to help restore service.

British Jobless at 20-Year Low

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The government today reported unemployment at its lowest since 1921, a roll of 580,849.

GRANDI OFF TO WAR

Il Duce Removes Minister of Justice From Cabinet.

Rome, March 7 (A. P.).—The departure of Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London, for army service was disclosed today with the announcement that Premier Mussolini had removed him from his duties as Minister of Justice.

The official Gazette said Il Duce was replacing Grandi under a wartime provision for such substitution of Cabinet officers called to war.

A133

NIGHT LEAD GRANDI

ROME, MARCH 7-(AP)-DEPARTURE OF COUNT DINO GRANDI, ITALIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND FORMER AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, FOR ARMY SERVICE WAS SAID BY FASCIST CIRCLES TONIGHT TO BE AN ACCENTUATION OF THE PARTY'S DOCTRINE THAT THE ITALIANS ARE A "WARRIOR PEOPLE" WHOSE LEADERS CRAVE FRONT-LINE ACTION.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS TAKEN OVER THE COUNT'S MINISTERIAL DUTIES DURING HIS SERVICE.

HE IS THE NINTH OF IL DUCE'S MINISTER TO LEAVE FOR THE FRONT, AND AMONG THE REGIME'S MOST COLORFUL FIGURES.

THE OTHER EIGHT NOW SHARING THE PERILS OF WAR WITH GRANDI ARE; COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, FOREIGN MINISTER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW; GUISEPPE BOTTAI, MINISTER OF EDUCATION; ETTORE MUTI,

FASCIST PARTY SECRETARY; ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, POPULAR CULTURE; GUISEPPE GORLA, PUBLIC WORKS; RAFFAELLO RICCARDI, FOREIGN TRADE; RENATO RICCI, CORPORATIONS; COUNT PAOLO THAON DI REVEL, FINANCE.

JJ1135PES

GRANDI, A CAREER DIPLOMAT IN THE FASHION OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY, HAD BEEN ON MANY MISSIONS TO MANY COUNTRIES BEFORE PREMIER MUSSOLINI SENT HIM TO LONDON AS ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN 1932.

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HE HAD BEEN TRAINED FOR EIGHT YEARS BY IL DUCE FOR JUST SUCH A ROLE. HE WAS FOREIGN MINISTER WHEN THE LONDON APPOINTMENT CAME BUT THAT AMBASSADORIAL POST WAS REGARDED AS A STEP UPWARD.

[redacted]

HIS ASSIGNMENT TO LONDON WAS SOMETHING LIKE IL DUCE GOING THERE HIMSELF, SO CLOSE WERE THEY AT THE TIME.

WHILE IN THE LONDON POST HE WAS MADE A COUNT. HE STAYED IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL UNTIL HIS SUDDEN RECALL TO ROME TO BECOME MINISTER OF JUSTICE. IN NOVEMBER, 1939, HE WAS APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF FASCES AND GUILDS.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO INDICATION FROM ITALY SINCE OF A COOLING OFF BETWEEN GRANDI AND IL DUCE.

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AN [redacted] OFFICIAL ATHENS RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS LAST FEB. 11 REPORTED THAT ACCORDING TO "RELIABLE INFORMATION" A SECRET MEETING OF "DISSIDENTS OF THE FASCIST PARTY" IN ROME JAN. 15 HAD DECIDED TO SEND GRANDI TO ENGLAND TO SUE FOR PEACE "IN THE NAME OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE."

No subsequent events developed

THE ATHENS RADIO SAID ITS INFORMATION WAS THAT THE DECISION WAS REACHED AFTER THE MEETING EXAMINED ITALY'S DESPERATE SITUATION" RESULTING FROM DEFEATS IN AFRICA AND ALBANIA.

IN JOINING THE FASCIST ARMED FORCES, GRANDI FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF SEVERAL OTHER HIGH FASCISTS, NOTABLY FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, WHO ON JAN. 28 LEFT HIS CABINET POST TO JOIN HIS BOMBER SQUADRON.

30,24-7929

30.24-7929

Portuguese Ship Foundered in Gale

Lisbon, March 7 (A. P.).—The 844-ton Portuguese freighter Ourem foundered off the Iceland coast during a violent gale, the Portuguese consul at Reykjavik reported today. All the crew of nineteen men were resccud.

DUTCH WARNED ANEW

Face Heavy Nazi Penalties for Having Firearms.

Berlin, March 7 (A. P.).—Netherlanders can expect no more light sentences from German military courts for possession of firearms, the well-placed commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, said today.

Referring to repeated warnings by the military commandant in the Netherlands about keeping munitions, arms, explosives and other war materials, Dienst aus Deutschland recalled a series of "mild" sentences passed in recent weeks.

"No more mildness can be expected in the future," it added.

Carol Used False Brazil Passports In His Flight

Reported Mme. Lupescu Engineered Escape Of Former Rumanian King From Spain

Seville, Spain, March 7 (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania and his companion, Mme. Magda Lupescu, used false Brazilian passports to cross the border into Portugal at 6.45 P. M. Monday, fifteen minutes before the frontiers were closed in an attempt to halt them, police disclosed tonight.

The Spanish press reported that Mme. Lupescu herself engineered the escape, even managing to save the valuable art collection which Carol had brought from Rumania. The pictures were mysteriously shipped ahead, they said.

Reports from Lisbon said Carol and Mme. Lupescu had established residence in a modest chalet there and that they had received permission to remain in Portugal for some time. Previous reports had said they intended to go to the United States.

CAROL TO STAY ON

He and Lupescu to Live in Portugal for Some Time.

Lisbon, March 7 (A. P.).—Dr. Henrique Viana, spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Office, said today the Government has given former King Carol of Rumania and his red-haired companion, Magda Lupescu, permission to live in Portugal for some time. Earlier reports had said they intended to go to the United States.

Intimates of the abdicated monarch said Carol and Lupescu who fled from Spain Monday, intended to live like "mere bourgeoisie on vacation in Portugal." They are residing on the first floor of a small chalet in a somewhat modest residential district of Lisbon as guests of the wealthy Portuguese business man Augusto Lopes Joly. The house previously was occupied by the Prince of Bourbon Parma.

CRACOW IS DIVIDED

Nazis Decree Segregation of Jews by March 20.

Cracow, Poland (Via Berlin), March 7 (A. P.).—Otto Waechter, Nazi Governor of the Cracow district of occupied Poland, today ordered the segregation of Cracow Jews and the creation of a Jewish section in the city completed by March 20.

No plan has been adopted for walls to shut off the Jews, as in Warsaw, but they must live apart from others in a restricted area of about twenty-five square blocks. A Jewish council will be made responsible for the administartion of affairs in that area. After March 20 Jews moved forcibly must obtain special passes to go to other parts of the city.

Norse Commission Arrives in Moscow

Moscow, March 7 (A. P.).—A Norwegian trade commission arrived today to negotiate an exchange of goods between Soviet Russia and Norway. Norway previously sent a mission to Moscow for a preliminary inquiry into the possibility of obtaining Soviet supplies.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, March 7—A Government spokesman said tonight after the return from Paris of Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier, that Marshal Petain's regime soon would be "stabilized" and France rid of her "crisis psychosis."

Admiral Darlan has been negotiating with his predecessor, Pierre Laval, possibly for his return to the government. Friends of Laval expected him to arrive here soon.

Darlan reported to the cabinet tonight.

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Nazis, French Industry Reported In Agreement

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, March 7—Informed sources said tonight that economic agreements were being reached between Germany and individual industries in France.

German negotiations with the Vichy Government have been suspended in the maneuverings that followed the December 13 ouster of Pierre Laval as Chief of State Petain's Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier.

Complete Understanding

Friends of Laval arriving from Paris today said he and the present Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Admiral Jean Darlan, had come to a complete understanding on Laval's future role, subject to Petain's approval.

Circles familiar with the Governmetn attitude said that the difference between Petain and Laval was largely a matter of what post Laval should have in the Government.

They said Laval wanted the Ministry of Interior, whereas Petain believed that his proper sphere is Foreign Affairs, where Laval might reassume charge of negotiations with Germany.

Darlan Sees Petain

Darlan arrived by automobile today frmo Paris and confered immediately with Petain.

He was believed to have reported on conversations with Laval, Fernand de Brinon, the Government's representative in Paris, and Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Paris.

Darlan was expected to see Gen Maxime Weygand. Observers anticipated an important meeting soon of the Council of Ministers, with Weygand possibly attending.

INDO-CHINA PEACE IS REPORTED NEAR

Tokio Tells of Progress Toward Final Pact.

Tokio, March 7 (A. P.).—The Cabinet Information Bureau announced today that "considerable progress" toward settlement of the Indo-China peace conference was made today at conferences attended by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and leaders of the delegations from Indo-China and Thailand.

The Foreign Minister, it was said, conferred for half an hour with Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, head of the Thai delegation, and subsequently met the French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, for an hour to discuss the remaining details of the peace prior to complete settlement.

Tokio, March 8 (Saturday), (AP).—Reliable quarters predicted today that a peace treaty ending a border conflict between Thailand and French Indo-China would be signed provisionally tomorrow.

Agreement on the principal points at issue, mainly territorial questions, was announced Thursday, and the peace negotiators have been working on details since that time, informed sources said.

Almost All Believed Saved

Vichy, March 7 (AP)—The French Government was said authoritatively tonight to be confident it had saved virtually all the rice-rich province of Cambodia, French Indo-China, in the Tokyo peace parleys with Thailand.

An informed source said an offer to Thailand of a corridor to the Chinese frontier had enabled the French negotiators at Tokyo to stand firm on the Council of Ministers' refusal to cede the rice fields of Cambodia, as demanded by Japan and Thailand.

It was believed here the Japanese favored the corridor plan for military reasons and would persuade Thailand to accept the counter offer.

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Hongkong, March 7 (A. P.).—The Japanese troops landed along the Kwangtung coast have seized vast quantities of material, including gasoline, salt and rice, Japanese reports said today, listing 11,865 rums of gasoline, 3,120 drums of vegetable oil, 449 drums of wood oil, 1,100 bags of cement, 9,000 bags of manganese, 115 tons of steel, 3,000 bags of salt and quantities of sugar, rice and cotton.

The Central (Chinese) News Agency estimated that only about 1,000 Japanese troops had been landed at Yeungkong, the same number at Shuitung and about 2,000 at Liuchow. The Japanese had reported troops landed at six points, and listed Japanese casualties at three killed and six wounded in fighting in the area, adding that the Chinese had abandoned 390 dead.

ARMY GETS RUBBER

U. S. Sends Supply Ship to Singapore.

Singapore, March 7 (A. P.).—American shipping quarters said today the United States Army supply ship Megs was due here in a few days to pick up a cargo of rubber consigned to the stock defense authorities are building in the United States.

Accumulation of 400,000-ton reserve was reported behind schedule because of a shortage of shipping.

Most British Malaya producers, who with the Dutch East Indies, supply most of the United States needs, are under contract to export only in vessels of the Straits-New York shipping conference. The conference includes seven British, four Japanese, three Dutch and two United States lines—the American President and Isthmian Steamship lines. Most of these bottoms are now unavailable for United States-bound cargoes.

The conference February 12 authorized the use of non-conference tonnage for all products during March.

A similar relaxation of conference contracts for tin shipments was reimposed when authorities decided there was sufficient shipping available for the United States to maintain its schedule designed to provide a 75,000-ton tin reserve.

Air Base Planned For Prince George

Ottawa, Ont., March 7 (A. P.).—Government quarters confirmed today reports at Prince George, British Columbia, that plans have been laid for a new airport at that central interior British Columbia town.

The airport is one of a chain being built on the recommendation of the joint Canadian-American defense board between the United States and Alaska.

Decides Against Further Relaxation Of Blockade On Food Supplies

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 7—The British Government, blocking a shipment of cereal, has decided against any further relaxation of the blockade on American food supplies for unoccupied France, it was learned today.

An effort by the American Red Cross to include 300 tons of oatmeal in a cargo of evaporated milk, children's clothing and medicines met with a refusal of British authorities to expand the scope of the existing agreement on French food supplies.

The decision apparently doomed the efforts of the French Government to have frozen French assets in the United States released for the purchase of wheat here to relieve the bread shortage in France.

Envoy Asks Hull To Intervene

Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, described the British attitude as "a dreadful policy" and asked Secretary Hull to intervene with British officials.

Mr. Hull later talked with Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, but said he would discuss the question with Chairman Norman Davis of the Red Cross before taking it up in detail with the British.

Mr. Davis explained that the agreement with the British Government provided only for the shipment to France of milk, clothing and vitamin concentrates for children.

Cereals Barred By British

"In response to inquiries received from France," Mr. Davis said, "the American Red Cross inquired if the British Government was prepared to include cereals in the cargo of the Exmouth, and we were informed that such supplies could not be included under the terms of the agreement."

The American Export liner Exmouth is now being loaded at Jersey City, N. J., and is due to sail next week for Marseille with the second Red Cross cargo of children's supplies for unoccupied France.

With evaporated milk substituted for the oatmeal, the Exmouth will take 12,000,000 pounds of milk, 150,000 children's garments and a large quantity of insulin and other medicines.

Relaxed At Roosevelt's Request

In response to a personal request from President Roosevelt, the British Government in January relaxed the blockade to permit specified types of children's supplies to go to unoccupied France under Red Cross supervision.

British officials here said the question of broadening the agreement to include cereals was submitted to London, which decided against any further relaxation.

Oatmeal, these officials said, could not be classed strictly as children's food and they indicated a belief that any exception in this would have resulted in requests for further concessions from the French.

Asserts Mexico Would Join U. S. In Military Alliance

Foreign Minister Declares Republic "Would Not Hesitate" Should Emergency Arise

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, March 7—Foreign Minister Ezeuiel Padilla told the Mexican Senate today that this country "would not hesitate to sign a military pact with the United States" should an emergency arising from the present war require it.

The Minister appeared at the invitation of the Senate to explain Mexico's status under the Havana and Pan-American agreements and to answer questions about discussions between the two countries now in progress in Washington on the subject of possible military collaboration.

Ambassador Josephus Daniels was among the spectators.

Padilla declared that Mexico had no secret pacts and declared that any military bases which may be established in Mexico would be "built with American money."

"Never for any reason," he added, "will Mexico transfer its national sovereignty."

BRITAIN BARS U. S. CEREALS FROM FRANCE

SAYS U. S. SHIPS MAY GO TO BRITAIN

Admiral Ingersoll Tells House Group Some Auxiliaries May Be Transferred

Denial Naval Bill Is Lease-Lend Link As Made By Admiral Robinson

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 7—A Congressional committee heard testimony from a member of the navy's high command today that some proposed new naval auxiliary vessels, such as cargo ships and tankers, might be transferred to Britain under the lease-lend program.

Rear Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, assistant chief of naval operations, conceded the possibility in reply to questions during testimony before the House Naval Committee on legislation to authorize the construction or acquisition of 200,000 additional tons of auxiliaries.

The admiral quickly and emphatically asserted, however, that there had been no definite allocation of any of the proposed ships.

He was followed by Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, chief of the Bureau of Ships, who declared the requested authorization had "nothing whatever to do" with the lease-lend bill and had been prepared long before that program was submitted to Congress.

At the same time, Robinson predicted that before the end of this year the navy would be "pinched again for auxiliary vessels." He said at another point, that the additional 200,000 tons of such ships "would not begin to meet" the navy's requirements should this country get into war.

Chairman Vinson (Dem., Ga.) precipitated the discussion of the possible transfer when he said to Ingersoll:

"Let's put the cards on the table, Admiral. Is this 200,000 tons needed for the maintenance of our fleet, or is part of it for the lease-lend program?"

No Definite Allocation

After reiterating there had been no definite allocation of the vessels, Ingersoll replied:

"We might use part of it that way."

Asserting "we can not foresee what we may be required to do in the course of the next year," Ingersoll reminded the committee that the navy already has exhausted both its funds and authority for either construction or purchase of auxiliaries.

"If by any possible chance we were directed to turn over all our tankers to some foreign nation," he said, "we would have to get more tankers from the Maritime Commission and we have neither the money nor authority to do so."

As another illustration of the need for the legislation, Ingersoll testified the navy had three ocean-going minelayers and four fleet mine-sweepers now under construction. They won't be ready for use, however, until 1943 or 1944.

No Mine Layer In Atlantic

"If we should suddenly need such vessels we would have to take over merchant ships and convert them," he asserted, adding that the navy doesn't have a single mine-layer on the Atlantic Coast.

The number of ships to be built under the 200,000-ton authorization was not disclosed. Tankers constructed currently for the Maritime Commission, however, have been vessels of 6,000 to 7,000 tons.

Final action on the legislation was deferred at least until next Friday, pending the return to the city of Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations.

Passes Deficiency Bill

The House passed and sent to the Senate today a $188,863,963 deficiency appropriation which proponents said represented national defense "insurance" items.

Anti-subversive provisions, offered by Representatives Woodrum (Dem., Va.) and Fish (Rep., N. Y.), were written into the bill prior to passage.

In addition to funds for defense housing and apprentice training programs, the bill carried $10,510,000 to expedite installation of protective devices for the Panama Canal, $10,096,701 for construction of six Coast Guard cutters and to provide anti-magnetic mine equipment and minesweeping gear, and $975,000 for 700 additional F. B. I. agents for defense work and enforcement of the draft.

To Liquidate Housing Contracts

A total of $75,000,000 was included to liquidate contracts for defense housing which Congress authorized last year and $22,500,000 to continue the National Youth Administration's program of training workers for defense industries.

A total of $23,882,000 in cash and $5,794,000 in contract authority was included for the prosecution of fifteen river and harbor improvement projects.

The anti-subversive provisions barred use of any part of a $600,000 RFC item to pay Communists, Bund members or any others "seeking to undermine the nation's defense and to overthrow our republican form of government."

ROOSEVELT TALKS WITH HARRIMAN

Calls Railroad Man His Envoy to Britain.

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt sped Averell Harriman on the way to Great Britain today to "act as my personal representative . . . in regard to all matters relating to the facilitation of material aid to the British empire."

Mr. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railway who has been serving the defense commission, is leaving for London, via Lisbon, by trans-Atlantic Clipper next Monday.

Mr. Roosevelt conferred with him today and gave him a letter of introduction to British officials in which he said Mr. Harriman had his trust and confidence.

The President said in the communication that he was asking Mr. Harriman to go over as a personal representative and to "expedite the provision" of assistance to Britain by the United States.

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, who read excerpts from the letter to the press, said two other persons would leave for London shortly to join what he termed the "Harriman mission."

They are Edward P. Warner of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, whom Mr. Early described as an authority on airplanes, including production and design, and Col. Allen George Green, vice-president of the Yellow Coach & Manufacturing Company and vice-chairman of the ordnance advisory committee of the War Department.

NICKEL IS PLACED ON PRIORITY LIST

Synthetic Rubber Also Is Put Ahead for Defense.

3924-7931

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Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—The office of production management imposed mandatory priorities today on nickel and neoprene, a synthetic rubber. E. R. Stettinius Jr., defense director of priorities, said that the action was made necessary by defense needs.

Nickel is widely used in steel alloys and Mr. Stettinius said that the United States would obtain approximately 14,500,000 pounds of nickel from the British empire during March, representing about 70 per cent of British empire production. Virtually all nickel used in the United States comes from Canada.

According to Mr. Stettinius, British, Canadian and United States defense orders will have equal treatment in obtaining both nickel and neoprene.

Hull, Halifax, Casey Confer

Washington, March 7 (AP)—A conference of United States, British and Australian diplomatic officials today resulted in what British Ambassador Halifax described as common agreement in judging and estimating developments in both Europe and the Far East.

Lord Halifax and Australian Minister Richard G. Casey talked for an hour with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"I think we were in very common agreement about the values of the facts and information we had," Halifax told reporters. He described their view of the general situation as "balanced" rather than optimistic.

Whether the guardsmen are kept in uniform beyond the current year's period of training will depend, it was explained at the War Department, on the international situation.

Some 240,000 guard officers and men have been mobilized thus far under the authority Congress voted last summer. Should they be demobilized at the conclusion of the current year's service, the army might be faced with a "serious situation," it was explained, because of a shortage of trained man power to train the selective service recruits called to the colors under a continuous process.

Difficulties Offset.

Some of the difficulties would be offset, however, it was said, by the expansion of the regular army, which has been increased steadily for the last two years to a present total of nearly 500,000 officers and men.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, was reported to feel that a second year's service for the National Guard was advisable in the light of the present international outlook and that a minimum of six months was indispensable. He has told congressional and other conferees that the decision would depend on the course of events.

Original Plan Upset.

The original general staff scheme to create adequate land forces from the regulars, guardsmen and selectees has been upset, officials said, by the delay in inducting the selectees. Only 200,000 have been mobilized thus far, whereas original schedules provided that 400,000 should be in uniform by March 15.

Secretary Stimson has stressed, however, that 1,418,000 men are expected to be in service by the end of June, as contemplated from the start, regardless of lags in the construction of camps and cantonments.

Law Provides One Year.

Without additional legislation or a formal congressional finding that a national emergency exists, National Guardsmen would have to be returned to civil life within one year of the date they entered Federal service.

The 1920 national defense act limited normal peacetime service with the colors to two weeks summer training, aside from armory drills. One year's emergency service for the guard was provided in special legislation last year.

The first units were mobilized September 15 under the legislation Congress voted at President Roosevelt's request last summer. Thus far all eighteen infantry National Guard divisions and all but a few specialized units which are attached to field army organizations have started service

Guard May Serve Extra Year

Army's Request for Congress Authority to Depend on War Situation.

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—War Department officials said today that the army may ask Congress for authority to keep the National Guard in service for an additional six months or a year, but President Roosevelt said at his press conference that this was news to him.

Declares Britain Can Have Food

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Secretary Wickard said today the Department of Agriculture was prepared to make food available to Great Britain without delay, should that kind of help be included under the lend-lease program.

He said the administrative machinery was already provided in the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the department agency which administers the food stamp and direct distribution programs.

Vessel, Reported Sunk, Arrives At Breakwater

Duba, Yugoslav Freighter Bound For Wilmington, Del., Docking Five Weeks Late

Lewes, Del., March 7 (AP)—The 4,115-ton Yugoslavian mystery freighter Duba, five weeks overdue from India and once reported sunk by a submarine in the Atlantic, entered the Delaware Breakwater today.

Bound for Wilmington with a cargo of ilmenite ore for the du Pont Company, the Duba sailed from India December 9. The voyage normally requires six or seven weeks.

On February 14, a report from Yugoslavia said shipping circles there had learned the steamer had been sunk by an unidentified submarine after clearing Durban, South Africa, for North America.

It is scheduled to dock at Wilmington tomorrow.

Paderewski Wants One More Triumphant Concert Tour

Octogenarian Pianist Hopes He May Thus Celebrate Rebirth Of A Poland Which Is Free Again

[By the Associated Press]

Palm Beach, Fla., March 7—At 80, Ignace Jan Paderewski looks forward to one more triumphant concert tour—to celebrate the rebirth of a free Poland.

Until his nation can throw off the conquerors' yoke, Paderewski's piano is still.

From a seaside villa just north of here, the aged, ailing statesman is directing Polish relief. He acts as president of the Polish National Council. As such he is a symbol around which sentiment for a free Poland can rally.

Balkans Cause Concern

German activity in the Balkans gives concern to Paderewski and to his secretary, Lieut. I. G. Kollupailo, of the Polish navy.

"It will be more difficult now," said Kollupailo, discussing their activities. "Up until now, our only avenue of entry into Poland for the passage of relief goods has been through Bulgaria. Now"—he shrugged and shook his head.

All questions of the few persons permitted to see Paderewski are referred to his secretary. The master musician himself reserves all of his energies for his task.

Conditions in Poland are described by Kollupailo as desperate.

"It is easy to get information past the lax Soviet censors," he said, "and we know pretty well what is going on. More than 600,000 Poles, mostly women and children, have been forcibly removed from their homes to parts of the Soviet empire—and left to die.

Estimate Many Died

"Already we estimate from ten to fifteen per cent. of these people have died, and many more are doomed."

Kollupailo answered when Paderewski was asked if the Polish people felt that Britain and France had "let them down."

"On the contrary," he declared, "we hope England and France, particularly France, do not feel that Poland has let them down. Poland is still fighting the battle for France. Poland has more than lived up to every article of her treaty with France. . . ."

First Eskimo Joins National Guard Unit

Juneau, Alaska, March 7 (A. P.).—Listed as the first of his race to join the nation's armed forces, an Eskimo will be included in an Alaskan National Guard company to be organized at Nome tonight.

A radiogram said that 200 men have applied for service in the Far Western territorial outpost, with more, including Eskimos, coming from isolated wilderness posts.

CALLS DIES JUSTIFIED

Mrs. Roosevelt Says South America Is Menaced.

Miami, Fla., March 7 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today that she thought that Congressman Dies's alarm over fifth column activities in South America was justified.

"Yes, I do," the President's wife said, in answer to a direct question at a press conference. She declined to amplify her reply, but she did say that there was no question that, as a result of the European war, there would be a closer relationship among all the Americas.

"And it certainly should come as much through our efforts as theirs," she declared. "I think one of the most important things we can do as individuals is to study Spanish."

May Be Unable To Deport Princess

San Francisco, March 7 (A. P.).—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, though ordered deported, may have to remain in the country until after the European war, I. F. Wixon, district director of immigration, indicated today.

"Because of war conditions we can't even deport criminals against whom we have immigration proceedings," he said.

The Princess entered the United States in December, 1939, and renewed of her visitor's permit was refused. She is living at Palo Alto, and is under $25,000 bond.

In the War Zone

Britain's Immediate Needs Stated In Commons for American Ears

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The British House of Commons made a useful sounding-board to reach American ears with the declaration by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, that the country needs "many more ships and great numbers of men" to fight "the battle of the Atlantic now opening."

The statement was made in connection with his request for appropriations for a huge fleet and men with which to fight the Nazi submarines but there were special touches for the United States.

There was, for instance, a member's question whether London had "told America what we require even more urgently than airplanes and money is ships and still more ships." Mr. Alexander didn't answer that. He did, however, pay tribute to the work of those fifty destroyers we traded to Britain.

Naturally speculation has been aroused as to whether this presages a more direct appeal to Uncle Sam for further warships.

Call May Be in Emergency.

Now the threat of a vastly increased U-boat offensive has put Britain on the spot. If there is anything that will make England call for help it will be the dangers of this new spring offensive, which may be the prelude to an attempt at invasion.

That call may come in the very midst of the fray. Since this would require an immediate answer, a delicate and momentous problem would be raised. No time for swapping warships for naval bases then. In fact, no time for John Bull to man new warships if they were sent to him in droves. They would be no use to him unless they were delivered fully manned.

This is a hypothetical case, but it is a matter of constant anxiety not only for Britain, but for the Axis. The care with which Hitler has been maneuvering to keep the United States out of the war leaves no doubt that he is giving deep thought to the question of what she would reply if Britain sent out that S O S in a life or death emergency.

This question most certainly is one of the factors which have impelled the Fuehrer to try to strengthen his position in the Balkans before going all-out in his offensive against Britain. And it most certainly has put a brake on Japan's operations in the Far East.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

MAR 8 1941

British

CAIRO, March 7 (AP).—The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

MALTA: Sixteen enemy aircraft were shot down during a heavy raid on Malta March 5. Our fighters accounted for two JU-88's, two JU-87's, one DO-215 and two ME-109's. In addition, one ME-110 and eight other enemy aircraft were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire. Several other enemy aircraft were damaged and it is doubtful whether they managed to return to base.

In this engagement, in which enemy aircraft numbered over 100, only one R. A. F. fighter was shot down. Some damage was caused to buildings, but there were no casualties to R. A. F. personnel.

EAST AFRICA: There was considerable air activity by the R. A. F. and South African aircraft in Eritrea yesterday and on the previous day, particularly in the Cheren area. Enemy troops, gun positions, motor transport and other military targets such as road junctions and railways were both bombed and machine-gunned. A flying boat moored at Zula was machine-gunned and burnt out. At Asmara an attack was made on a supply depot. On other fronts in Italian East Africa continued support was given to our advancing troops.

ALBANIA: In Albania enemy artillery positions at Luzati were successfully bombed by our aircraft.

From all operations our aircraft returned safely, with the exception of one fighter lost in the engagement over Malta.

The British general headquarters communique:

LIBYA AND ERITREA: Nothing of importance to report.

ETHIOPIA: Our patrols on the Gondar road are now operating east of Amanit. In these operations against Italian garrison withdrawals from Burye, patriot (native) forces have taken 300 prisoners, two mechanical transport vehicles, four field guns and have shot down one enemy aircraft. In addition, a total of 1,700 deserters have come into our lines.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND: While our advance along the line of the main Mogadiscio-Jijigne road is steadily progressing, operations in other areas continue to develop to our advantage.

LONDON, March 7 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

It is now possible to give some details of the naval support afforded our army in Italian Somaliland during the advance in the coastal area.

All important Italian positions along the coast were bombarded by our naval units, these bombardments being carefully timed to coordinate with our military advance.

Military objectives at Chisimaio, Brava and Mogadiscio were bombarded by our naval forces, and evidence secured by subsequent occupation of these areas testified to the effectiveness of these bombardments.

In particular, it is now known that bombardment of Italian positions in the Brava area carried out on the forenoon of Feb. 22 was conspicuously successful. Hits were scored on military buildings and positions, and enemy motor transport sheltering under trees was heavily shelled.

It is now known that this bombardment, carried out by an eight-gun cruiser, H. M. S. Shropshire, Capt. J. H. Edelsten, R. N., caused damage and a large number of military casualties and was an important factor in leading to the enemy's evacuation of his strong defensive positions in this area.

It has been established also that H. M. S. Shropshire sank the 6,861-ton Italian oil tanker Pennsylvania during bombardment of the Harbor of Mogadiscio.

No damage or casualties was sustained by our forces in any of these bombarding operations.

One important naval result of the successful military operations in Italian Somaliland is that capture of Chisimaio and Mogadiscio has deprived the enemy of two East African bases most convenient for use of commerce raiders and supply ships. That Mogadiscio was used as a base by raiders and supply ships is shown by discovery and release by our army of a considerable number of merchant seamen landed and interned in the Mogadiscio area after their ships had been sunk by enemy raiders.

A later Admiralty communique:

It can now be stated that five Italian merchant ships with a total tonnage of 28,153 tons fell into our hands as a result of the capture of Port Chisimaio in Italian Somaliland. These ships are the Adria, 3,809 tons; Savoia, 5,490 tons; Erminia Mazzelia, 5,742 tons; Manon, 5,597 tons, and Leonard da Vinci, 7,515 tons.

Four other ships scuttled themselves in Chisimaio harbor. One of these is known to be the Italian Marghera, 4,531 tons.

Losses also were inflicted on the German mercantile marine as a result of Chisimaio. The German Uckermark, 7,021 tons, attempted to escape. She was intercepted by our forces and tried to scuttle herself. This attempt was frustrated, but the Uckermark subsequently sank while in tow. The German Askari, 590 tons, was driven ashore.

Another Admiralty communique:

A Heinkel-111 which attacked one of our convoys in the North Sea this morning was shot down in flames by H. M. S. Guillemot (Lieut.-Comm. W. S. Donald, D. S. C., R. N.). No damage or casualties were sustained by any of the ships in the convoy or by H. M. S. Guillemot. One of the crew of the Heinkel bailed out and was picked up.

An Air Ministry communique:

Aircraft of the coastal command this afternoon sank an enemy supply ship off the Dutch coast.

They also bombed the naval harbor at Den Helder and the enemy-occupied airdrome at Ockenburg.

None of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Single enemy aircraft have been active today in various parts of England. Bombs also were dropped at one point in northeast Scotland, but with little effect. A number of persons were killed and others seriously injured at one point in the Midlands, where some buildings were damaged. Incidents were reported from several other areas, especially along the east coast, but damage nowhere has been serious and casualties have been few.

This morning's communique of the same two ministries:

At dusk yesterday an enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town in the west of England. Several houses were damaged and a small number of casualties caused. In the early hours of darkness bombs were dropped elsewhere, but did very little damage and no casualties have been reported.

German

BERLIN, March 7 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A submarine sank two armed enemy merchant vessels totaling 12,061 tons.

In North Africa, German combat plane units bombed truck columns. Big fires were started in camps. Numerous vericles were destroyed and buildings were destroyed or badly damaged by direct hits.

A unit of German Stukas yesterday evening effectively bombed pot and dock facilities of Valletta on Malta.

During raids on various airports of south and southeastern England, combat planes scored numerous hits on hangars and among parked planes. Several planes were destroyed on the ground. Armed scouting planes effectively bombed port facilities in several cities in southern and southeastern England, including London. One combat plane made an audacious attack from a low altitude against an airplane factory in Filton. Heavy caliber bombs destroyed a large assembly plant. Several finished planes were damaged.

Reconnaissance over Halfar Airport on Malta, which was raided on March 5, revealed severe destruction to the field and facilities. Among the equipment destroyed were three heavy combat planes.

The enemy entered the Reich's territory neither by day nor night.

Italian

ROME, March 7 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front there was nothing important to report.

In North Africa our planes bombed an enemy air base.

Planes of the German Air Corps attacked marching columns and troop concentrations. Twenty motor trucks were destroyed and many others seriously damaged. Barracks and tent encampments also were bombed near Derna, where fires were started.

Other German planes bombed military objectives of Valletta on Malta.

In the eastern Mediterranean our air formations attacked enemy ships in a strongly escorted convoy, hitting a cruiser, a destroyer and three steamships.

In East Africa an enemy attack was repulsed near Kurmuk in the upper Sudan.

In fighting near Cheren, reported in yesterday's bulletin, considable losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Greek

ATHENS, March 7 (AP).—The Greek command communique tonight:

As a result of successful operations in the central sector we have driven off the enemy from physically strong and efficiently organized positions. We took 150 prisoners, including many officers. Very much material has fallen into our hands.

Our aviation assisted successfully in the operations, and objectives on the battlefield were bomber with effective results. All our aircraft returned safely.

A communique of the Ministry of Home Security:

There were no raids over Greece today.

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AMS--FATMAN (BUDGET)

BY EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, MARCH 7--(AP)--IT IS A VERY STRANGE FEELING TO BE A FAT MAN,

ESPECIALLY AN AMERICAN FAT MAN, IN WARTIME LONDON.

FIRST YOU ARE AN ODDITY BECAUSE YOU ARE FAT.

WAY YOU WEAR THEM. SECOND YOU ARE AN ODDITY BECAUSE OF YOUR AMERICAN CLOTHES AND THE

YESTERDAY TWO SMALL BOYS STARED IN OPEN-MOUTHED AWE AT ME, AND

THEN ONE SHRIEKED IN HIGH GLEE AT WHAT HE SAW.

"WHAT IS SO FUNNY?" I ASKED A FRIEND.

A63

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"YOU ARE," HE REPLIED. "THAT KID PROBABLY DOESN'T REMEMBER SEEING A FAT MAN BEFORE. YOU KNOW, IN TIMES LIKE THESE IT IS JUST LIKE SEEING YOUR FIRST ELEPHANT."

A GOOD ENGLISH RESTAURANT CAN BE ONE OF THE MOST COMFORTING PLACES IN THE WORLD, BUT TO AN AMERICAN FAT MAN IT CAN BE ONE OF THE MOST UNCOMFORTABLE.

EVERYWHERE THERE IS A PATRIOTIC FOOD-SAVING CAMPAIGN, WITH THE SLOGAN: "STOP THE GORGERS!"

A GORGER IS A CAD WHO WADDLES FROM RESTAURANT TO RESTAURANT ORDERING FOOD.

THIS MEANS THAT WHEN A FAT MAN WHO HAS ALWAYS BEEN A FAT MAN ENTERS A RESTAURANT, THE HEAD WAITER LOOKS AS IF HE WERE GOING TO MAKE A FLYING TACKLE TO STOP HIM BEFORE HE GETS AS FAR AS THE ROAST BEEF--AS IF THERE WERE ROAST BEEF.

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NOBODY CAN GET TWO EGGS AT ONCE, BUT JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT YOU SOMETIMES ASK FOR THEM. WAITERS LOOK AT YOU AS IF YOU HAD ASKED FOR THE CROWN JEWELS.

ORDERING A MEAL IS A TICKLISH JOB FOR ANYONE BUT IT IS ESPECIALLY TOUGH ON A FAT MAN. FOR INSTANCE, NOBODY MAY EAT CHEESE AND MEAT AT THE SAME MEAL. IF A FAT MAN MAKES A MISTAKE AND ASKS FOR IT, THEY WANT TO ASK HIM OUT.

ONE HAPPY THING ABOUT IT, AT THIS RATE YOU CAN'T REMAIN FAT VERY LONG.

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ROME, MARCH 7-(AP)-COMPETENT ITALIAN CIRCLES, DREW A DISTINCTION TODAY BETWEEN THE CLOSING OF UNITED STATES CONSULATES AT NAPLES AND PALERMO AND WASHINGTON'S REQUEST FOR ITALY TO WITHDRAW CONSULATES FROM DETROIT AND NEWARK, ASSERTING THAT THE UNITED STATES IS NOT AT WAR.

CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD THAT THE AMERICAN ACTION, DESCRIBED AS REPRISAL, THUS SEEMED "UNJUSTIFIED".

IT WAS CONTENDED THAT SUSPENSION OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATES IN ITALY WAS "A TEMPORARY TRANSFER OF SOME CONSULAR OFFICERS IN THE WAR ZONE, WHICH IS JUSTIFIED BY ITALY'S BEING AT WAR."

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NEW YORK, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS THAT "A GOOD SOURCE" REPORTED 300,000 GERMAN TROOPS NOW WERE IN ITALY AND "ARE IN CONTROL OF ALL AIR FIELDS AND KEY POSITIONS RIGHT DOWN TO SICILY."

-DASH-

INFORMED BRITISH CIRCLES IN LONDON DECLINED TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF GERMAN TROOPS IN ITALY BUT SAID THE 300,000 FIGURE "DOES NOT REFLECT THE TRUE POSITION."

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LONDON, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA, MALCOLM MACDONALD, PARAPHRASED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE TO THE RAF WHEN, ALLUDING TO CHURCHILL'S LEADERSHIP TODAY, HE DECLARED:

"NEVER IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN CONFLICT WAS SO MUCH OWED BY SO MANY TO ONE MAN."

IN SIMILAR TERMS, CHURCHILL RECENTLY SAID OF THE RAF THAT RARELY HAD SO MANY OWED SO MUCH TO SO FEW.

MACDONALD, ADDRESSING A CANADA CLUB LUNCHEON, DECLARED NORTH AMERICA WAS MAKING A VITAL CONTRIBUTION TO FUTURE BRITISH VICTORY. HE DESCRIBED THE UNITED STATES AS AN ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CANADA IN BEHALF OF FREEDOM.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 7 (AP)---

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM ANNOUNCED THIS AFTERNOON THAT IT HAD HEARD THE OFFICIAL GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST THAT "ABOUT 1,500 FRENCHMEN WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR WORK IN GERMANY ARE NOW ENTERING THE REICH EVERY WEEK."

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ATHENS, GREECE, MARCH 7--(AP)--BRITISH AIR HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY ITALIAN ARTILLERY WAS BOMBARDED IN AIR A RAID YESTERDAY. NEAR LUZATI WAS BOMBARDED ON IN A RAID YESTERDAY. BOMBS FELL AMONG THE GUN POSITIONS, IT WAS SAID, AND ALL THE RAIDERS RETURNED SAFELY.

PW OSULLIVANS 2D 1545 CCC 1115A

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A49

SOMEWHERE IN SCOTLAND, MARCH 7-(AP)-QUEEN ELIZABETH BORROWED A LOADED "TOMMY GUN" FROM A POLISH SOLDIER DURING A ROYAL INSPECTION TRIP ALONG THE MOORS TODAY, PUT IT TO HER SHOULDER AND SQUINTED THROUGH THE SIGHTS.

"BE CAREFUL!" KING GEORGE WARNED.

SHE DIDN'T TOUCH THE TRIGGER.

JJ657PES

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ANKARA, TURKEY, MARCH 7-(AP)-- THE OFFICIAL TURKISH RADIO, DISCUSSING YUGOSLAVIA'S POSITION IN THE GATHERING BALKAN STORM, DECLARED TONIGHT:

"ALL SIGNS SHOW THAT YUGOSLAVIA IS PREPARING TO DEFEND HERSELF."

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"MANY YUGOSLAVS," IT ADDED, "APPARENTLY BELIEVE THAT THE FACT GERMANY THUS FAR HAS ASKED ONLY ECONOMIC AID IS MERELY A BAIT LEADING TO FUTURE AND MORE SERIOUS DEMANDS."

IT IS GENERALLY ASSUMED IN TURKEY THAT UPON THE EXTENT TO WHICH YUGOSLAVIA DEFENDS HERSELF AGAINST THE GERMAN PRESSURE WILL DEPEND WHETHER THE EXPECTED NAZI ATTACK ON GREECE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

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THE [redacted] TURKISH RADIO HAS STRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE ONLY EASY APPROACH TO THE VITAL GREEK PORT OF SALONIKA IS THROUGH THE VARDAR PASS IN YUGOSLAVIA, AND THAT [redacted] ATTACK FROM BULGARIA ITSELF WOULD BE DIFFICULT. #

Helsinki, March 7-(ap)-Finland and Germany signed a trade pact today providing for [redacted] annual exchange of goods worth 3,700,000,000 marikna (correct) (about $74,000,000). The Finns will export chiefly wood products and timber , receiving coal, coke and metal products in return. #

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30.24-7935

VIENNA, MARCH 7-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER MAY GET AS A BIRTHDAY PRESENT ON APRIL 20 A MESSAGE FROM GAULEITER BALDUR VON SCHIRACH THAT VIENNA IS "JEW FREE".

~~THIS HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY, BUT AS A RUMOR OF LONG STANDING IT FAILS TO DIE OUT.~~

TRAINS HAVE FOR SEVERAL [redacted] WEEKS BEEN LEAVING THIS FORMER AUSTRIAN CAPITAL FOR POLAND.

IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, HOWEVER, THE TRAINS HAVE BEEN MUCH IN DEMAND SO [redacted] FOR OTHER PURPOSES THAT NO TRANSPORTATION HAS BEEN AVAILABLE FOR THE 50,000 JEWS STILL IN THE CITY.

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REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING ONCE TOLD VIENNA IT WOULD BECOME "JEW FREE" AND HITLER, IN MEIN KAMPF, DISCLOSED IT WAS IN VIENNA THAT HE FIRST BECAME AN ANTI-SEMITE. #

SAN JUAN PUERTO, RICO, MARCH 7-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX, RETURNING FROM A TWO DAY VISIT TO THE ATLANTIC FLEET, DISCLOSED TODAY HE HAD TAKEN A DIVE IN ONE OF THE NAVY'S NEWEST SUBMARINES AND "FOUND IT QUIET DOWN THERE--MORE PLEASANT THAN ON THE SURFACE."

KNOX SAID THE SUBMARINE WENT DOWN TO A DEPTH OF 55 FEET, DURING MANEUVERS YESTERDAY OFF CULEBRA.

OTTAWA, MARCH 7-(AP)-AMONG A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CLASS RECEIVING THEIR WINGS TODAY WERE R.C. PEARSON OF 1747 1/2 ALEXANDRIA ST., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; J. ROBERTSON OF 1123 GILBY STR., HAMMOND, IND.; R.C. STORIER OF GOUVERNEUR, N.Y.; AND L.R. BABB OF 915 WASHINGTON ST., MISSOULA, MONT.

MAR 8 1941

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MANILA, MARCH 7 (AP)-G. TANABA, A JAPANESE ARRESTED FOR OPERATING AN UNLICENSED RADIO SET, TESTIFIED TODAY HE HAD USED IT TO PICK UP BROADCASTS FROM TOKYO BY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, FOR USE IN HIS SMALL JAPANESE NEWSPAPER.

TANABA SAID HE NEVER HAD USED THE SENDING APPARATUS BUT HAD OPERATED THE RECEIVING SET FIVE YEARS. THE COURT SET THE CASE FOR MONDAY AFTER ORDERING TRANSLATION OF PAPERS, WRITTEN IN JAPANESE, FOUND IN TANABA'S HOME.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 8)

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SWITZERLAND'S ACE-IN-THE-HOLE

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STRATEGIC RAILROAD TUNNELS

ARE HELPING TO BOLSTER

HER INDEPENDENCE (560)

MAR 8 1941

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: CHARLES S.FOLTZ,JR., WHO HAS BEEN WATCHING THE STRUGGLE IN EUROPE FROM HIS POST IN NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND, BRINGS BACK THIS BEHIND-THE-NEWS STORY OF SWISS INDEPENDENCE IN THE AXIS-DOMINATED CONTINENT.)

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BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ,JR.

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK,MARCH 7-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THERE'S A BLOODLESS BATTLE GOING ON IN THE HEART OF EUROPE--LITTLE SWITZERLAND'S STRUGGLE TO MAINTAIN HER 650-YEAR-OLD INDEPENDENCE.

THE SWISS ASK ONLY TO BE LEFT ALONE WITH A CHANCE TO EARN A LIVING BY HARD WORK, JUST AS THEY HAVE DONE FOR CENTURIES.

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THEY HAVE SHOWN COURAGE, AUDACITY AND THE DETERMINATION TO DEFEND THEMSELVES. THEY ARE WELL PREPARED TO MEET MILITARY ATTACK AND THEY'RE BUILDING UP RESERVES AGAINST ECONOMIC STRANGULATION. STILL, SUCH PREPARATIONS HAVEN'T BEEN ENOUGH IN OTHER BLITZED LITTLE NATIONS.

BUT THERE'S AN ACE IN SWITZERLAND'S HAND.

GERMANY AND ITALY NEED TO USE THE GREAT SIMPLON AND ST. GOTTHARD RAIL LINES, WHICH PASS THROUGH THREE OF THE LONGEST TUNNELS IN THE WORLD--THE LOTSCHBERG, THE SIMPLON AND THE GOTTHARD.

THEY ARE THE MAIN HIGHWAYS BETWEEN NORTHERN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN. IN SWITZERLAND THEY CROSS THE MITTEL EUROPA LINE AND OTHER EAST WEST ROUTES LINKING EASTERN EUROPE WITH THE ATLANTIC.

STREAMS OF FREIGHT CARS POUR THROUGH THE SIMPLON AND GOTTHARD TUNNELS. ON THE GOTTHARD LINE I HAVE SEEN LONG FREIGHT TRAINS PASSING ALL DAY LONG, TWENTY MINUTES APART, BOUND SOUTH TOWARD ITALY WITH COAL AND IRON. THEY WERE GERMAN, DUTCH, BELGIAN, FRENCH, CZECH, AND POLISH CARS--ALL NOW IN THE SERVICE OF THE AXIS.

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CZECH, AND POLISH CARS--ALL NOW IN THE SERVICE OF THE AXIS.

GOING BACK TO GERMANY, MANY WERE EMPTY, BUT SOME CARRIED BAUXITE (ALUMINUM ORE) FROM YUGOSLAVIA, BROUGHT BY SEA INTO TRIESTE, AND SOME CARRIED CITRUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM ITALY.

WITHOUT THE SIMPLON AND THE GOTTHARD, THE AXIS MIGHT BETTER BE CALLED THE HOURLGASS SO FAR AS COMMUNICATIONS ARE CONCERNED.

THE BRENNER PASS LINE, NOW USED FOR AXIS MILITARY TRAFFIC, IS SINGLE-TRACKED WHILE THE GOTTHARD AND SIMPLON ARE DOUBLED. SECONDARY ROUTES THROUGH FRANCE AND THE BALKANS ARE ROUNDABOUT.

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THOSE LINES WITH THEIR TUNNELS ARE SWITZERLAND'S ACE, AND THE SWISS KNOW THEIR VALUE. ALL THREE TUNNELS ARE MINED. SHOULD FOREIGN TROOPS THREATEN SWITZERLAND, THE TUNNELS MAY GO UP WITH A ROAR. IT TOOK YEARS TO BUILD THEM AND EXPERTS SAY IT WOULD TAKE YEARS TO CLEAR THEM AGAIN.

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THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS THOUGHT SO MUCH OF SWITZERLAND'S POSITION AS GUARDIAN OF THE PASSES THAT THEY GUARANTEED TO SELL THE SWISS A PERCENTAGE OF THE COAL FLOWING FROM GERMANY TO ITALY DESPITE THE FACT THAT ITALY NEEDS ALL THE COAL SHE CAN GET.

THE SWISS THINK SO MUCH OF THEIR TUNNELS THAT THEY HAVE MADE THEM ALMOST INVULNERABLE WITH ELABORATE DEFENSES. THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN EUROPE ARE ALMOST DEFENSE ENOUGH AGAINST BOMBING RAIDS, BUT THE SWISS HAVE FIGHTING PLANES WAITING ON POSTAGE STAMP AIR FIELDS TO GREET RAIDERS, AND SWISS ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, AMONG THE BEST IN EUROPE, PERCH ON PEAKS TO POT FOREIGN BOMBERS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TUNNELS WOULD BE A DESPERATE MEASURE FOR THE SWISS TO TAKE, BUT THE POSSIBILITY EXPLAINS IN CONSIDERABLE PART WHY THE MOUNTAIN CONFEDERATION HAS MAINTAINED SUCH A REMARKABLE DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE AND DEMOCRACY IN THE MIDST OF TOTALITARIAN EUROPE.

THERE ARE OTHER SAFEGUARDS, OF COURSE. SWITZERLAND'S ARMY INCLUDES EVERY ABLE-BODIED MALE CITIZEN. THE WORDS CITIZEN AND SOLDIER ARE INSEPARABLE IN SWITZERLAND. THE ARMY IS WELL-EQUIPPED, WELL TRAINED AND TAKES ITS LESSONS FROM EVERY NEW SLANT OF MODERN WARFARE.

THE GERMAN PRESS HAS SUGGESTED THAT "SWITZERLAND BE KEPT AS A MUSEUM RELIC OF DEMOCRACY." THERE IS A REASON.

THERE WAS COURAGE IN THE TINY SWISS AIR FORCE THAT BLASTED TEN GERMAN BOMBERS DOWN WHEN THEY VIOLATED SWISS TERRITORY AS FRANCE COLLAPSED. THERE IS COURAGE IN THE GOVERNMENT WHICH PERMITS THE SWISS PRESS TO VIEW THE WAR WITH FEW RESTRICTIONS.

JUST A FEW WEEKS AGO SWISS NAZIS DEMANDED TO BE RECOGNIZED AS THE STANDARD BEARER OF "THE NEW EUROPE." THE SWISS GOVERNMENT REPLIED BY DISSOLVING THE PARTY AND ARRESTING ITS LEADERS.

THERE'S AUDACITY IN THE PRESS THAT IS THE BANE OF A GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS TO KEEP ON GOOD TERMS WITH ITS BIG NEIGHBORS. QUIPPED ONE SWISS WEEKLY WHEN THE GOVERNMENT RATIONED FIRST PORK THEN WOOLEN GOODS:

"WE HAD TO RATION WOOL AFTER WE RATIONED PORK.

" ? ? ?

"THE GOVERNMENT HAD TO KNIT WOOLEN SOCKS FOR THE PIGS.

" ? ? ?

"SO THAT THE PIGS COULD BE SENT ACROSS THE FRONTIER INTO GERMANY WITHOUT BEING HEARD."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 8--SENT MARCH 6)

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MAR 8 1941

Dutch Reserved Toward Nazis

But, Despite Some Riots, Relations Remain on the Surface Friendly.

MAR 5

This article is the first of a series of three on life in German-occupied Holland.

Amsterdam, Feb. 21 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The tramp of German boots replacing the shuffle of Dutch shoes has brought drastic changes in the land of the tulips.

There have been a number of disturbances growing from resentment against the German occupation, but in general—at least superficially—the relation of victor and vanquished has not been unfriendly.

[Six civilians were killed and a number wounded in a riot in Amsterdam last week, and the Germans imposed military administration on the province of North Holland, with a warning of capital punishment. For the disturbances, Amsterdam was fined 15,000,000 guilders—nominally nearly $8,000,000—and the towns of Hilversum and Zaandam were fined a total of around $1,500,000.]

Warnings have been issued against spreading malicious rumors, some universities have been closed following demonstrations, and summary punishment has been dealt out to convicted saboteurs.

Canal-girt Ghetto Set Up.

After a clash between Jews and Dutch Nazis, the German authorities recently announced the withdrawal of all gentiles from the Waterloo Square district of Amsterdam, creating a sort of canal-girt ghetto.

The Hollanders largely have been permitted to handle their own administrative affairs—subject, of course, to German supervision. For instance, the farmers, working under numerous German decrees, do not have much to do directly with German authorities. They transact their business with the Dutch leaders of agricultural organizations.

On the street the attitude of the Hollanders toward the German soldier ordinarily has been reserved. The soldiers are good customers of the shopkeepers. Most of the Dutch speak German, and most Germans here understand Dutch, more or less.

The blackout and air raid alarm sirens are part of the daily pattern of life. Under the blackout, the canals have become a danger for pedestrians. Drownings in Amsterdam in December totaled 147, as compared with 45 in December, 1939.

Bicycles Prove a Menace.

If a pedestrian does not fall into a canal, he is likely to tumble against a parked bicycle. If you've ever barked your shins on bicycle pedals, you can imagine the situation in a blacked-out land where there are 4,000,000 bicycles among a population of 8,000,000.

Clubs, cafes, theaters and movie houses must be closed by 1 P. M. Many places now have signs which read: "Jews are not desired" or "Jews are forbidden." No one is supposed to be outdoors between midnight and 4 A. M. except in case of emergency.

Country swains must bow to the curfew. For generations, farmers' sons have done their courting on Sunday evenings, leaving their homes by bicycle at 9 P. M. Now the Lochinvars leave their homes at 4 P. M.

The war brought severe economic difficulties, alleviated somewhat by the fact that agricultural products have found a good market in Germany.

About 100,000 Hollanders have found employment in Germany.

The people have been permitted to deal with their own relief problem, including a weekly dole for some 100,000 unemployed.

Church collections have been continued normally thus far.

stories of seizures by the police. New decrees provide heavy penalties for hoarding, smuggling and profiteering.

Many old windmills are turning again. Fuel is scarce and expensive, but wind remains free. Most mills grind corn, but some farmers who lack gas and electricity use small mills to produce light and power.

Washing Machines Make Butter

Dutch Farmers Find U. S. Contraption Very Suitable for Illicit Churning.

MAR 6 MAR 8 1941

This article is the second of a series of three on life in Nazi-occupied Holland.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—American washing machines are making butter. Out in the farming areas, where churns are sealed in accordance with rationing regulations for German-occupied Netherlands, the farmers have discovered that the American type of washing machine, fitted with a revolving clothes agitator, is especially suitable for illicit churning.

Thus some Dutchmen have found a way around the requirement that milk be delivered to dairies where the farmer can draw his butter rations. However, all his troubles are not solved so easily. To save fodder, Dutch farmers were ordered to slaughter one out of every five cows by the end of February, and the program to grow more feed as well as food is being pushed feverishly.

Reclamation of the Zuyder Sea has gone forward uninterruptedly. Decreased exports of bulbs have released more land for vegetables. All available space is being put under the plow and hoe.

If one meets a perambulator in the road it is not polite to raise the coverlet in anticipation of saying "How cute!" A quarter of beef or half a porker may be nestling under the coverlet. Unlawful slaughtering and smuggling have made their appearance despite severe penalties.

Premium for Farm Goods.

City folks are willing to pay a handsome premium for agricultural products. There are dealers who handle contraband butter, cheese, eggs and meats. Almost daily the newspapers publish

The cooking school is blossoming here. The idea is to be able to take what materials are available, under wartime conditions, and prepare a palatable, wholesome meal. Newspapers carry helpful hints on preparing dishes from odds and ends.

In order to save fuel, saucepans frequently simmer on the living-room heater. Gas and electricity are rationed. Coal is used frugally.

Rationing Is Popular Topic.

Food rationing is a popular topic of conversation. Even business men who before the war talked in terms of tons and shiploads now discuss household economy in terms of grams and tinfuls.

Coffee and tea are available in rationed quantities. By mixing the bean coffee with some substi

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tute, one still can afford a cup of that beverage on Sunday mornings. Lime-tree blossoms form a substitute for tea.

Added to the household chores is the requirement to save all refuse which might be put to some use. By official order, garbage, paper, metal and waste cotton must be kept in separate containers. The various kinds of discard are collected by the municipal service.

All of which is a far cry from the picture postcards which showed the wooden-shod, broad-pantalooned Netherlander meditatively smoking his long-stemmed pipe as he sat at the base of a windmill and surveyed a field of nodding tulips.

Musical entertainment is flourishing, even though a gramaphone record can be purchased only when an old record is turned in. Radio broadcasting, formerly in the hands of four private corporations, representing neutral, Socialist, Catholic and Protestant groups, has become an enterprise of the State. Listeners have to pay an annual tax of nine guilders (about $4.50). Of course, under the regulations of German occupation, it is illegal to listen to the British broadcasts.

The Flying Dutchman Is Home

War Has Old Salts Playing Parlor Games Instead of Sailing the Seas.

This article concludes a series of three on life in Nazi-occupied Holland.

MARCH 7 MAR 8 19

Amsterdam, Feb. 23 (Correspondence of the Associated Press via Berlin).—The Flying Dutchman has come home to roost. It's hearth and home—at least, cockle-oven and flat—for him now.

He is home from the war—it lasted only about five days for him—or he is home from the sea where he and his forefathers, aboard cargo ship or fishing smack, braved the elements to earn a livelihood. Perhaps he is tending a tiny plot of ground. At any rate, at night the old salt sits at home and shuffles the counters in one of the many popular games for family circles.

That is just one of the ways the Hollander has of passing the time, waiting for the war to end. Book publishers are doing a good business. National histories and stories of national heroes are in demand. Religious treatises and books of puzzles also sell well.

Music Is Popular.

The fear of air-raid alarms serves to keep people at home in the evening. Those caught on the street during an alarm are supposed to take refuge in public shelters.

Prohibition After 7 P. M.

On the other hand, the Hollander does not frequent the Old Anchor bar as late as he did in the days when he went to sea. Under the law, after 7 P. M. prohibition is supposed to reign throughout the land. The law also is applicable to the German soldiers. However, if one craves a drink of gin and if he knows the countersign at the small pub in his neighborhood he can order "a glass of hairwash" almost anytime—and get gin.

Clubs, cafes, theaters and movie houses close early because of the midnight curfew.

Even the street cars here go home at 7:30 P. M. At The Hague, however, the trolleys stay out until 11 P. M. as an air-raid precaution. Otherwise, bicycle-taxis, boxlike contraptions propelled by a bicyclist, and horse-drawn cabs offer the only transportation.

LONDON DISTRICTS SHAKEN BY BOMBS IN BIG NIGHT RAID

Attack Compared to Those in Masses of Planes Last Fall.

MAR 8

London, March 8 (A. P.).—An air alarm which quickly drew a heavy accompaniment of anti-aircraft fire was sounded in London tonight and many planes were reported over one district of the city.

Falling bombs shook one district soon after the alarm sounded and it was reported six or seven waves of planes passed overhead.

One observer reported at least fifteen high explosive bombs and something screaming coming down out of the sky trailing sparks—either a bomb or a raider shot down.

Like Earlier Attacks.

From another district an observer said: "They are dropping them out here just like during the early blitzes."

British fighters clashed in an air fight with German raiders high over the East Coast of England today, while other German planes were reported seen over the South Coast and the east Midlands.

British spokesmen said that three German bombers were shot down in the air battles and that a fourth was destroyed off Lowestoft after raiding an east coast town. Bombs were dropped at isolated places during the other attacks, but first reports indicated little damage was caused.

789 Die in Raids.

It was officially stated this afternoon that a total of 789 civilians were killed in the raids on Britain last month, of whom ninety-one were children under sixteen years of age. In addition 105 children under sixteen were injured, out of a total number of 1,068 persons injured.

Of the totals, 383 men and 312 women were killed, and 598 men and 365 women injured. Three of the killed were not classified.

The figures for January listed 1,502 killed and 2,012 injured, almost double the casualties for February.

The Ministry's figures show 24,371 killed and 35,373 injured since last June through February for a casualty total of 59,744.

GERMAN BOMB SPRAYS DEATH IN NIGHT CLUB

MAR 9 1941

Direct Hit Is Scored On London Resort Crowded With Dancers

British Capital Attacked With Fury Reminiscent Of Fall Blitz

BY ROBT. E. BUNNELLE

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, March 9 — Londoners were killed, wounded or trapped in piles of debris last night and early today in the first heavy night *Luftwaffe* raid on the British capital in weeks.

Attacking with a fury reminiscent of the Blitz raids of last fall, the Germans scored a direct hit on a night club crowded with dancers, killed and injured a number of pedestrians on a London roadway and caused other casualties when two bombs exploding at the ends of a block caved in a cafe where many were dining.

There was a brief lull in the raid shortly before midnight and then the *Luftwaffe* stepped up the bombs.

All Clear Sounds

Then suddenly—not long after midnight—the raiders broke off the attack and the all clear sounded.

It was believed a large number of civilians—and perhaps service men enjoying a leave—were trapped late last night in the wrecked night club.

The leader of the band playing at the night club, some of his musicians and a number of guests—some of them beautifully gowned women—were killed when the Nazi bomb crashed through the roof and hit the dance floor.

Lights Remain On

Lights in the club remained on, revealing the chaos where seconds before there had been laughter and the light-hearted gayety of London night life in full swing.

Civil defense workers quickly restored order and began rescue work.

Soldiers, sailors and Royal Air Force men on leave joined air-raid workers in rescue efforts immediately after the bomb fell, although other bombs were coming down in the sector.

Crowds which gathered around the club wreckage quickly scattered as more bombs fell.

Bombs Fall Around Cafe

Bombs falling on both sides of another cafe caused casualties.

Masses of German planes were dumping hundreds of high explosives on the capital. The drone of the attacking planes sounded unusually low.

The fury of the *Luftwaffe* was met by intense and spectacular anti-aircraft fire. The crash of heavy bombs mingled in numerous London districts with the roar of defending guns and flares and tracer bullets lighted the city's skies.

At least one public shelter was hit; hospitals were warned to prepare for casualties. Buildings trembled under the shock of high explosive blasts, flares lighted the sky, revealing a criss-cross of vapor trails from the planes.

Day Of Attacks

The night raiders came after a day of air attacks on England's East Coast and in Scotland, in which, some British sources said, three bombers were shot down. The Air Ministry officially accounted for only two.

They flew across a moonlit Dover Strait where only a light southeast wind was blowing.

London's sirens sounded soon after 8 P. M. and quickly the raid was in full cry. Observers in one district reported many planes overhead and watchers in another section said six or seven separate waves of bombers had passed.

Counts 15 Bombs

One observer counted at least fifteen high explosive bombs. Then, he said, "something screaming came down out of the sky trailing sparks. It may have been a bomb or it may have been a raider shot down."

From another district an observer telephoned that "they are dropping them out here just like the earlier *blitzes*."

Some planes approached London from a westerly direction, indicating they had skirted the capital's defenses to unleash their force on the western section.

Little Damage Noted

Of the day raids, the Air and Home Security Ministries said bombs were dropped at several points on the English and Scottish east coasts, but "they did little damage, except in one town in East Anglia, where several houses were damaged."

"Casualties were few," it was added.

The Admiralty announced that the trawlers Remillo and Cobbers have been sunk.

British Bar Coast Resort Visits

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Pleasure visits to the south coastal area of England, between Brighton and Littlehampton (about eighteen miles) will be prohibited from midnight March 26, it was announced today.

Italian Submarine Sunk By British in Aegean

Admiralty Says Anfitrite Tried to Attack Convoy

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—The British Admiralty declared today that the Italian submarine Anfitrite, which attempted to attack a British convoy in the Aegean Sea on March 6, had been sunk.

[The Anfitrite, built in 1933, was of 590 tons. She carried a normal complement of forty-one men, four 21-inch torpedo tubes and one 3.9-inch gun.]

Rome Admits Losing Warship

ROME, March 8 (AP).—An Italian warship of "medium tonnage" was reported by the Italian high command today to have "sunk in the Mediterranean from an unascertained cause." The announcement said many of the crew were saved.

Stefani, Italian news agency, reported today that two large British convoys moving in opposite directions in the eastern Mediterranean were bombed by Italian planes in an action in which the high command said yesterday a cruiser, a destroyer and three merchant ships were hit. Stefani said later reports showed a fourth steamship was set afire.

The agency said big bombs hit the cruiser and three merchantmen in one convoy and that a destroyer and a steamship were hit in the second convoy.

Rescued Norsemen To Fight for Britain

London, March 8 (AP).—More than 300 young Norwegians taken off the Lofoten Islands aboard British warships after a British raid last Tuesday said today they planned to enlist here "to carry on the fight for freedom."

The Norwegians—many of them fishermen—reached London last night. King Haakon VII, their exiled ruler, told them that "one of the things most encouraging to me is the fact that the grand American nation and people realize . . . that principles on which their government and life are based must win this war."

Eight girls, their ages varying from 18 to 22, some of them clad in ski clothes, accompanied the group. Six of them said they hoped to see war service as nurses.

King Haakon declared he was proud of the way "my people have shown they will never submit."

A 24-year-old Norwegian sergeant who fought at Narvik and was chosen leader of the group en route to England responded to the king's welcome:

"I know those at home are jealous they didn't escape with us."

480 Warships Built in Year by Britain's Yards

Admiralty Aid Says Older Vessels Do Jobs That No One Expected of Them

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—Sir Victor Warrender, financial secretary of the Admiralty, declared today that in the year ending next March 31 Great Britain would have completed 480 warships "large and small." In a "War Weapons Week" speech at Grantham, Sir Victor said the navy was "tending old vesels with such skill and daringthat they are performing feats of endurance never expected of them by their designers."

He declared that if Britons failed "to use every exertion to save money and shipping space" they would "lose the war for our country as surely as would a rash or incompetent admiral."

War Weapons Week is being sponsored by the government to encourage Britons to contribute funds with which to purchase arms and equipment.

Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, asserted in a speech today to mine workers that British industrial production had gone up every day and that deliveries were improving despite German air attacks on cities, factories and workshops. Forecasting a serious coal situation next summer and winter, however, he appealed to the workers to produce more from the mines.

Donovan Pays Visit To Eamon De Valera

United States Observer Then Flies Back From Ireland To London

Dublin, March 8 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer who has been on a tour of the Near East and Europe, arrived today by plane and immediately met Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

It was believed they discussed, among other things, the Irish position on Irish ports which Britain would like to use to fight the German counter-blockade. Ireland has refused.

Donovan was de Valera's guest at luncheon.

The luncheon guests included Joseph Cardinal Macrory, Archbishop of Armagh.

Donovan left by plane in mid-afternoon for London.

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ISSUED THIS COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT: THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY REGRETS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HIS MAJESTY'S TRAWLERS REMILLO (SKIPPER H.H. JARVIS, RNR) AND COBBERS (TEMPORARY SKIPPER L.TURNER, RNR) HAVE BEEN SUNK. THE NEXT OF KIN OF CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN INFORMED.

MAR 9 1941

BY EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, MARCH 8--(AP)--TOWING A BALLOON AT THE END OF A CABLE ATTACHED TO A BOAT SOUNDS LIKE ONE OF THE DULLEST JOBS IN THE WORLD. IT ISN'T -- IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, WHERE THE BALLOON IS SUPPOSED TO KEEP GERMAN BOMBERS FROM DIVING ON CONVOYS.

HERE IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF A BALLOON BARRAGE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SUCH A "BALLOON BOAT."

"09:05: MINE SIGHTED, PORT BOW, NECESSITATING CHANGE OF COURSE: THIS FOLLOWED BY SIGHTING THREE OTHERS, WE EVENTUALLY ZIGZAGGING THROUGH 23. OBVIOUSLY THEY HAD BROKEN LOOSE DURING STORM.

"11:15: ME 109 (GERMAN FIGHTER) MADE TWO MACHINE-GUN ATTACKS. BAD SHOOTING, NO HITS. ATTACKED BY FOUR-DIVE BOMBERS. BOMBS HIT BESIDE SHIP.

"18:56 (6:56 P.M.): VIVID FLASHES FRENCH COAST.

"21:43 (9:43 P.M.): ENORMOUS FLASHES FRENCH COAST, FOLLOWED 80 SECONDS LATER BY HEAVY EXPLOSIONS.

"22:24 (10:24 P.M.): ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM FRENCH COAST.

"02:20 (A.M., NEXT DAY): THIS HAS BEEN WRITTEN SUBSEQUENTLY AS THINGS MOVED TOO FAST TO RECORD. THE PLACE BECAME LIKE A FIREWORKS DISPLAY. EVERYBODY IN THE WORLD WHO HAD ANYTHING TO SET OFF SEEMED TO BE SETTING IT OFF. TRACERS, SCARLET IN THE NIGHT, WERE FOLLOWED BY BULLETS WHICH LOOKED GREEN. THE TROUBLE WAS A QUARTER OF A MILE ASTERN AND WE KEPT DEAD QUIET.

"A MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT BRIGADE PUT UP FLARES ALL OVER THE PLACE. PRESENTLY WE HEARD A SOUND LIKE 'PHEW!' ALMOST NEXT DOOR. IT DIDN'T FIND THE MARK. FINALLY THE FIREWORKS DIED DOWN.

"I HEAVED A SIGH OF RELIEF. THEN ON THE STARBOARD TWO FLARES CAME DOWN LIGHTING US LIKE DAY. FOLLOWED A XX SICKENING THUD. THEN CRIES OF 'THERE SHE IS AND MACHINE GUNNING.!'

"THIS LOOKS BAD. ABOUT 30 JUNKERS 87S WITH AN ESCORT OF ME 109S ARRIVED. THE PROCEDURE IS SIMPLE. THE FIGHTERS TRY TO DOWN THE BALLOONS IN FLAMES. AND THE DIVE BOMBERSED FOLLOW IN PLATOONS. WHETHER THEY HIT I DON'T KNOW, BUT THEY SUDDENLY LEFT. OUR FIGHTERS GOT A COUPLE OF JUNKERS AND POSSIBLY A THIRD.

"18:45 (6 0.M.) ALONGSIDE QUAY, TIED UP."

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-A.P.HERBERT, THE BRITISH WRITER, HAS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS A MOTION DISAPPROVING FRANK BUCHMAN AND HIS OXFORD MOVEMENT FOLLOWERS AS "HARMFUL TO THE BRITISH CAUSE IN MANY COUNTRIES."

HERBERT'S MOTION, INTRODUCED FEB. 26, ASKED THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, A CABINET MEMBER, TO REVOKE THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION.

FORTY-EIGHT MEMBERS HAVE SIGNED THE MOTION.

SIR ROBERT GOWER, A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER, HAS INTRODUCED A RIVAL MOTION SIGNED BY 49 MEMBERS, WHICH "WELCOMES THE CAMPAIGN OF THE

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OXFORD GROUP FOR MORAL REARMAMENT, WITH ITS RESULTS IN HEIGHTENED NATIONAL MORALE, INCREASED INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND THE STRENGTHEN-

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MAR 9 1941

OXFORD GROUP FOR MORAL REARMAMENT, WITH ITS RESULTS IN HEIGHTENED NATIONAL MORALE, INCREASED INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND THE STRENGTHENING OF THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY, THE DOMINIONS AND THE UNITED STATES."

Britain's War

Nazis Claim 13 Ships Sunk, Plants Bombed

789 British Civilians Killed

London, March 8 (AP)—A total of 789 civilians were killed in air raids on Britain last month, the Ministry of Air and Home Security announced today.

Of this number, a communique said, 91 were children under 16 years of age. One hundred and five children under 16 were reported injured.

The total number of injured for this period was listed as 1,068. Of the totals, 383 men and 312 women were killed and 598 men and 365 women injured. Three of the killed were not classified.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 8—The German high command reported today that a submarine and German speedboats had sunk two British destroyers and eleven armed merchant ships totalling 61,400 tons in attacks on convoys.

The daily war bulletin said the submarine accounted for five vessels, totaling 33,000 tons, while the speedboats, attacking convoys along the English southeast coast, downed six merchantmen, including two tankers, all totaling 28,400 tons, along with the destroyers.

In addition, the communique said, the air force sank a merchantman of about 1,200 tons in armed reconnaissance over the North Sea and "badly damaged" three other vessels.

"Direct Hits On Arms Plant"

In air raids on Britain, the high command said: "Several direct hits were scored on buildings during an audacious attack from a low altitude on an important armaments plant near Newark." (Newark is in the Midlands, near Nottingham.)

Dive-bomber attacks on Malta resulted in a "big fire" in a torpedo depot after a direct bomb hit, the Germans reported. A British chaser and a bomber were reported downed in this region and a Sunderland flying boat was said to have been set afire.

18 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK, GERMANS SAY

MAR 9 1941

Two Destroyers, 10 Freighters Credited To One Swoop Of Motor Speedboats

Six Warcraft Of This Class Bagged In 9 Weeks, Nazi Press Boasts

BY ERNEST FISCHER

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 8—A deadly swoop by a fleet of Adolf Hitler's vaunted motor speedboats was declared by authorized Nazis tonight to have sunk two British destroyers and ten merchantmen off the southeast coast of England.

The merchant tonnage sent to the bottom by these fast little craft was given at 45,600 and the two warships were put at 1,090 tons each. In conjunction with victories claimed by the high command for Nazi bombers and submarines, the total tonnage reported sunk by German sources today was 81,980; the total merchant ships, sixteen.

[In London tonight the British Admiralty announced the loss of two trawlers, but said nothing of a loss of destroyers.]

German Press Jubilant

The high command, itself, claimed only that the speedboats themselves sank six merchantmen and the two destroyers, but informed spokesmen boosted the total on the basis of later information.

German newspapers reported jubilantly that the overnight speedboat foray meant that six of Britain's precious destroyers have been sunk in the last nine weeks, compared to eight in the first seven months of the present war.

Two of the merchantmen sunk, it was hinted, were "important" tankers.

Reporting the speedboat victory, the German high command credited the British with a stiff defense.

5 Credited To One U-Boat

The sinking of five armed freighters, aggregating 33,000 tons, was attributed to a single submarine.

Destruction by German bombers of a 1,200-ton merchantmen in the North Sea and damage to three additional ships also was reported.

In the aerial offensive, the high command announced, German dive bombers delivered yesterday another in the long series of attacks on the British fortified Mediterranean island of Malta, setting off a big fire in a torpedo depot and destroying three British planes.

In England, "heavy destruction" of hangars and other airdrome facilities was claimed, and it was said, too, that armament factories in Newark and Bristol were hit.

Deny German Planes Shot At Iceland Base

Freighter Passengers Arriving At New York Say There Was No Machine-Gunning

New York, March 8 (AP)—Passengers arriving today on the Icelandic freighter Godafoss denied reports by DNB that German planes had machine-gunned a British air base in Iceland February 10.

They said that on that date and one other occasion single Nazi reconnaissance planes had flown high overhead, apparently taking photographs of fortifications built by 70,000 British and Canadian troops stationed in Iceland.

The Godafoss carried seventeen passengers, seven of them sailors, en route to Gloucester, Mass., to sign on a fishing schooner.

Matsuoka To Berlin, Rome

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 8—Japan's Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka is to pay an unprecedented visit to Berlin and then to Rome, it was announced today, and political quarters considered it probable that he would discuss with German and Italian leaders all the wide affairs of the Axis alliance.

Authorized sources in announcing Matsuoka's coming did not specify the date.

These quarters were non-committal on a report by *Domei*, Japanese news agency, that the conversations were designed for a mutual exchange of information on the "eve of an invasion" of England.

(In the Far East there has been speculation that a visit by Matsuoka might be intended to coordinate Japanese policy in the Pacific with Germany's plans in Europe.)

"Of course, the three-power pact covers a big territory and many matters of coordination," informed quarters commented.

The visit of Matsuoka follows several contacts through diplomatic and military channels. Japanese army and navy commissions visited Berlin recently and viewed German military dispositions, including even her long-range artillery on the English Channel.

Ott Off To Berlin

Tokyo, March 8 (AP)—Major Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo, departed for Berlin today via the trans-Siberian railroad after receiving a farewell from Japanese officials and members of the German and Italian Embassy staffs.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was not at the station.

He expected to remain in Berlin about three weeks.

TOKYO FOREIGN CHIEF TO VISIT HITLER, DUCE

MAR 9 1941

Matsuoka To Attend "All-Embracing" Tri-Power Axis Conferences

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 8—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, is coming far across the world from Tokyo for conferences at the Rome and Berlin ends of the three-power Axis conferences described here as all-embracing.

His forthcoming visit—the date was not mentioned—was announced briefly today without official elaboration, but with the private remark of an informed source:

"Of course, the three-power pact covers a big territory and there are many matters of coordination."

Visit Without Precedent

There was no comment on a statement attributed to Domei, that Matsuoka was coming here for mutually informative conversations on "the eve of the invasion of England."

The afternoon press did not discuss the projected visit of the Japanese, which will be without precedent.

There have been other, and recent, German-Japanese contacts, however. Japanese army and navy commissions have inspected German military preparations, including gun emplacements along the English Channel.

[Only today, Major Eugen Ott, the German Ambassador to Japan, left for Berlin via the Trans-Siberian Railroad, but Matsuoka was not at the station.]

At Invitation Of Berlin

The official German announcement stated that Matsuoka, who will go on to Rome from here, was coming at the invitation of the German Government for "personal deliberations on all questions arising from collaboration as set forth in the three powers pact among Germany, Italy and Japan."

The *Dienst aus Deutschland*, an inspired commentary service, said the Matsuoka conversations might embrace "intentions from another quarter to expand the European or Far Eastern conflicts."

It may be recalled that the tri-power pact, upon its creation, was regarded by most neutral quarters as aimed mainly at the United States.

Japan And United States

Coincident with the announcement of Matsuoka's impending visit, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, published today an interview with Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, quoting him as saying that opposition to Japan "would do the United States no good."

"The new order of the great Asiatic area is our unshakable objective," the envoy said.

"If anyone in America wishes to oppose it with power, I cannot believe it, I do not want to believe it; but if so—such opposition would do the United States no good.

"We have never been provocative against the Anglo-Saxon powers and we are not so now. But we are strong and fearless and we are at all times prepared to do that which proves necessary.

"Japan is on her way!"

Moscow Visit Also Intimated

In February, it was understood in the Orient that Matsuoka might visit not only Berlin and Rome but Moscow as well, and in this was seen the possibility that a major diplomatic move by the Axis powers was in the making.

Nazi Potatoes To Spain

Berlin, March 8 (AP)—Twenty-six hundred tons of German seed potatoes are being shipped to Spain to assist this country in the raising of better and bigger crops, it was announced here.

War Costing Germany 72% of National Income

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Germany's war effort is costing 72 per cent of the nation's income, the Commerce Department estimated today.

H. Arnold Quirin, of the finance division, discussing Nazi expenditures in the Foreign Commerce Weekly, said that more than half of the war cost was being financed through borrowing, with the known national debt standing at $31,600,000,000 at the end of 1940, an increase of $7,600,000,000 in six months.

He estimated that during the second half of 1940 Nazi war spending was at the rate of $27,200,000,000

Nazis Attack Roosevelt As Balkan Meddler

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 8 (AP)—Yugoslav official circles declined today to issue a denial of Hungarian press reports that the United States had offered aid to Yugoslavia. They said no denial was necessary "because the whole business is so ridiculous."

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 8—Although substantiated on the surface by nothing except a Hungarian newspaper dispatch, Germans reacted with annoyance today to a report that President Roosevelt had suggested some manner of aid to Yugoslavia to keep that nation out of the Axis.

(State Department officials at Washington said they "never heard of it."

(A White House secretary today described this as the same kind of report that came out of Poland after Germany's occupation.

(Stephen Early, press secretary, said the report was being disseminated at a time when Nazi "infiltrations" were occurring in Yugoslavia. He did not elaborate his remark.)

"We Think It's Authentic"

German newspapers hammered on the theme.

Pressed for additional substantiation of the Budapest report, an authorized spokesman commented:

"We have the impression it is authentic."

The alleged diplomatic feeler directed at Yugoslavia was described here as evidence of how hard the democracies were fighting to prevent the spread of Axis influence.

The Germans, however, refused to say what diplomatic progress they might be making; the spokesman commenting:

"We don't care to add to the confusion of crazy reports."

In a lead article today the Essen *National Zeitung* asked if "America would appreciate it if Germany sent special envoys all over Central America as Roosevelt does over Europe." The *Zeitung* said these travelers were "proof of a continued attempt on the part of Washington to influence Germany's neighbors."

The authoritative German commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland* predicted that Roosevelt's foreign policy would be examined by the German press as a whole during the day. The commentary, which often reflects German Foreign Office opinion, added that this would be "the first time the German press has directly taken up discussion of Rooseveltian politics and his attitude toward the European situation."

Monroe Doctrine Cited

The comment grew out of the Yugoslav story printed in the Budapest newspaper *Magyarsag* and distributed from there by the German radio and DNB, the German official news agency.

Declaring that "despite the American efforts felt here, with all certainty the consolidation of the 'New Order' will continue in Europe," *Dienst aus Deutschland* said the alleged "Roosevelt demarche" to Yugoslavia "is directly opposed to the principles of the Monroe Doctrine as well as Roosevelt's own promise to the voters to keep America away from war."

Sees U. S. Entering War.

Gayda asked what Mr. Roosevelt would do if some day "one attempted or favored risings in the American zone against the United States?"

"Who threatens the world order, with its divisions of peoples and interests and the American system itself, if not Roosevelt himself with his unreasonably adventurous initiatives which may, by natural reactions, turn back against his own imperialism?" Gayda continued.

The writer declared that Mr. Roosevelt, by "seeking the intervention of third parties in the war against the Axis," confesses that American aid to Britain was insufficient and "belies his own promise to the voters" that the United States would not become involved in the war.

"President Roosevelt is working with deliberate initiative and his open aggression will carry the United States into the war," Gayda declared.

He described the aid-Britain bill as a "studied war provocation."

A story from Budapest via Berlin reporting a purported offer of American aid to Yugoslavia was printed by Italian newspapers.

Yugoslavia Warned by Gayda

Will Have Chance to Bare Stand on Axis, He Says, Picking Up U. S. Aid Report.

Rome, March 8 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editorial spokesman, indicated today that Yugoslavia would be asked to clarify her position and intentions as a result of an Axis-reported attempt by President Roosevelt to keep the Balkan country out of the Rome-Berlin-Tokio camp.

Writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, Gayda said "that the Anglo-Saxon action tends to compromise her (Yugoslavia) in every form and create ambiguities every day on her relations with the Axis powers."

"The Belgrade Government will not lack the occasion to fix its attitude beyond any possible present and future uncertainty," he added significantly.

Semi-Intervention Seen.

Gayda declared that President Roosevelt had attempted a new interventionist gesture in having Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles invite the Yugoslav Minister "in a more or less intimidating way to transmit to his Government American views on the necessity of Yugoslavia leaving its passiveness and taking sides with Anglo-Saxon imperialism, assuring that the United States would be ready with all kinds of guaranties and aid."

Accepting the story that Mr. Welles had talked with the Minister, Gayda said it was "a new manifestation of hasty intervention to the limit," but added:

"It is first of all a fact that, not satisfied with his open war aid to England, the President intends to intervene in Europe with personal initiatives aimed at stirring up peaceful nations against the Axis Powers. With this move the President creates new grave precedents in the political history of the Western Hemisphere."

Sees U. S. Entering War.

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Axis Uses Roosevelt Scare on Yugoslavia

Charges That President Tried to Use 'Intimidation' Pushed In Balkans

BY RICHARD MASSOCK

ROME, March 8 (AP).—Italian editorial spokesmen indicated today that Axis charges that President Roosevelt had tried "to intimidate" Yugoslavia would be used to push that neutral Balkan nation into closed affiliation with Germany and Italy.

[U. S. State Department officials said when the allegation was first made last night that they "never heard of it" Stephen Early, press secretary of President Roosevelt, added today that the report coincided with Nazi infiltrations in Yugoslavia and were of the same kind that came out of Poland after Germany's occupation.]

TERMED RIDICULOUS.

[Official Yugoslav circles in Belgrade said the "whole business is too ridiculous' to bother about denying.]

Virginio Gayda, writing in Il Giornale D'Italia, declared the United States President's actions tended "to compromise" Yugoslavia and to "create ambiguities" in her relations with the Axis.

OF BERLIN ORIGIN.

Gayda said the demands for an explanation probably would result in Yugoslavia's making a "solemn official declaration reaffirming the identity of views existing between the Axis powers and Yugoslavia on all present problems."

The Facist outburst concerning Yugoslavia originated from Berlin relay of a "special dispatch" in a Budapest Nazi paper reporting President Roosevelt had sought to influence Yugoslavia to resist Axis ties by promising her material aid.

[German newspapers added to the Axis drumfire against Yugoslavia and the United States. The Berliner Borsen Zeitung headlined its story, "Belgrade does not need the Uncle from America."]

Denies France Warned Of Convoying Ships

Vichy, March 8 (AP)—A spokesman for Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan officially denied reports from Berlin today that Fernand de Brinon, French Ambassador in Paris, had said French ships would be convoyed by the French navy if British sea attacks continued.

The United States Embassy also denied that Ambassador William D. Leahy had been notified of any decision to convoy French ships.

De Brinon's statement was said to have dealt with "purely hypothetical speculation," and informed quarters said they believed Darlan may have mentioned the possibility of convoying French ships, but only as a possibility.

The Vice-Premier is known to have discussed such a possibility with his intimates, but observers believed no such step would be taken.

Berlin Says France Did Issue Warning

Berlin, March 8 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Paris quoted Fernand de Brinon, French representative there, today as informing American correspondents that the French fleet will undertake armed protection of French vessels if British attacks continue on French shipping.

Admiral Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier who also is Naval Minister of the Vichy Government, was said to have informed United States Ambassador William D. Leahy to that effect.

Darlan was represented as being determined to protect French merchantmen, even if it results in a clash with the British.

White House Cites Poland.

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—European press reports that President Roosevelt had offered some form of aid to Yugoslavia if that country did not tie up with the Axis Powers were described by a White House secretary today as the same kind of reports that came out of Poland after Germany's occupation.

Stephen Early, press secretary, said that the reports were being disseminated at a time when Nazi "infiltrations" were occuring in Yugoslavia. He did not elaborate his remark.

Nazis Lift Martial Law In North Holland Area

Order Reported Restored by Army Courts' Executions

AMSTERDAM, March 8 (via Berlin) (AP).—Marital law declared for the Province of North Holland by German authorities Feb. 26 was ordered raised today, effective at midnight. Civil administration under Reich Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart will be restored.

Military administration was imposed to counteract a wave of strikes and riots. The regulations restricted the movement and conduct of the population and barred demonstrations, parades, public meetings and strike agitation.

It was explained that the military courts, which imposed eighteen death sentences Tuesday in a mass trial of espionage and sabotage cases, had had the effect of quickly re-establishing order.

The authorities reported today, the execution of another person, a Jew accused of posting placards calling for strikes. One other person had been executed in the country since the German occupation began last May.

French Mercy Ship Sailing Delayed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The State Department disclosed today that the sailing of the American Export Liner Exmouth with food for French children in unoccupied France had been delayed 10 days as a result of Italy's notification that it needed longer time to notify her naval units. The Exmouth was scheduled to sail today from Jersey City for Marseille.

30.24 - 7943

30.24 - 7943

FRANCE VOTES TO DRAFT MEN TO TILL FARMS

Vichy, March 8 (AP).—France's Cabinet approved laws today which permit labor to be drafted for farm work and forbid farm hands to change to other employment.

A general commissariat will be created to handle the October anti-Jewish measures whereby Jews are forbidden to hold Government, military or educational posts or work on newspapers, in radio or motion pictures.

An official spokesman denied a Berlin report that supply ships would be escorted by French naval units should the British continue to halt French merchant vessels, but there were indications this was under consideration.

France Plans Board To Deal With Jews

Commissioner Probably To Be Charged With Enforcing Anti-Semitic Laws

Vichy, March 8 (AP)—The French Council of Ministers announced today that a general commissariat would be created to handle the Jewish problem, and informed quarters said it probably would be charged with enforcement of the anti-Jewish laws.

A law of last October forbids Jews to hold Government, military or educational offices or work on newspapers, in radio or motion pictures.

Germans Clamp Curb On Czech Language

No New Institutions For Its Teaching To Be Allowed, Berlin Announces

Berlin, March 8 (AP)—An ordinance by the Reich's Minister of Education, Bernhardt Rust, forbids the opening of new institutions for teaching the Czech language to Czech citizens living in the Reich.

Schools and language courses which were in operation before the issuance of the order are not affected by it, nor does it apply to institutions of that nature in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Gas And Electricity Rationed In Holland

Users Subject To Fines And Suspension Of Service If Maximum Is Exceeded

Amsterdam, March 8 (AP)—Rationing of gas and electricity is one effect of the war.

The basis for the rationing system is last year's consumption. A minimum of approximately 2,000 cubic feet of gas will, however, be delivered to any customer.

As far as electricity is concerned, households are allowed from thirty-one to forty-seven kilowatt hours, according to size of apartments, for the period of one month.

Exceeding the allowance will be punished with fines amounting to fifty per cent. of the gas or electricity bill. Repeated failure to remain within the specified limits will result in the turning off of gas or electric current.

Poles On German Farms

Berlin, March 8 (AP)—Labor statistics reveal that, up to the end of September, 1940, 340,000 Polish workers took jobs on German farms and in industries of the Reich.

British Drive On In Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, March 8—The British drive in Italian Somaliland continues "successfully," the British announced today, following up their claim that final conquest already is assured.

From all other operations of the extended African war fronts, the British only reported "no changes in the situation."

Malta Attacked

A new attack yesterday by "enemy aircraft" on Britain's Mediterranean fortress at Malta was reported by the R. A. F., however. There was no "material damage," it said.

There were no casualties to R. A. F. personnel stationed there, an R. A. F. communique said, and there was no mention of loss of either attacking or defending planes. (Germans said two British planes were shot down.) However, several of the raiders were declared to have been damaged.

BRITISH IN ETHIOPIA TO RAID RAIL LINES

South African Troops Push On From Somaliland.

Cairo, March 8 (A. P.).—British military men said today a South African column which entered Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland after the capture of Ferfer was advancing in the direction of Harar and Diredawa with the apparent intention of cutting rail communications between Addis Ababa and Jibuti.

Jibuti, which lies in French Somaliland, is a Red Sea port and terminus of the railroad from Addis Ababa.

While the distance to be covered is over 500 miles, there is a fair road and the British declared the Italians to be in full flight. British pilots have reported white flags flying at points more than 100 miles ahead of the most advanced British units.

Other British troops have been advancing into Ethiopia from the northwest. Ethiopian natives in the Gojjam district northwest of the capital have reported capturing a number of Italian posts.

Rome, March 8 (A. P.).—A new British attack on the Libyan oasis of Giarabub has been repulsed, the Italian High Command said today, adding that Italian planes bombed the British-occupied port of Bengasi, a British air base and a column of British motor trucks.

BRITISH DRIVE DUAL WEDGE INTO ETHIOPIA

Two Columns Advancing, One From Southeast, One From Northwest

Addis Ababa Goal Of Both—Squeeze Campaign May Split Area In Two

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 8—British South African forces veering inland from their conquest of Italian Somaliland, struck deep today into southeastern Ethiopia in a drive which British military men said was pointed toward Addis Ababa.

Their dent is in the vast, barren Ogaden area of Italy's newest-won African possession.

Headed For Capital

Other British forces in the northwest, on the opposite side of the country, are headed toward the Ethiopian capital from the Gojjam area.

Thus the British are pushing two columns toward each other in a tremendous squeeze which may split Ethiopia in two.

Railroad Believed Goal

The penetration from the southeast, which began after the capture of Fer-Fer, Italian Somaliland town near the Ethiopian frontier, apparently is aimed directly at cutting rail communications between Addis Ababa and the Gulf of Aden port of Djibuti.

British military men said it was advancing toward Harar, Ethiopian provincial capital east of Addis Ababa, and near-by Diredawa, on the Addis Ababa-Djibuti railroad.

The distance which still must be covered to reach those points is great—more than 500 miles—but the British say there is a serviceable road and the Italians are in full flight.

White Flags Reported

Air reconnaissance, they assert, shows white flags flying at points more than one hundred miles beyond the British vanguards.

Announcing final conquest of Italian Somaliland yesterday, the British said all Fascist forces in that colony, which have not surrendered or fallen, are in retreat into Ethiopia.

Italians Force Out Up

Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, March 8 (AP)—A joint force of Ethiopians, British and Sudanese troops driving toward Addis Ababa from the northwest have pursued fleeing Italians to Dambacha, about 135 miles from the capital by direct line or 170 miles by road, British reports said tonight.

An Italian force which fled from Burye, northwest of Dambacha, was ambushed by Ethiopians under the command of British officers and then attacked from the rear and flank by Sudanese troops and other Ethiopians.

Finally, the remnant of the Italian force broke through and reached Dambacha, to which point the British pursued them today.

The Italians were reported to have suffered 300 casualties, leaving the road strewn with more than 100 dead together with abandoned machine-guns and armored cars.

The British said their own casualties were slight.

DUCE ORDERS NEW ALBANIA SHAKE-UP

Gelloso Said to Supersede Gen. Cavallero.

Athens, March 8 (A. P.).—Greek claims of new successes on the Central Albanian warfront in which 1,050 Italians were captured, coincided with unconfirmed reports of another shake-up in the Italian High Command—the fourth since the campaign began last October 28.

Foreign sources said Gen. Ugo Cavallero, chief of the Italian General Staff, who has been personally directing the Albanian campaign, had been superseded by Gen. Carolo Gelloso, eleventh army commander.

[It was not clear whether the report meant that Gelloso had been named chief of staff or merely placed in charge of Fascist forces in Albania. Cavallero replaced Marshal Pietro Badoglio as chief of staff last December 6, one month after the latter had superseded Gen. Ubaldo Soddu. The latter replaced Gen. Visconti Prasca November 16. Both Gen. Soddu and Marshal Badoglio resigned because of ill health, Rome reports said.]

The Greek High Command said the Italians had been driven back from "strong and efficiently organized positions" on the central Albanian front yesterday.

Rome, March 8 (A. P.).—The Italian air force bombed and machine-gunned Greek encampments, troop concentrations and defensive works in Albania yesterday, the Italian High Command reported today.

GREEKS SEIZE 2,200 ITALIANS, NEW POSITIONS

Athens Reports Fierce Fighting in Albania and Capture Of Large Stores of Arms

BY J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

ATHENS, March 8 (AP). — Greek soldiers, pressing the Italians in Albania despite the presence of masses of German troops on their Bulgarian border, captured 2,200 prisoners in two days and occupied new positions in "fierce fighting," it was reported tonight.

A delayed dispatch from the central Albanian front reported Greek shock troops in a bayonet charge behind a curtain of artillery fire rounded up 1,200 Italians yesterday.

The Greek High Command late tonight reported the capture of 1,000 more Fascists today, plus the new ground.

The High Command said the operations thus far have been successful and "many automatic arms and abundant other materials have fallen into our hands."

NEW ITALIAN SHAKEUP.

Earlier unconfirmed reports told of another shakeup in the Italian High Command — the fourth since the campaign began last Oct. 28.

Foreign sources said Gen. Ugo Cavallero, chief of the Italian General Staff, who has been personally directing the Albanian campaign, had been superseded by Gen. Carolo Gelloso, 11th Army Commander.

[It was not clear whether the report meant that Gelloso had been named Chief of Staff or merely placed in charge of Fascist forces in Albania.

[Cavallero replaced Marshal Pietro Badoglio as chief of staff last Dec. 6, one month after the latter had superseded Gen. Ubaldo Soddu. The latter replaced Gen. Visconti Prasca last Nov. 16.

[Both Gen. Soddu and Marshal Badoglio resigned because of ill health, Rome reports said.]

BY DANIEL DELUCE

1,200 Italians Captured

WITH THE GREEK TROOPS ON THE CENTRAL ALBANIAN FRONT, March 7 (Delayed) (AP).—Behind a curtain of artillery fire Greek shock troops bayoneted their way today through barbed-wire entrenchments on a mountain slope to capture 1,200 Italians.

As the smoke of hundreds of exploding Greek shells drifted across the river, the Evzones mountain troops charged down the heights, cutting off possible retreat of advance units of the Julia Division, which was shattered in the first months of the war but has since been re-formed and, it is understood, ordered to hold the front at all cost.

Greek bombers flying in brilliant sunshine over the hard-pressed Italian lines struck at the rear of troop concentrations from which the Fascist command had drawn support for its weakest points. The sky belonged to the Greeks.

An hour's artillery preparation preceded the first assault, made at dawn. The Italian batteries, apparently damaged by aerial bombardment, fired back weakly.

For a fortnight the Evzones had hung on naked rock ledges in the front around Tepeleni and stolically waited out the sporadic fire of the Italian batteries, decimating every enemy counter-attack while keeping their own bayonets and machine guns ready.

Rome Reports Bo... Greeks

ROME, March 8 (A... The ... air force bombed ... m... ne-gunned Greek ence... ent... pp... concentrations and ... ts... in Albania yesterd... ... an high command repo...

Turkey Speeds Defense; Press Defies German Army

Yugoslavia Urged To Join Axis Foes

Damascus, Syria, March 8 (AP) — On instructions from his Government, the British consulate general at Beirut has denied as completely unfounded reports in the local press that Britain had sought Turkish approval of British occupation of Syria.

Syria is a French protectorate, still loyal to Vichy.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Istanbul, Turkey, March 8—Turkey continued urgent defense measures today as German troops massed on the Bulgarian border and Turkish statesmen made ready to state the country's position in the tense situation.

Istanbul authorities ordered gasoline and other inflammables stored underground, and several cities got set for air-raid tests.

Defiance Of Germany

The Government-inspired press expressed defiance of Germany and urged Yugoslavia to resist Axis overtures.

The newspaper *Ikdam* declared, however, that "there is only one way to keep Yugoslavia from throwing herself into the arms of her enemies. That is a British force of 300,000 in Salonika."

The newspaper *Vatan* declared that Turkish troops kept 6,000,000 soldiers occupied in the World War and asked: "Will Germany fall into a trap" by inviting the same kind of opposition?

Says Turkey Stronger

Turkey is stronger militarily than in the World War, the paper asserted, and, in addition, now has an ally, England, who has command of the seas.

If Germany does fall afoul of Turkey, the paper declared, she will be giving "England the chance she is waiting for."

Fifty carloads of goods for Turkey have been stopped at the Bulgarian border, other newspapers reported.

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu is to give a statement on Turkey's foreign policy Monday before a closed session of the Peoples Party, the only legal political party in the country.

Premier Refik Saydam will make a declaration before Parliament Wednesday.

Greeks To Stand Firm On Nazis, Paper Says

[*By the Associated Press*]

Athens, March 8—An open letter to Adolf Hitler, published today in the newspaper *Kathimerini*, declared Greece's determination to fight to the death (here six words were censored).

It asserted that if the object of the Germans was to save the Italians in Albania, Greece was ready to settle matters "without humiliation" to Italy provided Italians would "leave Albania alone."

Disbelief Expressed

The letter expressed disbelief that the German nation of 85,000,000 "would strike from the flank" a small country "now struggling for freedom against an empire of 45,000,000."

"The army of free Greeks will stand, if called upon, in Thrace as it stood in Epirus," the newspaper declared, referring to that section of Greece originally invaded by the Italians.

Termed "Myth"

The paper termed a "myth" a suggestion that the German Army's move through Rumania and Bulgaria to the Greek border was to prevent organization of a front against Germany in the Balkans.

"Neither Greece, England—this is clearly stipulated in the official announcement of March 6—Yugoslavia, nor Turkey have any desire to spread the war," the paper declared.

As to the British air and naval aid that has been given the Greeks, the paper reviewed Italian violations of guarantees to Greece and declared, "the British have not been brought to Greece by us, but by the Italians."

Greece never could be guilty of forsaking an ally whose airmen "fought and found graves here," the paper said.

New Successes

Meanwhile, Greek claims of new successes on the central Albanian war front, in which 1,050 Italians were captured, coincided with unconfirmed reports of another shakeup in the Italian high command—the fourth since the campaign began October 28.

Foreign sources said Gen. Ugo Cavallero, chief of the Italian general staff, who has been directing the Albanian campaign, had been superseded by Gen. Carolo Gelloso, Eleventh Army commander.

The Greek high command said the Italians had been driven back from "strong and efficiently organized positions" on the Central Albanian front yesterday.

"Very much material," it was added, "has fallen into our hands."

Fight to Death Is Vowed

ATHENS, March 8 (AP)—Adolph Hitler was told by the controlled Greek press today that Greece was prepared to fight in Thrace as she has in Epirus and would "show the world how to die as she has shown it how to fight."

The warning to the Reich came in the form of an open letter written by George Vlahos, Greece's most influential editorialist.

Mr. Vlahos's dramatic letter to Herr Hitler revealed that Greece had once appealed to Germany in an effort to avert the war with Italy, but that, although Herr Hitler's advice to avoid provocations had been followed, Italy none the less launched her attack.

Recalls Hitler Pledge

Mr. Vlahos demanded to know why Germany wanted to attack Greece and recalled that Herr Hitler had promised not to intervene unless a British army disembarked at Salonika.

"When Greece realized that Mussolini's signature was without value," wrote Mr. Vlahos, "she did not appeal to Britain. She appealed to you. I do not know what your answer was, but I do know from Metaxas's [the late General John Metaxas, Greek Premier] own lips that Germany said we must not mobilize, that we must remain calm and give no pretext to the Italians.

"No British soldier set foot in Albania. You told us Germany would be a spectator and would intervene only if a British army disembarked at Salonika.

"All this we did. But Italy attacked. To whom were we then to apply for help? To you—you were the same day in Florence? We had not the necessary forces to remain alone and therefore turned to Britain, who rushed help to us, although she had her own troubles.

"Since then we alone have defeated Italy.

"In the meantime, you already were gathering troops in Rumania and the road to Sofia was being prepared for the army to march in.

"Now we watch the German troops cross the Danube and enter Sofia. How can we help notice while you are in Kula [a pass between Bulgaria and Greece].

"According to your broadcast to the whole world, it seems Germany wants to invade Greece. Is this to help Italy?

"We can save the trouble! Let them evacuate Albania and their troubles will be over.

"You may ask what about the British in Greece. We did not bring them—the Italians did. And how can we tell them to leave, how can we say that to the British dead who have lost their lives in our cause? We will remain together here until the storm passes.

"Our army will fight on, if necessary, in Thrace as it has in Epirus, and Greece will show the world how to die as she has shown it how to fight."

GREECE CALLS ON TURKEY FOR FLAT YES OR NO

Wants To Know If Ally Will Stand By Treaties If Germany Strikes

Athens Appears Adamant To Diplomatic Offensive For Italian Peace

[*By the Associated Press*]

Belgrade, March 8—Greece has asked the Turks to say flatly whether or not they propose to fulfill mutual assistance treaties and come to the aid of the Greeks if the Germans loose their expected offensive from Bulgaria upon Thrace and eastern Macedonia, Balkan diplomats were informed tonight.

The Greek Minister to Ankara, these informants, added, has requested an aye or nay answer from the Turkish Foreign Office, pointing to a pact of September, 1933, under which Turkey and Greece mutually pledged themselves to defend their frontier in Thrace by arms if necessary.

Turks' Double Responsibility

Too, by the Balkan Entente treaty of 1934—signed by Yugoslavia and Rumania as well as Greece and Turkey—the Greeks and Turks promised mutual aid.

Under this second agreement, as its implications were described by informed persons here, Turkey must help in the defense of Greece if she is attacked by Germany and if Bulgaria joins the attack either simultaneously or subsequently.

Thus, a two-sided responsibility was attributed to the Turks.

The Greeks maintained, so far as could be seen from their statements and actions, a determination to fight if the Germans strike.

Seem Unswayed By Nazis

There was no information to indicate that they had been affected by the Nazi diplomatic offensive designed to make them give up the war with Italy—an offensive in which it was understood that the Germans had promised Greece all territory she held at the beginning of the fighting last October 28.

Meantime, the Turks went on quietly with defense preparations—storing gasoline and other inflammables underground and ordering air-raid tests for various cities.

The press, which is under the strong influence of the Turkish Government, took a defiant tone toward the Nazis.

Calls For 300,000 Britons

Referring to efforts of Germany to take Yugoslavia—the last uncommitted Balkan power—into camp, the newspaper *Ikdam* trumpeted:

"There is only one way to keep Yugoslavia from throwing herself into the arms of her enemies. That is a British force of 300,000 in Salonika (the strategic Greek port of the Ægean)."

The newspaper *Vatan* remarked that Turkish troops had kept 6,000,000 soldiers busy in the World War; asked whether Germany was prepared again to "fall into a trap," and said that if Germany got involved with Turkey, England would, at the same time, get "the chance she is waiting for."

Nazis Predict Turkish Accord

Despite this apparently hardening Turkish attitude, the Germans circulated dispatches throughout the Balkans saying confidently that the Reich and Turkey would reach an agreement whereby Turkey "will not hinder" the Germans' strategic plan in the Mediterranean—presumably the attack on Greece.

30.24-7945

30.24-7945

French Syria was brought into the picture, too, the German news agency *International s Nachrichten-Buro* put out a dispatch saying baldly: "Syria will soon be important, especially for Germany as a highway to the Mosul oil fields and the Suez Canal."

Last Warning to Greeks.

Sofia, March 8 (A. P.).—With 150,000 Nazi troops on the Greek border poised for action, Germany appeared today to be making an intense effort to end the Greco-Italian war by diplomacy before resorting to force. Some spokesmen intimated that German diplomats had gone so far as to offer Greece a guaranty that she would retain all the territory she had held at the outbreak of hostilities on October 28, last.

Neutral military observers in Bulgaria predicted last night that the Germans would drive into the Greek provinces of Macedonia and Thrace—toward vital Salonika—today or tomorrow, but any military offensive now appears to hinge on the outcome of the diplomatic maneuvers.

Bank Heavily on Greek Surrender

Meanwhile, Germany continued to exert heavy diplomatic pressure on Turkey and Yugoslavia in an effort to swing those two nations into the Axis sphere. Some Axis informants took the position that Yugoslavia was more or less a side issue, but others said that locomotives, machinery and economic rewards were being offered to Turkey in return for a Turkish break with Britain.

It was apparent in Sofia that the Germans were counting heavily on the success of their diplomatic plans to end the Greco-Italian fighting, in which Greece has had the best of it, and to win Turkey over to the Axis. Informed spokesmen here said that the German dip... strategy, backed by the for... of German arms, was to demonstrate to Greece the futility of further fighting and at the same time to convince Turkey that Nazidom was the supreme power in southeastern Europe and that Great Britain's influence had dwindled to nothing.

They reported that during his recent visit to Athens the British Foreign Minister, Major Anthony Eden, had failed to obtain any definite promise from the Greeks to fight on, and declared that Turkey is friendly with Germany despite her ties with Great Britain. Yugoslavia, they said, may join the Axis soon, but if she does not, the tide of German influence in this part of the world will bring her into line eventually.

Greece Demands Turkey Answer Yes or No on Aid

BELGRADE, Mar. 8 (AP).—Greece has asked Turkey whether she is prepared to fulfill Greek-Turkish mutual assistance treaties should German troops attack Greece from Bulgaria, authoritative diplomatic sources heard tonight.

A clear statement of Turkey's position with regard to the expected Nazi invasion of Thrace and eastern Macedonia has been sought from the Turkish Foreign Office by the Greek Minister at Ankara, these sources said.

Turkey and Greece signed a treaty in September, 1933, which guarantees their frontier in Thrace and pledges use of military force to defend it. They also are bound in mutual defense pledges by the 1934 Balkan Entente treaty.

Communist Women's Day

Moscow, March 8 (AP)—Joseph Stalin's Central Communist Party Committee marked International Communist Women's Day with a manifesto reaffirming the Soviet policy of peace today.

"Toilers of capitalistic countries are meeting March 8 under conditions of expanding world imperialistic war," the manifesto said.

"Toilers of the U. S. S. R. are meeting today in conditions of peaceful labor guaranteed by the correct foreign policy of the Soviet state."

The two hours of extra rest which had been granted women on this day in previous years were canceled this year, but mass meeting, lectures an... concerts were organized after regu... shifts of work.

Moscow to Use Oil Substitute

MOSCOW, March 8 (AP)—The Moscow City Soviet decided today to institute the use of an oil by-product as a substitute for gasoline in city transport. The executive committee ordered forty automobiles readjusted by April 1 for use of the by-product, which is described as "liquid gas." It was said 2,000 cars would use the substitute fuel by the end of 1942.

BALKAN ... YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH 8—(AP)—THE NEWSPAPER HRVATSKI DNEVNIK, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY, ASSERTED TODAY THAT YUGOSLAVIA "HAS LOST STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE FOR THE AXIS" SINCE GERMAN TROOPS ENTERED BULGARIA.

"A BRITISH ATTACK AGAINST THE BALKANS," THE PAPER SAID, "NOW IS IMPOSSIBLE."

(SOME BALKAN OBSERVERS, ESPECIALLY IN TURKEY, TOOK THE OPPOSITE VIEW—THAT YUGOSLAVIA WAS STILL VITAL TO ANY GERMAN INVASION OF GREECE SINCE AND INVASION FROM BULGARIA PROBABLY WOULD BE DIFFICULT.)

OTHER SECTIONS OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS COMMENTED THAT THE COUNTRY WOULD PROTECT HER INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY AS EXPRESSED TWO DAYS AGO BY THE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, March 8 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya, Eritrea, Ethiopia: No changes in the situation.

Italian Somaliland: In all areas operations continued to develop successfully.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

Albania: In support of Greek operations in the Tepeleni area, R. A. F. bomber formations attacked Italian troops concentrations near Bechishti and Dragoti yesterday, inflicting considerable damage. Our fighter patrols also were active, but no engagements with the enemy resulted.

East Africa: In Italian East Africa air support was given to our troops on all fronts, particularly near Cheren [in Eritrea], where a number of bombing raids were made on the railway and road conjunctions and enemy positions. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

Malta: Enemy aircraft again raided Malta yesterday, without doing any material damage to the R. A. F.'s property or personnel. One of our aircraft returning from a reconnaissance raid was shot down. Several enemy aircraft were badly damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué this morning:

Apart from very slight activity by enemy aircraft off our coast during the hours of darkness, there is nothing to report.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

This morning some enemy aircraft approached the east coasts of England and Scotland at several points. Bombs were dropped, but they did little damage, except that in one town in East Anglia several houses were damaged. Casualties were very few.

Two enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters about noon.

During the afternoon there has been nothing to report.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqué:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that His Majesty's trawlers Remillo (Skipper H. H. Jarvis, R. N. R.) and Cobbers (Temporary Skipper L. Turner, R. N. R.) have been sunk. The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

Greek

ATHENS, March 8 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué today:

Yesterday's operations [in Albania] continued today with the same success. New enemy positions were occupied after fierce fighting. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken, and many automatic arms and abundant other materials have fallen into our hands.

Our aviation successfully bombed objects on the battlefield. All our aircraft returned intact to their bases.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

Enemy aviation bombed Preveza. No casualties, slight damage. Bombs also were dropped on Argostoli. No damage or casualties.

German

BERLIN, March 8 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

With weather favoring, German troop movements in Bulgaria are proceeding according to plan.

One submarine reports sinking five armed enemy merchantmen totaling 33,000 tons from a strongly protected convoy.

During a thrust against the English southeast coast, speed boats attacked strongly protected convoys and sank two British destroyers and six armed merchantmen totaling 28,000 tons despite fierce defense. Among them were two large tankers.

German combat Stuka units made repeated successful attacks on military objectives at Malta yesterday. A big fire was started in a torpedo depot following a direct hit by a heavy-caliber bomb. German pursuit planes downed one enemy chaser and one bomber in this region and, in an attack from a low altitude, set a Sunderland flying boat afire.

During armed reconnaissance over the North Sea the air force sank a merchantman of approximately 1,200 tons and badly damaged three additional ships.

Raids of individual German combat planes yesterday were directed against airports in Southern and Central England. There was heavy destruction of hangars and shelters.

Several direct hits were scored on buildings during an audacious attack from a low altitude on an important armament plant near Newark. Another armament plant near Bristol suffered from hits in workshop and other facilities.

Enemy planes entered the Reich's territory neither by night nor day.

During the raids on the Newark armament plants two combat planes, manned by, first, Lieutenant Knauth, Sergeant Moeller, First Sergeant Heilm and First Sergeant Berger, and, second, Lieutenant Raudolph, Lieutenant Metzmacher, Sergeant Groeper and Sergeant Hahn, especially distinguished themselves.

Italian

ROME, March 8 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Greek front our air force bombed, scatter-bombed and machine-gunned enemy encampments, troop concentrations and defensive works.

In North Africa the enemy again attacked Jararub [in Libya]. He was halted and repelled. Our planes effectively bombed Bengazi harbor, an air base and a column of enemy motor trucks.

In East Africa there were enemy air raids on several localities of Eritrea without damage.

Fighter planes of the German Air Corps, flying over Malta, shot down a Hurricane and a Blenheim in combat and machine-gunned a Sunderland flying boat from low altitude, setting it afire.

A warship of medium tonnage sank in the Mediterranean from an unascertained cause. A large part of the crew was rescued.

Arrival of Nazi Officers Reported at Casablanca

Spain Hears Armistice Mission Will Rule French Morocco

MADRID, March 8 (AP).—The Spanish press published today a dispatch from Casablanca reporting that groups of German officers believed to number more than 100 had arrived in Casablanca and Rabat, in

French Morocco, to observe the application of armistice terms. The dispatch said the German officers would "control French Morocco's administrative life, economy and politics—in all matters directly or indirectly related to the war and the armistice."

There were no noticeable repercussions in the commercial life of the French potectorate, the dispatch added, saying that there was an increasing demand for articles of prime necessity for shipment to France.

Spain Seeks To Use Nazi Victims' Ships

25,000 Tons Of Norwegian, Belgian And Dutch Steamers Tied Up There

Madrid, March 8 (AP)—The Spanish press said today that Spain was taking steps to press into service 25,000 tons of Norwegian, Belgian and Dutch steamers tied up in Spanish ports on the grounds that these countries had lost their independence.

The articles said Spain's seventy ships, all of her merchant marine capable of making long overseas voyages, were now in service in bringing wheat and corn obtained by agreements with South American nations.

Britain Closes Deal With Spain

MADRID, March 8 (AP)—The signing of an agreement between Britain and Spain, providing for Britain's purchase of mercury and oranges in exchange for wheat and rubber, was announced tonight. Britain will take 12,000 flasks of mercury and 400,000 crates of oranges.

PATHE COMING HERE

LISBON, Portugal, March 8 (AP).—Charles Pathe, pioneer in French motion pictures, arrived here today en route to the United States on a business trip.

Carol Grateful To Public of U.S. For Its Interest

In First Interview Since Abdication, He Thanks Portugal, Too, for Help

LISBON, March 8 (AP).—In the first interview he has given to the press since he abdicated the throne of Rumania last September, former King Carol II said today that he was very grateful to Portugal for giving his asylum. He said: "I want to rest."

Signs of the worry and anxiety of recent months were clearly marked on Carol's face although he gave the impression that he was far from downhearted.

He appeared to have lost weight. His London-made dark brown suit hung slackly on him—but he wore his usual confident smile and kept his chin up when standing. He displayed fatigue only when sitting.

The former monarch, who fled to Portugal from Spain last Monday with his companion of many years, Mme. Magda Lupescu, said he wished to express his gratitude to Portugal as well as to the American public for the interest and sympathy shown in his plight.

"I appreciate their sympathy," Carol said, "and I want to thank them."

At Business Man's Home

The interview took place at the residence here of a Portuguese business man, Augusto Lopes Joly—the former King's long-time friend and his companion at Brussels during many hours of similar anxiety when Carol first was an exile from Rumania many years ago.

The residence is an attractive two-story structure in a modest residential section extending over one of the seven hills upon which Lisbon is built The garden side of the house is fenced and a police dog paces along the fence.

Even in exile, the former King is still very much the ruler and the interview was entirely according to protocol. Carol's faithful chamberlain (Palace Minister Ernest Urdareanu), who also was detained in Spain for a time, conducted the correspondent from the music room to a small drawing room and told him: "Please stand there. His majesty will come in that door." He said a full bow was in order.

After a few moments the door opened and in the most formal manner the chamberlain announced: "His Majesty King Carol of Rumania."

The correspondent came up from a bow to find the smiling Carol walking straight toward him, hand outstretched for a warm handclasp.

Carol likes newspaper men, he said, and understands them. "I admire your gallant profession which so often is misunderstood," he volunteered.

Discussion of controversial subjects was tabooed.

The conversation was in French until the ex-ruler referred in unaccented English to "The Associated Press," after which he shifted spontaneously into English for the remainder of the interview.

His laconic references to his recent experiences, he said, were off the record.

Wants Books on Portugal

He expressed great interest in the policies and program of Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal, and expressed hope that the Portuguese Propaganda Department would supply him with books and records.

"I shall enjoy in my present hours of leisure this fruitful reading," he commented.

He was asked for a statement of his opinion of the present state of world affairs, but his only answer was a wave of the hand.

At the close of the interview there remained the ritual of departure. The chamberlain stood rigidly at the door. The King shook hands again and the correspondent negotiated a series of bows successfully until at the last moment he collided with the chamberlain.

Carol's grin saved the situation.

"This house has been an inferno since it became known his majesty was staying here," Joly commented. "Night and day telephone calls, and the doorbell ringing is driving us mad—but the pleasure of having his majesty in my humble house makes it worth while."

Mme. Lupescu did not appear during the interview, but her voice could be heard in a near-by drawing room.

Twenty-five Buyers for Carol's Dogs

SEVILLE, Spain, March 8 (AP).—The hotel here where former King Carol of Rumania and Mme. Magda Lupescu stayed prior to their escape by motorcar to Portugal on Monday has turned away twenty-five persons who wished to buy four dogs left behind by the couple.

Numerous offers, hotel staff members said, also were made (and rejected) for articles of clothing and other things. Mme. Lupescu telephoned the hotel today to ask about the dogs. The charge for maintaining them equals about $3.20 a day.

French-Siam Peace Treaty

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, March 8—A peace treaty settling the Thailand-French Indo-China frontier dispute will be signed provisionally tomorrow, reliable quarters predicted today.

The signing, these sources said, is being held up only pending final word from the French Government at Vichy.

Different Opinion

(Despite reports from Tokyo that Thailand and French Indo-China would sign a provisional peace tomorrow in their border warfare, officials in Indo-China tonight maintained reserve, indicating a belief that the peace was not yet fully assured.)

Agreement on the "principal points" of a Japanese mediation plan was announced last Thursday after a conference between Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry on the final details.

French Council Meets

Reports from Vichy indicated action on the agreement might be taken at a meeting of the French Council of Ministers today.

An informed source said last night at Vichy that the French probably saved virtually all of the Rich province of Cambodia by offering Thailand a corridor to the Chinese frontier in the north instead.

This source said it was believed the Japanese favored the corridor suggestion for military reasons and would persuade Thailand to accept it instead of the Cambodia rice districts Thailand had wanted.

The French were reported to have agreed to give up a thin western strip of Cambodia and sections of Laos Province west of the Mekong river.

Border-Line Negotiations

[By the Associated Press]

Saigon, French Indo-China, March 8—Authoritative quarters here said today one of the principal points at stake in negotiations in Tokyo for a treaty to end the Thailand-Indo-China frontier conflict was the proposed establishment of a new borderline through rich Cambodia province.

This, they said, was far more important to the Indo-Chinese than the slice of Laos asked by the Thailanders, since the Laos area consisted mainly of unprospected and mountainous jungle.

Size Of West Virgini.

The Cambodia section near the Thai border, which they said Thailand was known to want, is approximately the size of West Virginia and contains about 1,000,000 inhabitants, 300 of them French.

The area contains rice, corn, pepper and rubber plantations valued at many hundreds of thousands of dollars, together with a sapphire mine near Palin.

The entire area produces an estimated 200,000 tons of rice and as much corn annually, and also huge quantities of pepper for export. The largest single rice plantation—twenty square miles—is near Battambang.

The 1,000-year-old ruins of Angkor Vat, northeast of Battambang, also are in the area which may go to Thailand, reliable sources said.

Hanoi Still Skeptical

HANOI, Indo-China, March 8 (AP)—Despite reports from Tokio that Thailand and French Indo-China would sign a provisional peace tomorrow, in their border warfare, officials tonight maintained reserve, indicating a belief that a peace was not yet fully assured.

Grew in Conference

TOKYO, March 8 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew had a lengthy conversation today at the Japanese Foreign Office. Details of the discussion were not disclosed immediately.

Australia to Stock Up

Will Conserve Essential Commodities to Meet Blockade Threat

MELBOURNE, March 8 (AP).—Sir Earle Page, Minister of Commerce, disclosed today tentative plans to establish emergency stocks of essential commodities adequate to last the Australian commonwealth for three months.

Sir Earle said the proposals were being considered to meet any emergency such as an enemy blockade or a defense priority on use of internal transportation systems.

NEW YORK, MARCH 8--(AP)--DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST TODAY A YOKOHAMA DISPATCH TELLING OF THE REPATRIATION OF AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF JAPANESE FROM THE NORTHWESTERN UNITED STATES "IN VIEW OF INCREASING PACIFIC TENSION."

THEY ARRIVED ABOARD THE HEIAN MARU. AMONG THEM WAS KENZO SUOKI, RESIDENT OF SEATTLE FOR 34 YEARS "DURING WHICH HE ACHIEVED SUCCESS IN THE SALTED FISH BUSINESS," DOMEI SAID. HIS WIFE WAS WITH HIM.

(NY) WASHINGTON, MARCH 8--(AP)--DR. EELCO N. VAN KLEFFENS, NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER, AND CHARLES J. M. HELTER, MINISTER FOR THE COLONY (CQ), ARE ENROUTE FROM LONDON TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES TO DISCUSS ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION," ANETA, AN AUTHORITATIVE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE TWO MINISTERS WILL MAKE A BRIEF COURTESY CALL ON SECRETARY HULL IN WASHINGTON SOON ENROUTE TO BATAVIA, THE N.E.I. CAPITAL.

PEIPING, MARCH 8--(AP)--COL. ALLEN. H. TURNAGE, COMMANDANT OF U.S. MARINES IN NORTH CHINA, IS LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON DUTY MARCH 22. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY LIEUT. COL. RAY ROBINSON, WHO AT PRESENT IS COMMANDING A MARINE DETACHMENT AT TIENTSIN.

Mexico Would Sign U.S. Pact

Mexico City, March 8 (AP)—Combining an affirmation of Mexico's cordial attitude toward the United States with sharp criticism of German policy, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla told the Mexican Senate yesterday that his Government was ready "to sign a military pact with the United States" if developments required it.

Padilla appeared at the invitation of the Senate to clarify Mexico's position as a signer of the Havana and Pan-American agreements.

"One cannot talk of neutrality now, with the destinies of humanity in danger," he said, describing Nazi doctrines as those "of an arrogant race whose claims to superiority are not supported either by science or history."

Nazi Diplomat Flies To Rio

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 8 (AP)—Kurt Rieth, reported by Brazilian newspapers to be a German diplomat with a special mission in Latin America, arrived here today by plane from Europe.

40,000 Airmen Listed by Canada

BOSTON, March 8 (AP).—Canada, which had fewer than 5,000 airmen at the outset of the war, now has more than 40,000, Sir Herbert Ames, Parliament member, said today.

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KINGSTON, ONT., MARCH 8-(AP)-FORT HENRY INTERNMENT CAMP AUTHORITIES REPORTED TODAY THAT BREAKING OF A CRUDE ROPE LADDER THWARTED AN ATTEMPT OF TWO GERMAN OFFICERS TO ESCAPE OVER THE RAMPARTS OF THE FORT LAST NIGHT. THEY FELL INTO A MOAT OUTSIDE THE WALLS, ONE SUFFERING A LEG FRACTURE AND THE OTHER BEING SEVERELY SHAKEN UP. EACH WAS GIVEN MEDICAL TREATMENT.

SENATE KILLS NAVAL-AERIAL TRANSFER BAN

Passage of Lease-Lend Bill by Senate, 2 to 1, by Night Is Forecast.

HOUSE TO ACT ON MONDAY

Wheeler Concedes His Defeat, but Will Fight Entrance of U. S. Into War.

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—Administration forces pressing for passage in the Senate of the British aid bill by nightfall, refused today to prohibit the transfer of modern naval vessels and aircraft, except planes under construction which could be replaced in six months.

The vote follows:

For the Amendment—33.

DEMOCRATS — Adams, Bone, Bulow, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Gerry, Gillette, Johnson of Colorado, McCarran, Reynolds, Tydings, Walsh, Wheeler—13.

REPUBLICANS — Aiken, Barbour, Brewster, Brooks, Butler, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Holman, Johnson of California, Lodge, McNary, Shipstead, Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Tobey, Vandenberg, Wiley, Willis—19.

PROGRESSIVE — LaFollette—1.

Against the Amendment—56.

DEMOCRATS—Andrews, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Brown, Bunker, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Chavez, Connally, Downey, Ellender, George, Glass, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Kilgore, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, McFarland, McKellar, Mead, Miller, Murdock, Murray, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Russell, Schwartz, Sheppard, Smathers, Stewart, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Tunnell, Wallgren—48.

REPUBLICANS—Austin, Ball, Bridges, Burton, Gurney, Langer, White—7.

INDEPENDENT—Norris—1.

Pairs were announced as follows:

Reed, Republican, for, and Wagner, Democrat, against; Nye, Republican, for, and Van Nuys, Democrat, against.

It was announced that Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, would have voted no, had he been present.

Ban Sponsored by Walsh.

The rejected amendment, sponsored by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, was regarded by some Senators as the opposition's last major bid for restrictions on the President's powers under the aid legislation.

It attracted strong support among others, from Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, who had opposed previous restrictive amendments.

Still awaiting consideration, however, was a proposal by Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, to substitute for the measure a bill to lend up to $2,000,000,000 to Britain, Canada and Greece to purchase war supplies in this country.

Rejection Voted 56 to 33.

The Walsh amendment, as finally modified before it was rejected, stated that nothing in the pending bill should be construed as permitting the transfer of any naval vessel or aircraft except aircraft now under construction which could be replaced within six months and except so-called obsolete surface craft that were not deemed essential to American defenses. The vote rejecting the Walsh amendment was 56 to 33.

Shortly before the vote, Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, a leading foe of the bill, conceded in an interview that the Senate would approve the legislation, adding that the fight against war had just begun.

"This bill," he said, "gives the President power to wage an undeclared war anywhere in the world. I will fight against that everywhere as long as I am able."

Farm Amendment Approved.

The Senate approved an amendment offered by Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky which Mr. Barkley said would make it definite that agricultural commodities would be included among defense articles which could be disposed of to other countries.

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, charged that the proposa was a face-saving amendment, because he contended that farm commodities already were included. Mr. Wheeler said it was his opinion that a barter system would be set up under terms of the bill.

Shortly before the Senate voted on the Walsh amendment, Mr. Wheeler told the chamber that President Roosevelt had acted "beneath the dignity of a President of the United States" in efforts to cry down opposition to the British-aid bill.

Mr. Wheeler made his statement in response to a declaration by Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, that a reply to his request for White House information regarding the transfer of naval vessels had been marked "private and confidential."

Even Concedes Declaration.

"I might say to the Senate," remarked Mr. Wheeler, "that he hasn't been treated quite as badly as I was.

"I gave out figures showing the number of planes the army has. The President criticized me and said that I might be playing into the hands of Mr. Hitler.

"The President knew better than that. It seems to me that when he tries to cry down opposition, it is beneath the dignity of a President of the United States."

At another point in the debate, Mr. Wheeler told the Senate that if President Roosevelt asked for a declaration of war "against Germany or anybody else, there is not any doubt that Congress would give him that power."

Final Vote Today Seen.

Mr. Barkley declared earlier that Senate opponents of the aid legislation were co-operating to obtain a final vote today. He predicted that the momentous legislation would be on President Roosevelt's desk by Monday.

Saying he was entirely satisfied with the administration's consistent victories on the aid legislation yesterday, he expressed to reporters the belief that the House would accept all Senate amendments to the bill. Thus, if the measure should be approved by the Senate today or tonight, the House could complete congressional action on Monday. Meanwhile, administration leaders predicted that the legislation would be approved by the Senate, 2 to 1.

Mr. Barkley said that he had not decided whether to request the Senate to limit debate unanimous consent.

"It may be," he declared, "that we can pass the bill without any limitation at all."

Fighting for his amendment on the Senate floor, Mr. Walsh said that if the bill were approved in its present form, Congress would be telling the President he could loan, sell or give away the American Navy as he saw fit.

"To give away our navy or any substantial part of it is to my mind like the owner of a store or a house giving away the key and removing thereby from the thief, the robber or the gangster, the first barrier to his destructive objestives," he added.

Sees a Series of 'Ifs.'

"Every vessel in the navy is a strong barricade and a contributing fortress surrounding our country. We cannot afford to weaken it. I do not know of any of our naval officers who believe that we should give up any of our navy and lessen our naval strength by transferring any of our ships to any other Power."

He said he recognized the argument that if Britain fell and the British fleet passed into the hands of Germany the American position would become more precarious. But, he added:

"It is speculation—it is an argument based upon many uncertainties. It is a series of 'ifs.'

"It seems to me that those who profess the fear that England is going to fall; that England's navy may fall into the hands of Germans; that the Germans are going to attack us; should oppose the weakening of our defenses by giving away portions of our navy."

Navy Strength Called Less.

Mr. Walsh said that all recent testimony by navy officials before congressional committees indicated that no ships or airplanes could be spared. He added that the nation's naval strength was less than it was a year ago, because of the release of fifty destroyers to Britain in exchange for bases.

Mr. Wheeler asked how long it took to build a destroyer.

"About eighteen months," Mr. Walsh replied.

"And a battleship?"

Mr. Walsh said that a battleship required four years, although all ship construction was being speeded under the defense program.

Barkley Asks Defeat.

Mr. Barkley asked defeat of the Walsh amendment, saying "this may cut the heart out of this bill." He argued that this country "need have no fear that President Roosevelt is going to deplete our Navy."

He said that naval power probably would be the deciding factor in any attempt by Germany to crush England and that the Walsh amendment would prevent the President from providing naval equipment for Britain at the crucial time.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH

BY RICHARD L. TURNER

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8-(AP)-WORN DOWN BY THREE-WEEKS OF ORATORY AND DISPUTE, THE SENATE TONIGHT FINALLY PASSED THE LEASE-LEND BILL AUTHORIZING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO MOBILIZE INDUSTRIAL AMERICA AND THROW ITS PRODUCTS INTO ENGLAND'S BATTLE AGAINST GERMANY.

THEN IT SENT THE MEASURE TO THE HOUSE WITH A REQUEST THAT THE LATTER CONCUR IN THE SERIES OF ADMINISTRATION-APPROVED AMENDMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN ADDED. ALL INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE HOUSE WOULD AGREE TO DO SO ON TUESDAY, OR BY WEDNESDAY AT THE LATEST, WITH THE BILL GOING TO THE WHITE HOUSE IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SIGNATURE.

THE VOTE ON FINAL PASSAGE, 60 TO 31, FOUND THE SENATE IN EASY-GOING GOOD HUMOR, DESPITE MANY DAYS OF FRAZZLED TEMPERS AND PERSONAL ANIMADVERSIONS.

THE OPPOSITION, CLINGING OBDURATELY TO ITS VIEW THAT THE BILL MEANS WAR, WAS SIMPLY WORN OUT BY REPEATED DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY.

FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES IT UTTERLY COLLAPSED LAST NIGHT, AND TODAY'S SESSION CONSISTED OF A ROUTINE OF THROWING OUT REMAINING OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS AS RAPIDLY AS THEY WERE OFFERED, AND THEN CAPPING THE DEBATE WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

IN THE COURSE OF THIS PROCESS, THE SENATE SUMMARILY REJECTED AN AMENDMENT BY CHAIRMAN WALSH (D-MASS) OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE, TO GUARD THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE AGAINST DEPLETION IN THE HELP-TO-BRITAIN PROGRAM, AND A SUBSTITUTE BILL BY SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) TO AUTHORIZE LOANS TOTALLING $2,000,000,000 TO BRITAIN, CANADA AND GREECE.

WALSH'S AMENDMENT WAS REJECTED, 56 TO 33, AND TAFT'S SUBSTITUTE BILL WAS TURNED DOWN, 63 TO 28.

THE BILL'S LAST DAY IN THE SENATE WAS NEVERTHELESS ENLIVENED BY ONE SHARP LITTLE INCIDENT. SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) WAS SAYING HE WAS "TIRED" OF LISTENING TO SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) "REHASH" ARGUMENTS THAT INTERNATIONAL BANKERS GOT THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR IN 1917. AT THAT POINT, A WOMAN IN THE GALLERY UNFURLED A BANNER AND TOSSED IT ONTO THE FLOOR. IT SAID THE BILL "MEANS WAR---VOTE NO."

CAPITOL POLICE HUSTLED HER OFF TO THE OFFICE OF THE SENATE'S SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, CHESLEY JURNEY. FROM THERE SHE WAS DETERMINEDLY ESCORTED TO UNION STATION AND TOLD TO LEAVE TOWN IMMEDIATELY OR BE TURNED OVER TO THE CITY POLICE FORCE.

AFTERWARD, THE CAPITOL POLICE MOBILIZED THEIR STRENGTH MOSTLY WASHINGTON COLLEGE BOYS HOLDING PATRONAGE JOBS--IN THE SENATE GALLERIES. EVERY AISLE HAD ITS TRIM, BLUE-COATED YOUTH, LOOKING VERY ALERT AND READY TO PROTECT THE SENATE FROM ANY DANGER, SEDULOUSLY WATCHING ALL THE SPECTATORS WHO HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO HIS SUPERVISION.

AT ONE POINT, SENATOR CLARK (D-MO) PROTESTED AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF THE "GENDARMES," AS HE CALLED THEM. NEVER, HE SAID, HAD THE SENATE TAKEN AN IMPORTANT ACTION, WITH SO MANY POLICEMEN IN THE GALLERIES.

AS THE BILL STOOD WHEN PASSED BY THE SENATE, IT AUTHORIZES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ACTING THROUGH THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, TO:

ORDER THE MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIALS, IN GOVERNMENT ARSENALS OR PRIVATE COMMERCIAL FACTORIES AND "SELL, TRANSFER TITLE TO, LEASE, LEND OR OTHERWISE DISPOSE OF" THESE PRODUCTS TO COUNTRIES WHOSE DEFENSE HE "DEEMS VITAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES." (THAT INTENDEDLY MEANS SUCH NATIONS AS ENGLAND, PRIMARILY, AND GREECE AND CHINA, WHICH ARE RESISTING THE ATTACKS OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.)

BUT, SPECIFICALLY, THE MANUFACTURE OF THE DEFENSE MATERIALS IN QUESTION WOULD BE LIMITED, IN TERMS OF MONEY, BY A PROVISION, ADDED IN THE SENATE, WHICH ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN SAID WOULD RETAIN FOR CONGRESS A COMPLETE AND ALWAYS CURRENT CONTROL OF THE PROGRAM. THIS LIMITS ORDERS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH CONGRESS LATER APPROVES APPROPRIATIONS OR AUTHORIZES THE SIGNING OF CONTRACTS.

TO MAKE THE MONEY CONTROL COMPLETE, ANOTHER LIMITATION RESTRICTS THE EXTENT TO WHICH WAR SUPPLIES ALREADY IN THE HANDS OF THE ARMY AND

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NAVY MAY BE USED. THESE THINGS MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO ENGLAND OR OTHERS TO A MAXIMUM "VALUE" OF $1,300,000,000. THERE WAS EXTENSIVE DEBATE ON WHAT THE WORD "VALUE" MEANT AND ADMINISTRATION LEADERS FINALLY PUT IN A PROVISION THAT THE "VALUE" OF THE ARTICLES SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES IMMEDIATELY CONCERNED.

THE BILL FURTHERMORE, WOULD PERMIT THE PRESIDENT, SUBJECT AGAIN TO LATER APPROPRIATIONS, TO ORDER THE REPAIR OR RECONDITIONING OF THE "DEFENSE ARTICLES" OF SUCH NATIONS AS ENGLAND, GREECE AND CHINA, AND TO COMMUNICATE TO THESE GOVERNMENTS INFORMATION ON DEFENSE AND DEFENSE EQUIPMENT. (REPAIR OF DEFENSE ARTICLES INCLUDES DAMAGED BRITISH WAR SHIP, WHICH MAY BE PUT IN GOOD CONDITION AND OUTFITTED IN AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GUNS, TANKS, PLANES AND OTHER WAR SUPPLIES SHALL BE TURNED OVER TO THESE GOVERNMENTS IS LEF TO THE DISCRETION OF THE PRESIDENT. HIS AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS ENDS ON JUNE 30,1943, AND THE FULFILLMENT OF CONTRACTS IS LIMITED TO JULY 1,1946. IN ADDITION, THE PRESIDENT IS REQUIRED TO MAKE A REPORT ON THE PROGRAM TO CONGRESS EVERY 90 DAYS.

THE SENATE'S DEBATE CONCERNED ITSELF FOR TWO WEEKS AND THREE DAYS WITH THE BROAD GENERALITIES OF THE FOREIGN SITUATION. IN REPLY TO THE CONTENTION OF THE FOES OF THE MEASURE THAT IT HELD GRAVE DANGER OF INVOLVEMENT IN WAR, ITS ADVOCATES CONTENDED THAT IT WAS THE MOST CERTAIN METHOD, IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD SITUATION, OR KEEPING THE UNITED STATES AT PEACE.

WITH VARIOUS ELABORATIONS, THESE ARGUMENTS RAN ON FOR FOURTEEN SENATE DAYS. THEN THE STAGE OF VOTING ON AMENDMENTS AND TESTS OF STRENGTH, WAS REACHED YESTERDAY. IN QUICK SUCCESSION, THE BIG ADMINISTRATION MAJORITY SMACKED DOWN A SERIES OF RESTRICTING AMENDMENTS. THE SIZE OF THE VOTES CONSTITUTED A COUP-DE-GRACE FOR THE OPPOSITION AND IT FOLDED AT ONCE.

THERE WAS NO REAL FIGHT AT ANY TIME TODAY.

ON A VOICE VOTE, THE SENATE REJECTED AN AMENDMENT BY SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) TO PROVIDE THAT AID COULD BE GIVEN ONLY TO BRITAIN, GREECE, CHINA "AND SUCH OTHER COUNTRIES AS MAY BE INVADED OR ATTACKED AND WHOSE DEFENSE IS VITAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES."

SUCH AN AMENDMENT HAD BEEN SUGGESTED BY WENDELL L.WILLKIE, THE 1940 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, WHEN HE TESTIFIED IN SUPPORT OF THE MEASURE BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

A VOICE VOTE ALSO TURNED DOWN A PROPOSAL FROM SENATOR LUCAS (D-ILL) TO WRITE IN A NEW SECTION CREATING A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT ON POLICIES IF THE PRESIDENT WISHED.

ANOTHER TAFT PROPOSAL--TO PROHIBIT USE OF THIS COUNTRY'S PORTS BY BRITISH WARSHIPS--LIKEWISE WAS SHOUTED DOWN.

A 55 TO 33 VOTE DEFEATED AN AMENDMENT BY SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IOWA) DESIGNED TO PREVENT AMERICAN VESSELS FROM CARRYING PASSENGERS OR MATERIALS INTO EUROPEAN COMBAT ZONES.

EARLY IN THE DAY, THE SENATE BOWLED OVER THE PROPOSAL TO PROHIBIT THE TRANSFER OF MODERN NAVAL VESSELS AND NAVAL AND ARMY AIRCRAFT UNLESS THEY COULD BE REPLACED WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

BRITISH-AID PASSAGE ADVANCE FOR AUTOMATIC USE WHEN PASSAGE OF THE BILL IS FLASHED BY WIRE, EXPECTED TODAY SATURDAY MARCH 8.

(EDS: WHILE PASSAGE IS CONSIDERED CERTAIN, IT WILL NOT BE FLASHED UNTIL A MAJORITY OF THE SENATE HAS VOTED FOR THE BILL.)

BRITISH-AID PASSAGE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE ADMINISTRATION'S MOMENTOUS BILL FOR AIDING GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER NATIONS BATTLING AGAINST AGGRESSION WAS PASSED TODAY BY THE SENATE AFTER 17 DAYS OF HEATED DEBATTTTTTE.

THE VOTE CAME AFTER ADMINISTRATION FORCES, CLEARLY IN COMMAND, HAD KNOCKED DOWN ONE OPPOSITION AMENDMENT AFTER ANOTHER.

THE LEASE-LEND LEGISLATION, ALREADY APPROVED BY THE HOUSE, NOW GOES BACK TO THAT CHAMBER FOR CONSIDERATION OF MINOR SENATE AMENDMENTS. CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS PREDICTED THE HOUSE WOULD ACCEPT THE SENATE CHANGES WITHOUT CONTROVERSY, AND THAT THE BILL WOULD BE SENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MONDAY.

SHORTLY AFTER SIGNING THE BILL INTO LAW, THE PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED TO ASK CONGRESS TO PROVIDE BETWEEN $1,000,000,000 AND $2,000,000,000 IN MONEY AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS TO CARRY OUT ITS PROVISIONS.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE MEASURE WOULD PERMIT THE PRESIDENT TO:

MANUFACTURE IN GOVERNMENT ARSENALS OR PROCURE FROM PRIVATE COMPANIES "DEFENSE ARTICLES" AND TO TRANSFER THEM TO COUNTRIES WHOSE DEFENSE THE PRESIDENT "SEEMS VITAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES."

TRANSFER EXISTING DEFENSE EQUIPMENT UP TO A VALUE OF $1,300,000,000.

ORDER THE REPAIR OF BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS, PLANES OR OTHER WAR EQUIPMENT IN AMERICAN HARBORS AND PLANTS.

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COMMUNICATE "DEFENSE INFORMATION" TO OTHER NATIONS.

THE LEGISLATION WOULD EXPIRE ON JULY 1, 1943, UNLESS A MAJORITY OF BOTH CONGRESSIONAL HOUSES FIXED AN EARLIER TERMINATION DATE.

THE MEASURE STATES THAT NONE OF ITS PROVISIONS SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS AUTHORIZING NAVAL CONVOYS FOR SHIPMENTS OF WAR MATERIALS TO BELLIGERENTS. THE SENATE REJECTED AMENDMENTS DESIGNED TO WRITE A SPECIFIC PROHIBITION AGAINST CONVOYS.

ALSO REJECTED WERE NUMEROUS PROPOSALS DESIGNED TO RESTRICT THE MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN ARMED FORCES TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

(EDS: PREVIOUS DAY LEADS MAY BE EDITED IN AS DESIRED.)

(END BRITISH AID PASSAGE ADVANCE FOR AUTOMATIC USE WHEN PASSAGE OF THE BRITISH-AID BILL IS FLASHED BY WIRE)

Text Of Aid Bill As Passed By Senate

[By the Associated Press]

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 8—Here is the text of the Senate-approved British-aid bill. Matter inserted by the Senate in the House-approved bill is inclosed in double parentheses:

Section 1—An act further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this act may be cited as "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States."

Section 2—As used in this act—

(a) The term "defense article" means—

(1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel or boat;

(2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, serving, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

(3) Any component material or part of or equipment for any ((agricultural, industrial or other)) article described in this subsection;

(4) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection; manufactured or procured pursuant to Section 3, or to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(b) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

Power To President

Section 3—(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government—

(1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise produce ((to the extent to which funds are made available therefore, or contracts are authorized from time to time by the Congress, or both)) any defense article for the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

(2) To sell, transfer ((title)) exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article, but no defense article not manufactured or procured under Paragraph (1) shall in any way be disposed of under this paragraph, except after consultation with the chief of staff of the army or the chief of naval operations of the navy, or both. The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph, and procured from funds heretofore appropriated, shall not exceed $1,300,000,000.

((The value of such defense articles shall be determined by the head of the department or agency concerned or such other department, agency or officer as shall be designated in the manner provided in the rules and regulations issued hereunder. Defense articles procured from funds hereafter appropriated to any department or agency of the Government, other than from funds authorized to be appropriated under this act, shall not be disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph except to the extent hereafter authorized by the Congress in the acts appropriating such funds or otherwise.))

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Repair Provision

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order ((to the extent to which funds are made available therefore, or contracts are authorized from time to time by the Congress, or both)) any defense article for any such government ((or to procure any or all such services by private contract.))

(4) To communicate to any such Government any defense information, pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under Paragraph (2), of this subsection.

(5) To release for export any defense article ((disposed of in any way under this subsection (5)) to any such government.

(b) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under Subsection (2) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

(((c) After June 30, 1943, or after the passage of a concurrent resolution by the two Houses before June 30, 1943, which declared that the powers conferred by or pursuant to Subsection *(a)* are no longer necessary to promote the defense of the United States, neither the President nor the head of any department or agency shall exercise any of the powers conferred by or pursuant to Subsection *(a)*; except that until July 1, 1946, any of such powers may be exercised to the extent necessary to carry out a contract or agreement with such a foreign government made before July 1, 1943, or before the passage of such concurrent resolution whichever is the earlier.))

Convoy Measure

(d) Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of convoying vessels by naval vessels of the United States.

(e) Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of the entry of any American vessel into a combat area in violation of Section 3 of the Neutrality Act of 1939.

Section 4—All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to Section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an office, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

Section 5—*(a)* The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer Section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

(b) The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every ninety days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this act except such information as he deems incompatible with the public interest to disclose. Reports provided for under this subsection shall be transmitted to the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, if the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, is not in session.

Section 6—*(a)* There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purpose of this act.

Repayment Plan

(b) All money and all property which is converted into money received under Section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year ((but in no event shall any funds so received be available for expenditure after June 30, 1946)).

Section 7—The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the department or agency shall [illegible] all contracts or agreements for disposition of any defense article defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

Authorization

Section 8—The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which Section 3 is applicable, whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interests of the defense of the United States.

Section 9—The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act, and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such department, agency or officer as he shall direct.

Section 10—If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

((Nothing in this act shall be construed to change existing law relating to the use of the land and naval forces of the United States, except in so far as such use relates to the manufacture, procurement and repair of defense articles, the communication of information and other non-combatant purposes enumerated in this act.))

Senator Taft Has Hopes

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio), who voted against the British aid bill, told the Senate tonight he hoped the lengthy fight against the measure "will deter the President of the United States from any rash act."

Ellender Amendment Leaves President With Powers to Use Forces Anywhere

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—In connection with Senator Ellender's amendment to the lease-lend bill, designed to prevent any change in existing law governing the movement of land or sea forces, military authorities said today that the President's constitutional powers as Commander-in-Chief give him virtually unlimited authority over the Army and Navy, despite the Constitution's provision that Congress must declare war.

Without a war declaration, President Wilson ordered the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the pursuit of Pancho Villa into Mexico, it was noted.

An outstanding limitation on the President's powers is that he may not order the National Guard out of the Western Hemisphere without authority of Congress. Until Congress last summer authorized a year's active duty for the guard, the President was not empowered to order the guardsmen anywhere out of the country, except in a national emergency specifically declared by Congress.

How They Voted

Washington, March 8 (AP)—The vote by which the Senate approved tonight the Administration's bill to aid Britain follows:

FOR THE BILL

Democrats—49

Andrews, *Fla.*	Ellender, *La.*	Lee, *Okla.*	Radcliffe, *Md.*
Bailey, *N. C.*	George, *Ga.*	Lucas, *Ill.*	Russell, *Ga.*
Bankhead, *Ala.*	Glass, *Va.*	McFarland, *Ariz.*	Schwartz, *Wyo.*
Barkley, *Ky.*	Green, *R. I.*	McKellar, *Tenn.*	Sheppard, *Texas.*
Bilbo, *Miss.*	Guffey, *Pa.*	Maloney, *Conn.*	Smathers, *N. J.*
Brown, *Mich.*	Harrison, *Miss.*	Mead, *N. Y.*	Smith, *S. C.*
Bunker, *Nev.*	Hatch, *N. M.*	Miller, *Ark.*	Stewart, *Tenn.*
Byrd, *Va.*	Hayden, *Ariz.*	Murdoch, *Utah.*	Thomas, *Utah.*
Byrnes, *S. C.*	Herring, *Iowa.*	Murray, *Mont.*	Truman, *Mo.*
Caraway, *Ark.*	Hill, *Ala.*	O'Mahoney, *Wyo.*	Tunnell, *Mo.*
Chandler, *Ky.*	Hughes, *Del.*	Overton, *La.*	Tydings, *Md.*
Connally, *Texas.*	Kilgore, *W. Va.*	Pepper, *Fla.*	Wallgren, *Wash.*
Downey, *Cal.*			

Total, 49.

Republicans—10

Austin, *Vt.*	Brewster, *Maine.*	Gurney, *S. D.*	McNary, *Ore.*
Ball, *Minn.*	Bridges, *N. H.*	Lodge, *Mass.*	White, *Maine.*
Barbour, *N. J.*	Burton, *Ohio.*		

Total—10.

Independent

Norris, *Neb.*

Grand total, 60.

AGAINST BILL

Democrats—13

Adams, *Col.*	Clark, *Idaho.*	Gillette, *Iowa.*	Reynolds, *N. C.*
Bone, *Wash.*	Clark, *Mo.*	Johnson, *Col.*	Walsh, *Mass.*
Bulow, *S. D.*	Gerry, *R. I.*	McCarran, *Nev.*	Wheeler, *Mont.*
Chavez, *N. M.*			

Total, 13.

Republicans—17

Aiken, *Vt.*	Davis, *Pa.*	Nye, *N. D.*	Thomas, *Idaho.*
Brooks, *Ill.*	Holman, *Ore.*	Shipstead, *Minn.*	Tobey, *N. H.*
Butler, *Neb.*	Johnson, *Cal.*	Taft, *Ohio.*	Wiley, *Wis.*
Capper, *Kan.*	Langer, *N. D.*	Vandenberg, *Mich.*	Willis, *Ind.*
Danaher, *Conn.*			

Progressive

La Follette, *Wis.*

Pair—*For*, Wagner, *Dem., N. Y. Against*, Reed, *Rep., Kan.*

Britain Happy Over Passage Of Lease-Lend Bill, Radio Says

Called "Beginning Of The End For Dictatorship Now Plaguing Continent"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 8—The British radio tonight said Senate passage of the lease-lend bill "marks the beginning of the end for a dictatorship now plaguing this Continent," and "may be the turning point in the history of this war."

America has "definitely made common cause with Britain," it was added in a broadcast heard here by NBC and CBS.

The regular announcer, J. B. McGeachy said the Senate's action was "America's answer to Mr. Churchill's message to 'give us the tools and we will finish the job.'

"America's decision to send us without stint the weapons of victory can leave no doubt about the ultimate result of the war. . . . The decision will cause as much dismay in Germany as it causes satisfaction in this country. . . .

"Aid to Britain already has a great momentum. . . . We are confidently hoping that the President's signature will be the signal for one of those productive spurts for which American industry is justly famous."

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LEND-LEASE

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 9-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-COMMENTING ON THE PASSAGE BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE OF THE LEND-LEASE BILL, THE MORNING NEWSPAPER LA NACION SAID EDITORIALLY "THE FUTURE WILL SHOW THE RESULTS OF THE ATTEMPT AT PREVERVATION OF DEMOCRACIES SHORT OF WAR."

"THIS IS A TEST," THE EDITORIAL CONTINUED, "BEFORE WHICH WE CANNOT NATURALLY REMAIN INDIFFERENT."

IT ADDED THAT THE BILL MIGHT HAVE A DIRECT AFFECT UPON ARGENTINA BECAUSE OF THE TIES OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY.

THE BILL WAS DESCRIBED AS AN ATTEMPT TO UNIFY TWO NORTH AMERICAN OPINIONS: DISLIKE OF WAR, AND A SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY WITH BRITAIN.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 8-(AP)-MRS.DWIGHT MORROW, MOTHER-IN-LAW OF COL. CHARLES A.LINDBERGH AND WIDOW OF THE LATE AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, TODAY URGED PROMPT PASSAGE OF THE LEND-LEASE BILL BY A LARGE MAJORITY--"TO SHOW NATIONAL UNITY IN A TIME OF GREAT CRISIS."

"HITLER APPEARS TO HAVE POWER TO MESMERIZE HIS OPPONENTS INTO APATHY," SHE SAID IN A CBS BROADCAST. "BRITAIN ONLY AWOKE AFTER THE SHOCK OF DUNQUERQUE, WHILE FRANCE NEVER WHOLLY THREW OFF HIS HYPNOTIC POWERS.

"AND YET THE SENATE MINORITY IS DENYING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE CHANCE THEY WANT TO HELP BRITAIN. WHILE MEN AND WOMEN WHOM WE HAVE PROMISED TO HELP ENDURE AND DIE, WE HAGGLE AND COMPROMISE--HOLD OUT HOPE WITH ONE HAND AND DRAW IT BACK WITH ANOTHER.

"ARE WE THE DESCENDANTS OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO CROSSED THE PLAINS IN COVERED WAGONS AND, DESPITE ALL HARDSHIP, CONQUERED THE WILDERNESS? OR ARE WE TRYING TO ILLUSTRATE HITLER'S VIEWS ON HOW A FREE PEOPLE WORK?"

NEW YORK, MARCH 8-(AP)-JOHN T.FLYNN, EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER OF THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR CONGRESS, SAID TONIGHT THAT WITHOUT LIMITING AMENDMENTS THE BRITISH AID BILL WOULD HAVE "PLUNGED AMERICA INTO THE FLAMES OF THIS TERRIBLE WAR IMMEDIATELY."

FLYNN, SPEAKING OVER THE BLUE NETWORK OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY SHORTLY AFTER THE BILL WAS PASSED BY THE SENATE, SAID "OUR COMMITTEES WERE ABLE TO MOBILIZE ENOUGH PUBLIC INDIGNATION AND PROTEST TO BRING ABOUT THE AMENDMENT OF THE BILL REFUSING AND LIMITING THE POWERS WHICH THE PRESIDENT ASKED.

"CONGRESS CAN TERMINATE THE POWERS AT WILL UNDER ONE AMENDMENT. CONGRESS MUST APPROVE MONEY APPROPRIATIONS. THE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL THAT CAN BE GIVEN OR LOANED IS LIMITED. THE PRESIDENT CAN LEND OR GIVE BUT HE CANNOT 'DELIVER' AS HE PLANNED. THE BILL DISAVOWS ANY NEW POWER TO CONVOY SHIPMENTS."

FLYNN ASSERTED THAT IF THIS COUNTRY STAYED OUT OF WAR "IT WILL BE ONLY BECAUSE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS UNDERSTAND THAT THEY ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO WAR."

GENERAL ROBERT E.WOOD, ACTING NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE, SAID "THE PRESIDENT NOW HAS ALL THE POWER TO AID BRITAIN HE

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COULD POSSIBLY WANT. IT IS UP TO HIM TO KEEP HIS PLEDGE THAT SUCH AID SHALL BE SHORT OF WAR. IT IS UP TO THE PEOPLE TO SEE TO IT THAT THE PLEDGE IS KEPT."

IWOOD, IN A STATEMENT WIRED HERE FROM CHQAGO, SAID THE COMMITTEE INTENDED TO CONTINUE OPPOSITION TO ANY MEASURES PERMITTING AMERICAN SHIPS TO ACT AS CONVOYS.

NIGHT LEAD WITH BRITISH AID

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8-(AP)-CAPITOL POLICE REMOVED FROM THE SENATE'S PUBLIC GALLERY TODAY A WOMAN WHO UNFURLED A BANNER SAYING THAT THE BRITISH AID BILL "MEANS WAR--VOTE NO!"

THE BANNER ALSO CARRIED THE WORDS, "AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION."

POLICE SAID THE WOMAN TOLD THEM SHE WAS ELSIE CANEFA OF NEW YORK CITY, BUT THE AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING SHE WAS MRS. CHARLOTTE HONIG, OF NEW YORK.

SHE WAS HELD BRIEFLY IN THE OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS CHESLEY W. JURNEY, THEN ESCORTED TO THE RAILROAD STATION

AFTER BEING TOLD BY JURNEY THAT IF SHE DID NOT LEAVE TOWN HE WOULD TURN HER OVER TO WASHINGTON POLICE.

DELEGATES OF THE PEACE MOBILIZATION GROUP LEFT AT THE WHITE HOUSE WHAT THEY SAID WERE TWO LETTERS OF PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL, DIRECTED TO PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT. THEY ALSO PACED ALONG THE SIDEWALK BORDERING THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS FOR A TIME.

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PRESIDENT MARKS AAA ANNIVERSARY

Addresses Farmers' Dinners Throughout U. S. On 8th Birthday Of Setup

Says Democratic Way Can't Survive If It Is Extinguished Elsewhere

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 8 — President Roosevelt told farmers celebrating the eighth birthday anniversary of the AAA tonight that if democracy should be extinguished from the rest of the world, neither their farm programs nor the democratic way of life could hope to survive.

Then saying that democracy over large areas of the Old World is threatened with extinction, the Chief Executive declared:

"We cannot escape our collective responsibility for the kind of life that is going to emerge from the ordeal through which the world is passing today.

"We may discharge that responsibility unwisely, but we can not escape the consequences of our choice. We would have it a world in which we may live in peace, freedom and security—the kind of world our farmer forefathers dreamed of and worked for as they settled the Atlantic Seaboard and pushed their way to the West.

"I am confident," he added, "that the farmers of 1941 want this kind of world to survive."

Broadcasts From Study

The President spoke from his White House study into radio microphones which carried his words to thousands of farmers gathered at rural dinners held throughout the country to celebrate the day in 1933 that he summoned farm leaders to Washington to draft the agricultural adjustment legislation.

At his side were Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who was Secretary of Agriculture at the time, and the present Secretary, Claude A. Wickard, both of whom followed him on the broadcast.

Agriculture Department officials said reports from field representatives indicated that arrangements had been made for about 6,000 dinner gatherings at rural schoolhouses, courthouses, other public buildings and in farm homes. They estimated that more than half a million farmers attended these gatherings.

Agricultural Preparedness

"American agriculture," the Chief Executive said, "is in a splendid condition to play its full part in the program of national defense. Our granaries are full.

"Our stores of food and fiber are adequate to meet our own needs at home—yes, and the needs of our friends in other lands now fighting for their existence—fighting in behalf of all democratic forms of government, fighting against world control by dictatorships."

This agricultural preparedness, Mr. Roosevelt said, could be credited to achievements of farmers under the AAA farm programs—progams which he said were "conceived by the farmers and administered by farmers."

Vice-President Wallace, describing President Roosevelt as the "best friend" agriculture ever has had in the White House, told the farmers that the Chief Executive, like them, loved peace.

Notes Stake In Triumph

"He is working to keep war away from these shores," Wallace said. "But refusing to help other democracies does not guarantee peace.

"At this stage in the world's history the pacifism of the appeasers is the road to war or slavery. Preparedness and a strong international policy are the only possible roads to peace."

Wallace said that on the basis of self-interest, American farmers had a "tremendous stake" in the triumph of democracy.

"Millions of Americans are directly dependent upon our foreign trade. If the Nazis win, there is little future for that trade."

Lauds President

An ardent advocate of stronger ties with neighboring countries to the south, Wallace said he hoped American farmers were determined to help make relations with those nations satisfactory. He said the United States must not let Nazi triumphs lead to Nazi control in Latin America.

Joining Wallace in praising the President's efforts in behalf of agriculture, Secretary Wickard declared that without AAA farm programs agriculture would be "as helpless as in 1932."

"I know," he said, "that the President and Vice-President want agriculture to have equality with other groups. They have proved that many times.

"And let me assure President Roosevelt that the overwhelming majority of farmers are behind his efforts to defend democracy. American farmers have never goose-stepped and they never will."

President Lauds Groups Now Aiding Refugees

New York, March 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt said in a letter made public today that it was necessary now, "more than ever before," that this nation maintain its tradition of providing refuge for those fleeing other lands.

"Our responsibility to those who come to our shores to share our freedom and our democracy cannot end with the issuance of a visa," he said. "It is, therefore, fortunate that many agencies have assumed the responsibility of helping these new Americans to become good Americans."

Writing to William Rosenwald, president of the National Refugee Service, Inc., Mr. Roosevelt commended the organization, which last year settled more than 5,000 newcomers away from large cities on the Eastern Seaboard.

"Such resettlement," the President wrote, "is of value not only to the immigrant himself, but to the nation also."

He added that the "orderly adjustment" of refugees might provide "a model of constructive absorption of immigrants into our economic and social life."

Nazi Princess Reported Taken In U.S. Custody

Princess Hohenlohe, Facing Deportation, Declared Under Arrest on Coast

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 8 (AP). Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfuerst of Hungary was reported by her attorney today to have been placed under arrest by the Immigration Department and taken to San Francisco.

Joseph Bullock, the attorney, said the princess, now out under $25,000 bail after a deportation hearing, was "hysterical" and had to be half carried. Her son, Franz, twenty-six years old, was with her in her apartment when an immigration official

and a matron arrived, but the attorney said he did not know whether Franz accompanied her.

At San Francisco, the immigration station said there was no one in authority there and that they could not confirm or deny Bullock's report.

Bullock said the immigration official who called at the princess's apartment told him the arrest was on "telegraphic instructions from Washington." When the attorney protested that it was Saturday and no courts were available to obtain the princess's liberty on habeas corpus, Bullock said he was informed that "the government at Washington must have known it before Saturday."

The government declined to renew the princess's visitor's permit last December and ordered her to leave the country. The time was extended twice on the contention of her attorneys that she was ill.

After a recent deportation hearing here Bullock said he had tried to find a country which would issue a visa to the princess, but that all refused.

The princess was traveling on a Hungarian passport. Her deportation was ordered on the contention that her presence in this country was "inimical" to its best interests. She was in company of Capt, Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul here, when the order was served on her three months ago.

PRINCESS REPORTED NOW UNDER ARREST

Stephanie Hohenlohe Is Taken To San Francisco, Her Attorney Says

Immigration Station Fails To Confirm Or Deny His Statement

[By the Associated Press]

Palo Alto, Cal., March 8—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, of Hungary, was reported by her attorney today to have been placed under arrest by the Immigration Department and taken to San Francisco.

Joseph Bullock said the Princess, now out under $25,000 bail after a deportation hearing, was "hysterical" and had to be half carried.

Her son, Franz, 26, was with her in her apartment when an immigration official and a matron arrived, but the attorney said he did not know whether Franz accompanied her.

Won't Confirm Or Deny It

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ADOPTS GERMAN PLAN

War Department to Unify Air Defenses.

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—Following a German precedent, the War Department announced today that air defenses in the continental United States would be centralized under the direction of the commander of the army's mobile general headquarters airforce.

An air defense command, set up in December, 1939, with headquarters at Mitchel Field and commanded by Major-Gen. James E. Chaney, already is in operation.

The German Army groups planes, anti-aircraft guns, warning nets and other air raid defenses under the Air Force, whereas in the United States several army branches have shared control.

KNOX FLIES FROM ISLAND

Navy Secretary Returns From Inspecting Puerto Rico Base

Miami, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here today in a four-motored bomber from San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he had inspected the navy's new base.

Knox planned to fly to Corpus Christi, Texas, tomorrow.

Lithuanian President Coming To America

Antanas Smetona Due In New York Tomorrow—Fled From Russians

New York, March 8 (AP)—Antanas Smetona, 64, President of Lithuania who fled when Soviet troops occupied his country last summer, will arrive Monday aboard the liner Argentina, of the American Republics Line.

Smetona, who once rejected the demands of some citizens of his nation that he become king, was given asylum in Germany after his flight from his homeland. From there he went to Portugal and sailed for South America.

He was the first President of Lithuania, during 1919-20 He was elected President again in 1926, 1932 and 1938.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea-warfare losses reported during t... ...ty-ninth week of the war, from March 2 to March 8, inclusive:

Nation	Sunk By: Subs, Planes, Warships	Sunk By: Mines	Sunk By: Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Miss
Italy	2	0	2	*35,014	0	
Britain	3	0	4	33,428	190	
Germany	0	0	2	7,611	†7	
Netherlands	1	0	0	6,533	0	
France	1	0	0	3,089	0	
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	1,400	0	
Totals	7	0	9	87,075	197	
Previously reported	702	236	417	5,026,569	9,063	7,81
Grand totals	709	236	426	5,113,644	9,260	7,81

*Tonnage of one warship unknown.

†German sailors killed in British raid on Lofstens Island.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

Britain, 628; Norway, 167; Germany, 110; Sweden, 87; Greece, 64; Italy, 62; France, 56; Netherlands, 51; Denmark, 45; Finland, 29; Belgium, 21; Estonia, 12; Yugoslavia, 9; Panama, 8; Spain, 6; Lithuania, 3; Egypt, 2; Poland, 2; Argentina, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Latvia, Portugal, Rumania, Soviet, United States, 1 each. Total, 1,371.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 8)

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FRENCH SAY THEY CAN'T UNDERSTAND

JUST WHAT GERMANY MEANS

BY "COLLABORATION"

- - -

THEY DARE BAN TO FOLLOW

NEWS OF BRITISH GAINS (960)

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE WRITER LYNN HEINZERLING, BACK IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER NEARLY THREE YEARS OF WORK IN GERMANY, FINLAND, DENMARK AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE, PRESENTS

MAR 9 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE: SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE WRITER LYNN HEINZERLING, BACK IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER NEARLY THREE YEARS OF WORK IN GERMANY, FINLAND, DENMARK AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE, PRESENTS HERE A SUMMARY OF HIS RECENT OBSERVATIONS IN PARIS.)

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MARCH 8--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION, MANY FRENCHMEN GRUMBLE OVER THEIR WINE GLASSES THAT THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE GERMANS OR WHAT THEY MEAN BY "COLLABORATION."

THIS IS THE IMPRESSION I RECEIVED FROM TALKING TO FRENCHMEN WHO WERE WILLING TO DISCUSS THEIR PLIGHT WITH AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

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BEYOND AN OCCASIONAL "VIVE DE GAULLE" SCRIBBLED ON BUILDINGS, THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO PUBLIC EXPRESSION OF DISAPPROVAL OF THE GERMANS.

BUT IN PRIVATE, MANY FRENCHMEN WILL TELL ONE THAT THE VICTORY OF THE GERMANS STILL IS RESENTED AND THAT THEY HOPE FOR A BRITISH VICTORY. A NUMBER OF FRENCHMEN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED RECENTLY FOR SUPPORTING DE GAULLE'S CAUSE.

THE OUSTING OF PIERRE LAVAL, CHIEF PROPONENT OF "COLLABORATION" WITH THE GERMANS, FROM THE PETAIN CABINET HAS CAUSED THE FRENCH TO SHOW MORE ANXIETY OVER THE FUTURE.

MANY OF THEM SAY THEY FAIL TO UNDERSTAND WHAT ROLE THE GERMANS EXPECT FRANCE TO PLAY. AND A FORMER ASSOCIATE OF LAVAL SAID RECENTLY THAT EVEN IN THE SMALL GROUP DELEGATED TO DEAL WITH THE GERMANS THERE IS A GROWING FEELING OF HOPELESSNESS.

GERMAN OFFICIALS FREQUENTLY HAVE SAID THEY HOPED TO HAVE FRENCH INDUSTRY RETURN TO NORMAL AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. ONE FRENCH OFFICIAL CLAIMED THAT THE REASON FOR DELAY WAS A GERMAN EFFORT TO REORGANIZE SOME INDUSTRIES IN WHICH THEY HOPED TO PARTICIPATE.

THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN STILL ARE WITHOUT JOBS IN THIS BUSINESS STAGNATION CAUSED BY ALL THE TROUBLES OF WAR AND DEFEAT.

DESPITE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMAND, IT IS OBVIOUS--AND GERMANS THEMSELVES ADMIT IT--THAT THE COMPLICATED JOB OF SETTING FRANCE BACK ON HER FEET IS MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

FRENCH BUSINESS MEN DO NOT BLAME THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES FOR THEIR DIFFICULTIES, BUT SAY THEY ARE DUE TO THE DIVIDED AUTHORITY IN THE VARIOUS GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.

THEIR POSITION WOULD BE MUCH EASIER, THEY SAID, IF THEY HAD TO DEAL ONLY WITH THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES. BUT, IN ADDITION, THERE ARE ECONOMIC AND OTHER EXPERTS REPRESENTING THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AUTHORITIES REPRESENTING THE COMPLEX NAZI PARTY.

BUSINESS MEN WITH INTERESTS IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE FIND THEY CAN NOT GET THE NECESSARY GERMAN CREDENTIALS TO LEAVE THE OCCUPIED AREA. IT SOMETIMES TAKES AS LONG AS A MONTH TO HAVE MONEY TRANSFERRED FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS, ALTHOUGH THE TRANSACTION IS CARRIED ON BY CABLE THROUGH BERLIN.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 8)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, FIRST ADD FRENCH, BY HEINZERLING X X X THROUGH BERLIN.

MAIL BETWEEN PARIS AND BERLIN SOMETIMES REQUIRES WEEKS.

FRENCHMEN AND GERMAN OFFICERS OFTEN EAT TOGETHER IN THE SAME RESTAURANTS. IN ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE THE GERMAN TROOPS GATHER, HOWEVER, THE FRENCH CLIENTELE USUALLY DWINDLES.

MOST FAIR-MINDED FRENCH PRAISE THE GERMAN ARMY FOR THE EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH IT HAS TACKLED ITS PROBLEMS IN THE OCCUPIED AREA AND FOR THE DISCIPLINE IT IMPOSES ON THE GERMAN TROOPS. AS A RESULT THERE HAVE BEEN FEW "INCIDENTS" BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

ONE DETERRING INFLUENCE TO "INCIDENTS" IS THE OCCASIONAL POSTING OF NOTICES IN PUBLIC PLACES ANNOUNCING THAT SUCH AND SUCH A FRENCHMAN HAS BEEN EXECUTED FOR "ACTS AGAINST THE GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITY."

THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND THE LACK OF COAL IN A FAIRLY SEVERE WINTER HAS TROUBLED THE ORDINARY FRENCHMAN. THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES EXPLAINED THAT TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES WAS HELD UP BY THE FROST.

BRITISH SUCCESSES OVER THE ITALIANS IN AFRICA HAVE CAUSED A TREMENDOUS INTEREST IN PARIS AND MANY FRENCH FOLLOW THE CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE BRITISH RADIO, ALTHOUGH GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE FORBIDDEN LISTENING TO FOREIGN BROADCASTS.

RECENTLY THE MILITARY COMMANDER AT LE HAVRE FINED THE CITY ONE MILLION FRANCS AFTER A MOTION PICTURE THEATER AUDIENCE BOOED AND WHISTLED AT A GERMAN NEWSREEL SHOWING GERMAN PLANES BEING PREPARED FOR A FLIGHT TO ENGLAND.

AFTER AN ENGLISH AND A GERMAN PLANE WERE SHOT DOWN IN AN AIRFIGHT OVER A TOWN IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE, PUBLIC FUNERALS WERE HELD FOR THE CREWS OF THE PLANES. HUNDREDS OF VILLAGERS ATTENDED THE FUNERAL OF THE BRITISH FLIERS. ONLY GERMANS WERE PRESENT FOR THE FUNERAL OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN. FOR PUNISHMENT, THE GERMAN COMMANDER CLOSED THE PASTRY SHOPS IN THE VILLAGE FOR THREE DAYS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY MARCH 8--SENT MARCH 8)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 9)

79TH WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD AND ADD TO COME)

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE)--SUNDAY, MARCH 2--BRITISH MINISTER GEORGE W.RENDEL INFORMS KING BORIS HE WILL BREAK RELATIONS WITH AXIS-ALIGNED BULGARIA AND "A STATE OF WAR UNDOUBTEDLY WILL FOLLOW." TURKEY TIGHTENS DARDANELLES SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS. BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IS RECEIVED BY KING GEORGE OF GREECE IN ATHENS. FASCIST NEWS AGENCY SAYS NAZI TROOPS IN LIBYA HAVE SWORN "TO MAKE THE GREATEST EFFORT FOR A JOINT VICTORY" OF GERMANY AND ITALY. FREE FRENCH ANNOUN CAPTURE OF CUFRA OASIS AND ITALIAN GARRISON OF 1,000. GERMANS DECLAR 740,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING SUNK IN FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, MARCH 3--SOVIET RUSSIA VOICES DISAPPROVAL OF GERMAN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA, EXPRESSING FEAR THAT WAR THREATENS THROUGHOUT BALKANS. TURKEY AND GREECE HASTEN MILITARY PREPARATIONS ON FRONTIERS. TURKEY MINES DARDANELLES, CONCENTRATES WARSHIPS IN WATERWAY ZONE. RAF ANNOUNCES ITALIAN AIRDROME AND HANGARS DESTROYED IN RAIDS ON BERATI, ALBANIA. ENGLISH BOMBERS POUND COAST OF OCCUPIED FRANCE FROM BOULOGNE TO DUNKERQUE. GERMAN BOMBERS ATTACK CARDIFF, WALES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4--TENSION MOUNTS IN BALKANS ON EVE OF BRITISH BREAK WITH BULGARIA. BRITONS URGED TO LEAVE YUGOSLAVIA. ENGLISH AND NORWEGIAN FORCES SINK 11 SHIPS UNDER NAZI COMMAND AND CAPTURE 225 PRISONER IN RAID ON LOFOTEN ISLANDS OFF COAST OF NORWAY. HITLER INFORMS PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY THAT GERMANY WISHES TO PROTECT TURKEY'S "INTEREST AND WELL BEING"; TURKEY DECLINES TO MEDIATE GREEK-ITALIAN WAR. BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND PROCLAIMS MILITARY JURISDICTION OVER ALL TERRITORY SEIZED IN ETHIOPIA AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND. CARDIFF AGAIN TARGET OF NAZI BOMBS. RAF ANNOUNCES NEW ATTACK ON COLOGNE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5--GREAT BRITAIN SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA, PRELUDING POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF MAJOR WARFARE INTO ENTIRE SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. SOFIA ESTIMATES 150,000 GERMAN TROOPS MASSED ON BULGARIAN-GREEK BORDER. GREECE REJECTS AXIS PEACE HINTS AND VOWS TO PROSECUTE "FIGHT FOR FREEDOM" TO THE END. BALKAN DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HEAR RUSSIA DEMANDS THAT RUMANIA CEDE NAVAL BASES ON BLACK SEA. COMMONS IS TOLD ENGLISH NAVY NEEDS "MANY MORE SHIPS AND GREAT NUMBERS OF MEN" FOR DEVELOPING "BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC." GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER OF FRENCH IN AFRICA, HEADS TO VICHY FOR CONFERENCE WITH MARSHAL PETAIN. #

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 9.)

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EFFICIENCY, PLUS. JOY, MINUS!

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ANYTHING TO PROMOTE

WAR GETS QUICK

GERMAN ACTION

- - -

WHILE CIVIL LIFE SUFFERS (1300)

- - -

BY PRESTON XXXX GROVER

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, MARCH 8--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS IS A LITTLE LONGER TIME BETWEEN WARS SO THE PEOPLE CAN ENJOY BEING EFFICIENT.

THEY THINK OF SOME OF THE FANCIEST THINGS TO DO.

A FELLOW WITH A SLICK IDEA FOR FILLING ENGLAND FULLER OF SPLINTERS OR KEEPING ENGLISH SPLINTESS OUT OF GERMANS IS SURE OF A HEARING AND TIME AND MACHINERY TO PUT HIS IDEA INTO EFFECT.

FOR INSTANCE, THE CHEMIST WHO DETERMINED THAT GASOLINE COULD BE MADE OUT OF WATER, COAL AND A FEW OTHER CHEAP AND SIMPLE INGREDIENTS, DIDN'T HAVE TO PROVE THAT HE COULD MAKE IT MORE CHEAPLY THAN OTHER GASOLINE. HE JUST HAD TO SHOW THAT HE COULD MAKE IT.

PROMPTLY THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH MORE THAN A HALF DOZEN YEARS AGO WANTED TO START PILING UP SUPPLIES OF GASOLINE FOR ITS AIRFORCE WITHOUT HAVING TO RELY ON IMPORTED PETROLEUM, ORDERED THE MANUFACTURE STARTED.

IT COSTS MORE MONEY THAN PETROLEUM GASOLINE--OR IN THE CASE OF GERMANY, MORE LABOR--BUT VARIOUS COMPANIES, INCLUDING EXILED FRITZ THYSSEN'S PLANT AT DUISBURG, WERE TOLD TO GET BUYS AND MAKE GASOLINE OUT OF COAL.

THEY DID, AND THE GOVERNMENT PAID THEM FOR IT.

THAT IS WHAT EFFICIENCY MEANS IN GERMANY. IT IS A COMBINATION OF MAYBE 25 OR MORE PER CENT OF INGENIOUSNESS AND FORETHOUGHT, AND ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF A NATIONAL DISPOSTION OF GERMANS TO DO WHAT THEY ARE TOLD.

YOU SEE A LOT IN CIVIL LIFE HERE THAT NEVER WOULD STACK UP AGAINST AMERICAN EFFICIENCY. FOR INSTANCE, FOUR MEN HERE WILL SPEND NEARLY AN HOUR CARRYING A LOAD OF COAL INTO A HOUSE, A BASKETFUL AT A TIME. AN AMERICAN WITH A DUMP TRUCK WOULD DO IT IN TWENTY MINUTES.

EFFICIENT AS GERMANS UNDOUBTEDLY ARE, MANY OF THEIR "EFFICIENT METHODS" MUST BE COUNTERBALANCED BY HUMAN LABOR. THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL GASOLINE, FOR INSTANCE, TAKES ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF COAL AND LABOR.

THE HTOUSANDS OF MOTORCYCLES AND HORSES DRAWN INTO ARMY USE HAVE LEFT CITIES WITHOUT ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION. THIS MADE THE ARMY EFFICIENT, BUT MEN AND WOMEN PULL LIGHT TRUCKS AND WAGONS ABOUT THE STREETS, EQUIPPED WITH A HARNESS DESIGNED FOR THE PURPOSE. THERE ARE FLEETS OF BICYCLES WITH SIDE CARS.

ELECTRIC AND GAS ICEBOXES ARE WELL KNOWN, BUT SUCH COMFORTING HOUSEHOLD EFFICIENCIES MUST BE FORGOTTEN BY MOST PEOPLE. SPECIAL PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR BUYING ANY SUCH HEAVY METAL OBJECT.

BUT GARBAGE COLLECTION IS EFFICIENT AND SYSTEMATIZED. APARTMENT MOUSE OWNERS MUST HAVE A UNIFOVM TYPE OF METAL CAN WHICH FASTENS TO THE WAGON AND JUMPS ULMOST A

BUT GARBAGE COLLECTION IS EFFICIENT AND SYSTEMATIZED. APARTMENT HOUSE OWNERS MUST HAVE A UNIFORM TYPE OF METAL CAN WHICH FASTENS TO THE WAGON AND DUMPS ALMOST AUTOMATICALLY.

THE EFFICIENT SAVING OF COAL BY LIMITING HOT WATER TO TWO DAYS A WEEK IS CAUSING A PLUMBING PROBLEM. DRAINS CLOG UP FOR LACK OF HOT WATER TO CLEAN THEM. AND DURING THE HEATLESS DAYS IN WINTER MANY PIPES FREEZE AND BREAK.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 9)

(ADVANCE) BERLIN--FIRST ADD GERMAN EFFICIENCY X X X ANDBREAK.

IN WAR, NOTHING IS SPARED TO MAKE THINGS RUN MORE SMOOTHLY. PILOTS FLYING OVER FRANCE WORE ORDINARY AVIATOR SUITS. BUT WHEN THEY ATTACKED ENGLAND THEY DONNED SOFT, QUICKLY INFLATABLE VESTS SOMEBODY HAD THOUGHT THAT OUT IN ADVANCE AND SOME MANUFACTURERS WERE TOLD TO MAKE THEM.

NOW, IF THE FLIERS FALL IN THE CHANNEL, THEY CAN BLOW UP THEIR OWN VESTS TO SERVE AS LIFE PRESERVERS. BETTER STILL, THEY CAN CRACK A LITTLE METAL CAPSULE OF COMPRESSED AIR--LIKE ON A FANCY FIZZ BOTTLE--AND THE VEST IS INFLATED AUTOMATICALLY.

WHEN THE ARMY MOVED INTO HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE, THE SUPPLY COMPANIES WERE ALREADY PROVIDED WITH PRINTED MONEY WITH WHICH TO BUY SUPPLIES.

THE SAME MONEY STILL IS IN USE. FRENCHMEN USE IT RIGHT ALONG WITH THEIR OWN FRANCS. WITH IT, GERMANS CAN BUY THINGS IN FRANCE, BUT FRENCHMEN CAN'T BUY THINGS WITH IT IN GERMANY. IT ISN'T GOOD IN GERMANY.

EVERY SOLDIER WHO WENT INTO BATTLE HAD HIS BLOOD-TYPE STAMPED ON HIS IDENTIFICATION TAG. IT WOULD SAVE TIME IN GETTING THE RIGHT TYPE OF BLOOD IN CASE HE NEEDED A TRANSFUSION.

GERMAN SOLDIERS NEED NOT WEAR SOCKS. MANY DO, BUT IN ADDITION THEY HAVE CLOTH TO WIND AROUND THEIR FEET AND PULL THEIR BOOTS OVER THEM. WITH THAT COMBINATION THEY WERE ABLE IN THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN TO MARCH AS MUCH AS 35 TO 40 MILES A DAY. THOSE BOOTS MAY NOT LOOK GOOD TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS, BUT MILITARY OBSERVERS HERE THINK THEY ARE FINE. SHOELACES NEVER BREAK--THEY DON'T HAVE 'EM.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ESPECIALLY THE OVERCOATS, HAVE A CUFF THAT TURNS BACK HALFWAY TO THE ELBOW. IT IS A HANDY PLACE IN WHICH TO CARRY ORDERS AND NECESSARY PAPERS. THE STUFF CAN BE FLICKED OUT WITH A FINGER. NO SEARCHING IN POCKETS.

GERMAN ENGINEERS HAD SECTIONALIZED BRIDGES READY TO REPLACE THOSE BLOWN UP BY THE OPPOSING FORCES.

THEY COULD DO IT BECAUSE EUROPEAN RIVERS ARE NOT BIG IN THE AMERICAN SENSE. THE SUBSTITUTE BRIDGES SOMETIMES WERE PUT UP IN TWO HOURS AFTER THE RIVER WAS REACHED.

MOREOVER, THE SOLDIERS HAD THOUSANDS OF RUBBER BOATS. EIGHT TO TEN SOLDIERS WOULD THROW IN A LIGHT ANTI-TANK GUN, THEIR OWN RIFLES AND A MOTORCYCLE AND FLIP ACROSS THE RIVER IN A FLASH. SOME TIMES THE RUBBER BOATS WERE PUNCTURED BY MACHINE GUN BULLETS, BUT THE BOATS WERE BUILT IN COMPARTMENTS SO WHEN ONE WAS PUNCTURED THE OTHER COMPARTMENTS STILL HELD.

FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION, GERMANS HAVE PERFECTED THROUGH THE NAZI PARTY ORGANIZATION A QUICK WORKING SYSTEM OF RELIEVING PEOPLE WHO ARE BOMBED OUT OF THEIR HOMES.

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TO THE REAR THE LIGHT APPEARS TO BE IN TWO PARTS. AT A GREATER DISTANCE THE FOUR BLEND INTO ONE RED LIGHT.

FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES ARE SCARCE, AND YOU HAVE TO HAVE A LIGHT WITH YOU IN THE BLACKOUT. SO A LITTLE GENERATOR OPERATED BY SQUEEZING THE HAND PROVIDES A LIGHT. BICYCLES HAVE GENERATORS RUNNING AGAINST THE TIRE TO PROVIDE LIGHTS FOR RIDING IN THE BLACKOUT.

GERMAN RESTAURANTS HAVE A TRICK COFFEE POT DESIGNED SO THAT LAST DROP OFF THE LIP WON'T FALL ON THE TABLE CLOTH. A LITTLE HOLE IS BORED JUST WHERE THE DROP FORMS. BY A NEAT BIT OF HYDRAULICS THE WAYWARD DROP IS SUCKED BACK INTO THE POT.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE FLEET ALSO IS A SAMPLE OF EFFICIENCY. HER BIG STEEL PLANTS ARE IN THE RUHR. SO SUBMARINES ARE BUILT IN SECTIONS, HAULED TO AVAILABLE ASSEMBLY PLANTS, ONE THIRD OF A SUBMARIN AT A TIME, AND STUCK TOGETHER LIKE THREE SECTIONS OF A SAUSAGE, WITH MUCH OF THE FILLING ALREADY IN. NATURALLY IT SPEEDED UP DELIVERIES AND TOOK THE BUILDING AWAY FROM THE COAST.

IN PEACE OR WAR, GERMANY CAN'T SUPPLY HERSELF WITH AS MUCH FRUIT AS SHE WANTS. SO VITAMINS ARE FED TO SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH THE ONSET OF COLD WEATHER.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS KEY-RIDDEN. THE ONE KEY THAT SUFFICES FOR AN AMERICAN HOME IS MATCHED HERE OFTEN BY FIVE OR SIX. A BIG KEY IS REQUIRED FOR THE GATE OUTSIDE MANY HOUSES. A STILL BIGGER KEY, SOMETIMES SIX INCHES LONG AND THICK IN PROPORTION, IS NEEDED FOR THE HEAVY MAIN DOOR TO THE APARTMENT HOUSE, ONE MORE KEY TO THE ELEVATOR, AND ONE OR TWO MORE TO YOUR OWN DOOR. AND THE SAME THING GOES FOR YOUR OFFICE, PLUS AN ADDITIONAL ONE TO OPEN THE MAIL BOX. A HALF POUND OF KEYS IN A POCKET IS NO EXCEPTION.

AND FINALLY, JUST TO MAKE THE WHOLE THING SAFE, THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE PAY OUT THREE TO FIVE MARKS A MONTH TO HAVE AN OLD MAN WANDER ABOUT THE STREETS AT NIGHTS TESTING WHETHER THEY HAVE FORGOTTEN TO LOCK THEIR DOORS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 9--SENT MARCH 6).

WITHIN A MATTER OF HOURS THEY CAN BE RAKED OUT OF THE RUINS OF THEIR OWN HOMES AND BEDDED DOWN WITH NEIGHBORS.

THE PARTY PAYS FOR REBUILDING THE HOUSES IF REBUILDING IS POSSIBLE. NEW CLOTHES ARE PROVIDED TO REPLACE THOSE LOST; FURNITURE TOO.

AND THERE ARE OTHER INSTANCES OF PREPARATION FOR BAD TIMES. EVERY FAMILY IN THE CITIES HAS A BOMB RAID CELLAR IN THE BASEMENT, OR IS NEAR ONE. EVEN BEFORE THE WAR THE VARIOUS STREET TELEPHONE CELLS ALSO CARRIED FIRST AID KITS AND STRETCHERS. FIRST AID STATIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN NUMBERS OF SHOPS.

THE BLACKOUT IS THOROUGHLY BLACK, BUT GERMAN CHEMISTS DEVISED A WHITE PAINT FOR MARKING CURBS ON DANGEROUS INTERSECTIONS. IT GLOWS DULLY UNDER AN ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT. THE GLOW ITSELF CANNOT BE SEEN 1500 FEET ABOVE THE STREET.

AUTOMOBILES MUST DRIVE FOR THE MOST PART WITH HEADLIGHTS SO DIM THEY CANNOT READILY JUDGE DISTANCE TO THE CAR AHEAD. THE GERMAN ARMY DEVISED A FOUR-LAMP TAIL LIGHT TO HELP. IF THE CAR BEHIND IS TOO CLOSE THE DRIVER CAN SEE ALL FOUR LIGHTS. AT, SAY, FIFTH YARDS TO THE REAR THELIGHT

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MARCH 9)

- - -

ENGLISH CHURCHES
SUPPORT WAR

- - -

LOOKING TO REFORMS AT END

- - -

GROWING CONCERN OVER
WHAT WORLD WILL
BE LIKE THEN (1,100)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WHAT PART ARE THE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND PLAYING IN THE WAR EFFORT? WHAT REFORMS DO THEY HAVE IN MIND FOR THE POST-WAR PERIOD? HUGH WAGNON, WRITING FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (THE NAME OF YOUR NEWSPAPER), GIVES MANY OF THE INTERESTING ANSWERS IN THE FOLLOWING STORY.)

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BY HUGH WAGNON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 8--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--BRITONS HEAR FROM 30,000 PULPITS EVERY SUNDAY THAT THE WAR THEY ARE FIGHTING IS A "RIGHTEOUS WAR."

"WAR IS A TERRIBLE THING, BUT IT IS NOT THE WORST OF EVILS," SAYS DR.W.R.MATHEWS, DEAN OF ST.PAUL'S, EXPRESSING WHAT APPARENTLY IS THE MAJORITY OPINION OF BRITISH CHURCHMEN.

THE UNDERCURRENT OF PACIFISM THAT SWELLED IN THE CHURCHES IN THE 1920'S AND 1930'S DIMINISHED WITH THE ONSET OF WAR, AND DRIED UP ALMOST COMPLETELY WHEN THE GERMANS SWEPT OVER THE LOWLANDS OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND AND OVER FRANCE.

LEADERS OF CATHOLIC, ANGLICAN, AND MOST NON-CONFORMIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES NOW ARE SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT IN THE WAR.

"THE CHURCH," SAYS DEAN MATHEWS, "HAS EVERY RIGHT TO BE IN THE FOREFRONT OF FIGHTING AGAINST INJUSTICE, OPPRESSION, AND CRUELTY."

ARTHUR CARDINAL HINSLEY, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH IN ENGLAND, CALLS NAZIISM AN "ERSATZ (SUBSTITUTE) RELIGION" AND "DISGUISED PAGANISM," AND CONDEMNS THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE FOR "DESECRATION OF FAMILIES" AND "MASS EXECUTIONS."

CHURCH SERVICES HAVE A MILITARY FLAVOR. A PROMINENT PLACE IS GIVEN TO PRAYERS FOR THE WELFARE AND GUIDANCE OF "THE KING'S FORCES OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR."

HERE AND THERE AN INDIVIDUAL STORMS AGAINST THE CHURCHES' PRO-WAR STAND. AMONG THE MORE PROMINENT OF THESE, THE DUKE OF BEDFORD STOPPED THE STIPEND OF 320 POUNDS (ABOUT $1,280) YEARLY TO HIS DUCAL CHURCH WHICH HIS FAMILY HAD PAID SINCE 1368. HE DECLARED THAT "THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TOWARD THE WAR IS UTTERLY UN-CHRISTIAN" AND THAT HE INTENDED TO JOIN THE NON-CONFORMIST CHURCH.

REGINALD SORENSEN, SOCIALIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, ESTIMATES THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED MEN LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IS A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

IF THERE IS ACTIVE SUPPORT FOR WAR AMONG CHURCHMEN, THERE ALSO IS A GROWING EXPRESSION OF CONCERN FOR WHAT THE WORLD--INCLUDING ENGLAND HERSELF--WILL BE LIKE WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

AFTER THE WAR, KEYNOTED DEAN MATHEWS RECENTLY, THE "CHURCH WILL HAVE TO PULL UP ITS SOCKS" IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE INEVITABLE FAR-REACHING CHANGES "BY REFORM AND EVOLUTION RATHER THAN BY REVOLUTION."

THE ONLY CHANCE TO KEEP PEACE IN THE POST-WAR WORLD, HE DECLARED, WOULD BE AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE SPONSORED BY BRITAIN, WITH OR WITHOUT AMERICAN AID. ALTHOUGH "NATURALLY IT WOULD BE BETTER IF ALL

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ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS COME IN."

LIBERALISM AMONG THE CLERGY THAT ONCE FOUND EXPRESSION IN "NO MORE WAR" DECLARATIONS, NOW HAS AN OUTLET IN OUTLINING PEACE AIMS.

THE MOST RECENT OF THESE WAS SUBSCRIBED TO BY CARDINAL HINSLEY, THE ANGLICAN ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK, AND NONCONFORMIST LEADERS. IT INCORPORATES THE FIVE-POINT CHRISTMAS CALL OF POPE PIUS XII FOR VICTORY OVER HATRED, OVER LACK OF TRUST IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, OVER THE PRINCIPLE THAT FORCE STANDS FOR RIGHT, OVER "ECONOMIC DIVERGENCIES" AND OVER EGOTISM.

UNDER THESE FIVE POINTS THEY ADDED:

1. EXTREME INEQUALITY IN WEALTH AND POSSESSIONS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

2. EVERY CHILD SHOULD HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES OF EDUCATION.

3. THE FAMILY AS A SOCIAL UNIT MUST BE SAFEGUARDED.

4. THE SENSE OF "DIVINE VOCATION" MUST BE RESTORED TO MAN'S DAILY WORK.

5. THE EARTH'S RESOURCES SHOULD BE USED AS GOD'S GIFT TO THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE.

A CATHOLIC GROUP CALLED "THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT" IS ONE OF THE PRIME MOVERS BEHIND ATTEMPTS TO GET THIS DECLARATION ADOPTED AS THE GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AIM. IT IS URGING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO GIVE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE PROGRAM.

THE LIBERAL ANGLICAN, WILLIAM TEMPLE, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK WHO FOR YEARS WAS A MEMBER OF BRITAIN'S LABOR PARTY, THINKS ENGLAND SHOULD BEGIN HER REFORM AT HOME AND THAT ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES SHOULD BE TACKLED FIRST.

HE LED ANGLICAN CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL OVER ENGLAND IN A CONFERENCE AT MALVERN WHICH LAST JANUARY CONCLUDED WITH A PUBLIC STATEMENT CONDEMNING PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF GREAT INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES "AS A STUMBLING BLOCK TO CHRISTIANITY."

JUST HOW FAR THIS EPRESENTS BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION AS A WHOLE, T.P.KIRK, CONFERENCE SECRETARY, SAYS HE DOES NOT KNOW. HE DECLARES, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS COMPOSED OF "AN INFLUENTIAL GROUP," AND THAT THEY WERE "TRYING TO START PEOPLE THINKING ABOUT POST-WAR CONDITIONS AND HOW TO BETTER THEM."

THE MALVERN CONFERENCE ALSO ADVOCATED SOME FORM OF SUBSTITUTING GOODS AND SERVICES AS MEANS OF EXCHANGE IN PLACE OF THE PRESENT MONETARY STANDARD, WHICH IT CALLED "FALSE."

BUT WHILE CHURCH LEADERS ARE UNITED IN A PROGRAM FOR PEACE, THE EAST END CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGYMAN, JOHN BARRETT, VOICES THE THOUGHTS OF MANY:

"AFTER THE WAR? WHAT ABOUT NOW? I AM IN THE MIDDLE OF HUNGRY PEOPLE, SICK PEOPLE, TIRED PEOPLE, HOMELESS PEOPLE, PEOPLE WITH LONG HOURS OF WORK AND INADEQUATE PAY, PEOPLE WITH NO WORK, PEOPLE WHO DO NOT WANT TO HEAR ABOUT MANNA FROM HEAVEN, BUT WANT THEIR FOOD HERE AND NOW. THEY WILL WIN NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE GOD-FEARING, BUT BECAUSE THEY ARE MORE OBSTINATE. THEY WILL TACKLE THE JOB OF GOD AFTERWARD, AND I DO NOT BLAME THEM."

AN ARMY PADRE, WHO SERVED ALSO IN THE LAST WAR, SAID THE SOLDIERS NOW ARE MORE ARTICULATE, ASK TICKLISH QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CHURCH AND ARE PARTLY CONTEMPTUOUS AND PARTLY CYNICAL, BUT ARE WILLING TO LISTEN TO ANYTHING THE CLERGYMAN SAYS "IF IT IS NOT RELIGIOUS."

THEY ARE MUCH MORE CONCERNED ABOUT "WHEN THEY COME OUT. THEY ARE NOT GOING TO TOLERATE THE OLD STATE OF AFFAIRS," HE SAID.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, CONCERNED OVER MORALS OF THE NATION DURING THE SOCIAL DISORGANIZATIONS OF WARTIME, CHARGED SERVICE CHAPLAINS TO COMBAT THE "MORAL TEMPTATIONS TO WHICH TROOPS ARE INEVITABLY EXPOSED" AND ORGANIZED GROUPS TO GUIDE THE "MULTITUDE OF YOUNG WOMEN ENROLLED FOR AUXILIARY SERVICE."

BOMBING HAS CHANGED THE SEDATE SUNDAY OF BRITAIN. BEFORE THE WAR THERE WERE NO SUNDAY MOVIES UNTIL 5 P.M. NOW MOVIES OPEN AT 1:30 P.M. AND THOUSANDS FORM LINES OUTSIDE EVERY LONDON WEST END BOX OFFICE EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

SALOONS ARE STILL OPEN ON SUNDAYS ONLY FROM NOON TO 2 P.M. AND FROM 7 P.M. TO 10 P.M., ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN SOME DEMAND FOR RELAXATION OF THE RESTRICTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MARCH 9--SENT MARCH 5)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,MARCH 9)

79TH WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD AND ADD TO COME)

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE)-- SUNDAY,MARCH 2-- BRITISH MINISTER GEORGE W. RENDEL INFORMS KING BORIS HE WILL BREAK RELATIONS WITH AXIS-ALIGNED BULGARIA AND "A STATE OF WAR/ UNDOUBTEDLY WILL FOLLOW." BALKAN SOURCES REPORT YUGOSLAVIA LEANING TOWARD AXIS ALLIANCE. TURKEY TIGHTENS DARDANELLES SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS. BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IS RECEIVED BY KING GEORGE OF GREECE IN ATHENS. FASCIST NEWS AGENCY SAYS NAZI TROOPS IN LIBYA HAVE SWORN "TO MAKE THE GREATEST EFFORT FOR A JOINT VICTORY" OF GERMANY AND ITALY. FREE FRENCH ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF CUFRA OASIS AND ITALIAN GARRISON OF 1,000. GERMANS DECLARE 740,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING SUNK IN FEBRUARY.

ADD SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,MARCH 9 --79TH WEEK OF WAR X X X SUNK IN FEBRUARY

MONDAY,MARCH 3 --SOVIET RUSSIA VOICES DISAPPROVAL OF GERMAN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA,EXPRESSING FEAR THAT WAR THREATENS THROUGHOUT BALKANS. TURKEY AND GREECE HASTEN MILITARY PREPARATIONS ON TURKEY MINES DARDANELLES,CONCENTRATES WARSHIPS IN WATERWAY ZONE. FRONTIERS./BRITISH REPORT NEW STRATEGIC GAINS IN NORTH AFRICA. RAF ANNOUNCES AIRDROME AND HANGARS DESTROYED IN RAIDS ON BERATI IN ALBANIA. ENGLISH BOMBERS POUND COAST OF OCCUPIED FRANCE FROM BOULOGNE TO DUNKERQUE . GERMAN BOMBERS ATTACK CARDIFF, WALES.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 4-- TENSION MOUNTS IN BALKANS ON EVE OF BRITONS URGED TO LEAVE YUGOSLAVIA.
BRITISH BREAK WITH BULGARIA//ENGLISH AND NORWEGIAN FORCES SINK 11 SHIPS UNDER NAZI COMMAND AND CAPTURE 225 PRISONER IN RAID ON LOFOTEN ISLANDS OFF COAST OF NORWAY. HITLER INFORMS PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF THAT TURKEY/GERMANY WISHES TO PROTECT TURKEY'S "INTEREST AND WELL BEING/ TURKEY DECLINES TO MEDIATE GREEK-ITALIAN WAR. BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND PROCLAIMS MILITARY JURISDICTION OVER ALL TERRITORY SEIZED IN ETHIOPIA AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND. CARDIFF AGAIN TARGET OF NAZI BOMBS.

RAF XZXZXZXZ[illegible]EW ATTACK ON COLOGNE.

WEDNESD[illegible]5 -- GREAT BRITAIN SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA, XXXZXXZXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX PRELUDING POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF MAJOR WARFARE INTO ENTIRE SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. SOFIA ESTIMATES 150,000 GERMAN TROOPS MASSED ON BULGARIA/GREEK BORDER. GREECE REJECTS AXIS PEACE HINTS AND VOWS TO PROSECUTE "FIGHT FOR FREEDOM" TO THE END. RUSSIA REPORTED TO HAVE DEMANDED THAT RUMANIA CEDE NAVAL BASES ON BLACK SEA. TURKEY REMAINS LOYAL TO BRITIAN. RAF CONTINUES RAIDS ALONG FRENCH COAST. COMMONS TOLD ENGLISH NAVY NEEDS "MANY MORE SHIPS AND

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GREAT NUMBERS OF MEN" FOR DEVELOPING "BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC." GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER OF FRENCH IN AFRICA, REPORTED FLYING TO VICHY FOR CONFERENCE WITH MARSHAL PETAIN.

(End Special News Service Advance for ans of Sunday, March 9--Hoyed

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March 8

Thursday, March 6---Yugoslav chieftains debate choice of sides in the war. Greece is reported to be moving civilians from possible new war fronts in Thrace and Eastern Macedonia. [illegible] German military court in Amsterdam, after sentencing 18 Netherlanders to death as members of a secret organization for espionage and sabotage, warns that anyone conspiring against Nazi army is trifling with death. Gen. Maxime Weygand confers with Petain in Vichy. London experiences its 500th air raid alarm.

Friday, March 7---Germany offers Greece and Turkey economic inducements to cut British ties; Britain ships them military equipment. Germans charge British seek United States help

in bolstering Yugoslavia against Axis. Italians killed and captured [illegible] in British Somaliland campaign are estimated at 21,000; Invaders claim capture of dozen Axis ships at Mogadiscio and Chisimaio. Greeks announce capture of 1,050 prisoners and "very much material" in Albania.

Saturday, March 8---German high command reports sinking of eleven merchantmen totalling 63,000 tons and two British destroyers by a submarine and torpedo boats; Berlin says awaits visit of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka of Japan for Axis post conference. British report downing of three German raiding bombers. [illegible] Spanish press declares administration of French Morocco to be controlled by 100 German officers. [illegible] Unofficial spokesman of Turkey and Greece maintain hostility to German overtures of friendship.

Soviet Troops Reported on Caucasus Line

Belgrade Hears Red Army Is Near Turks' Border, on Guard for Nazi Move

Ankara Still Silent, Hastens War Steps

German Bombers Arrive at Rhodes; Yugoslavia Delays Axis Amity Pact

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, March 9.—Soviet Russia was said in diplomatic quarters tonight to be concentrating troops in the Caucasus, near the northeast Turkish frontier, as a precaution against German forces which appeared ready to advance into Greece and perhaps Turkey.

These reports said the Soviet action, closely following strengthening of Red Army forces on the Pruth River frontier with German-occupied Rumania, was explained by a desire of the Moscow government to make sure of its defenses if the Germans should enter Turkey.

Some diplomats expressed belief that the reported Caucasus concentrations might mean a Russian attempt to bluff Germany out of trying a move toward the Dardanelles by suggesting that the Red Army would move in to help Turkey in case of such a Nazi drive.

Turkey's Stand Obscure

The attitude of Turkey herself, however, still was obscure. Some of the Turkish press, which usually reflects government opinion, stressed the nation's will for peace at all costs, while other newspapers, equally subject to editorial direction by the government, continued a violent anti-German campaign.

Diplomatic sources interpreted this as meaning that Turkey had not yet made up her mind what to do in the face of Nazi armies massing in Bulgaria.

There have been persistent reports from Ankara that the Turkish government is divided, with some members holding out for appeasement and for acceptance of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's assurances. Others have been reported fighting for assistance to Greece against any German attack, on the ground that as soon as Greece was finished it would be Turkey's turn.

Yugoslavia Ready to Yield

Yugoslavia, another problematical factor in the Balkans, was generally believed ready to fall into line with the Axis, without, however, signing up as a full-fledged member. She was expected to send her Foreign Minister, Aleksander Cincar-Markovich, to Berlin or Berchtesgaden on Tuesday to sign a treaty of friendship with Germany.

The Polish, Belgian and Dutch diplomatic missions to Bulgaria, accompanied by about fifty of their nationals, left Sofia today for Istanbul. They were seen off by British Minister George W. Rendel, whose own mission is scheduled to follow tomorrow, and by American, Turkish and Greek diplomats.

Bulgaria ordered rationing of coffee, tea, soap, cooking oil and all textiles as the army began large-scale requisitioning of food to meet the constantly increasing demands of Nazi forces.

ITALIAN RAIDER FLYING FLAG OF BRITAIN SUNK

H. M. S. Leander Overhauls Disguised Sea Prowler In Indian Ocean

100 Of Crew Picked Up After Battle, Held As Prisoners Of War

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 9—A fast, powerfully-armed Italian sea raider masquerading in the Indian Ocean as a British merchantman has been caught and sunk in a battle with a British cruiser, the Admiralty announced today.

It identified the ship as the Ramb I, owned by the Italian Government, mounting four 4.7-inch guns and capable of better than 18 knots.

When H. M. S. Leander, a 7,270-ton British cruiser of the New Zealand squadron, challenged the raider, the Admiralty said, she hauled down her red ensign—the flag of British merchantmen—hoisted her true Italian colors and opened fire.

But the Leander fired five salvos from her batteries of eight 6-inch guns and the Ramb I struck her flag.

First Mention Of Italian Raider

Naval communiques previously had mentioned only German raiders in that vital area along Britain's empire life line between the British Isles and the Orient and capture of a Fascist surface raider caused general surprise in British naval circles.

It was pointed out that the size, speed and arms of the 3,670-ton Ramb I made her capable of inflicting heavy damage on commerce and it was believed she might already have started a campaign.

That she was flying British colors and still challenged by the Leander, these sources said, suggested that the British cruiser was not fooled by the disguise.

Encounter Officially Described

In its usual taciturn language, the Admiralty told this story of the encounter:

"A fast Italian merchant ship which was armed with four 4.7-inch guns and was a commerce raider has been caught in the Indian Ocean by H. M. S. Leander (Capt. R. H. Bevan, R. N.), a cruiser of the New Zealand squadron.

"The Italian ship was the Ramb I, 3,670-ton capital ship capable of 18½ knots speed and owned by the Italian Government.

100 Of Crew Picked Up

"She was flying a red ensign when intercepted by H. M. S. Leander. On being ordered to stop, the Ramb I hoisted Italian colors and opened fire at H. M. S. Leander with guns mounted on her forecastle and poop.

"H. M. S. Leander at once replied and she had fired five salvos when the Ramb I first struck her flag.

"Eleven officers and eighty-nine men were picked up by H. M. S. Leander and are prisoners of war. Among those picked up were five wounded. The Ramb I burned fiercely and sank about fifty minutes later. No damage or casualties were sustained by H. M. S. Leander."

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False Colors Nothing New In Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean has been a stalking ground for naval prowlers since the beginning of the war and both sides have accused the other of sailing under false colors in those waters.

One objective of the British land offensive in East Africa, apparently, has been to seize Indian Ocean harbors which might serve Axis raiders as bases.

Only last Friday, the Admiralty announced in London that capture of Mogadiscio and Chisimaio, chief ports of Italian Somaliland, had eliminated the main bases for Axis surface raiders in the Indian Ocean.

Nest Of Axis Ships Uncovered

In doing so, it said, a nest of Axis merchant ships was uncovered at Chisimaio and five were seized, five scuttled, one sunk and a twelfth driven ashore.

Several ships recently have disappeared on voyages taking them into the Indian Ocean, and maritime circles count them as victims of Axis raiders.

The 5,154-ton British freighter Speybank was reported March 6 to have been sunk en route from Calcutta to Boston and New York, with a $1,000,000 cargo of tin, rubber, hemp, sugar and burlap. Her New York agents said she was believed to have been sent to the bottom of the Indian Ocean after leaving Calcutta.

Passenger Ship Vanishes

The last heard from the 7,422-ton British passenger ship Troilus was a radio message February 1 that she had sighted a "suspicious vessel" in the channel between Madagascar and the coast of Portuguese East Africa.

As far back as the first months of the war, British merchantmen were believed to have fallen prey in the Indian Ocean to the roving pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

Her career as a commerce raider ended when she was scuttled December, 1939, in the harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, after she had been vanquished off the South American coast by three British cruisers—including the Ajax and Achilles, sister ships of the Leander.

"Disguised" British Ship Sunk

The German high command said last February 22 that an armed British merchantman, the 7,178-ton Canadian cruiser, had been sunk by German naval forces while hiding her true belligerent identity under United States colors.

In another recent case of an Indian Ocean raider, the British charged that a Nazi surface vessel disguised herself by flying Japanese colors and taking the Japanese name Manyo Maru.

LONDON RAIDS HINT AT SPRING AERIAL BLITZ

Bombs Roar As Nazis Fly Low Over City Second Consecutive Night

Widespread Attacks Are Heaviest Britons Have Seen In Weeks

[By the Associated Press]

A Southeast England Coast Town, March 9—Heavy and rapid gunfire shook this town tonight and echoed across the hazy Dover Strait, leading observers to believe British warships were shelling the German-held French ports.

Only two gun flashes midway between the coasts were observed from this side.

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, March 10—The German *Luftwaffe* smashed twice at London last night and early today, and sent its bombers roaring over Britain in a spurt of widespread raiding such as Britons have not seen for weeks.

High-explosive bombs thundered down on London in a four-hour raid before midnight. The all-clear after that heavy assault was brief, however. The Germans returned to the capital shortly after midnight.

The crash of anti-aircraft guns meeting the *Luftwaffe's* challenge sounded even before the night's second alarm.

The second all-clear of the night came about an hour after the alarm. Only the sound of the anti-aircraft fire was heard during that brief alert.

A third alert for the night sounded about 3 A. M., but the all-clear followed it quickly. No planes or anti-aircraft fire were heard here.

From Scotland To South Wales

Apparently swinging into the long-expected spring air *Blitz*, the Germans flew over several coastal towns from northeast Scotland to South Wales.

The southeast coast reported particularly heavy flights following the usual aerial roadways from airdromes on the Continent.

The raiders flew low over the capital despite stiff anti-aircraft fire. They followed the pattern of Saturday night's raid in which Londoners were killed or wounded while they danced or dined.

Bombs Fall In Hospital Garden

During the night many incendiary bombs fell in residential districts and volunteer fire watchers snuffed them out. Nurses aided the volunteers when some of the missiles fell in the garden of a maternity hospital.

Over the southeast coast raiders flew for hours over several points, alternating their flights from high to low altitudes to offset anti-aircraft fire.

It was the heaviest activity reported in the southeast area for some time.

Many flares were dropped in one Thames estuary area.

Bombs were also dropped on two south coast areas.

Defense Guns In Full Cry

The sirens sounded in London around 8.30 P. M. Hardly had the sound died away than the heavier drone of planes and the roar of anti-aircraft guns in various sections of London were heard in full cry.

Moonlight and light breezes favored the attackers.

The London raid followed widely scattered daylight attacks on other parts of Britain.

The Air and Home Security ministries said bombs were dropped on a few points in southeast England with no serious casualties and "very little damage" but that a small number of people was killed when a single German aircraft bombed an eastern England section.

Nazis In Continuous Stream

The raiders, apparently coming over in a continuous stream, dropped high-explosive bombs in one London district.

A fire started in one area of the capital but was soon extinguished.

At least six waves, one of thirty planes flying in diamond formation, crossed the coast at Dover between dawn and noon, and brought intense anti-aircraft fire and other defense activity. At least one raider was reported downed.

A hospital was destroyed at a town near the Thames estuary, and London had a brief morning alarm.

In early evening one raider flew over a coast town and machine-gunned the roofs of houses and dropped bombs which partially demolished a house. The raider made to sea under the intense fire of trawlers.

City Checks Up On Defenses

Apparently fearing intense raiding is in store for the city soon, London's Civil Defense Commissioners ordered all the capital's authorities to report on their preparedness to deal with fire, and warned fire-watching squads that they "must be more completely organized."

Reliable British observers said the R. A. F. is rushing work on a number of new tactical and technical tricks to hold off the German sky armadas expected to appear more frequently in the English skies as the spring opens up.

Although specific information is not permitted on new defense plans, they are generally described as matching ideas and initiative against the weight of greater German numbers until United States factories can send the thousands of planes Britain hopes to get under the lease-lend measure.

Major Problems Facing R. A. F.

Major problems of the R. A. F. command are:

1. Beating the Germans to development of a method for handling great numbers of bombers and fighters, both day and night, in single formations while under fire.
2. Forcing the Germans to vacate their Channel air bases for fields deeper in occupied territory and Germany, thus reducing their striking power.
3. Springing one or two new air weapons on the Germans at the strategic moment.
4. Distributing available planes in the right proportions to match German air strength from Iceland to Greece and Africa.

One of the most urgent problems of air strategists is to devise methods of using great numbers of planes together without the formations becoming unwieldy.

R. A. F. Rushing Plans to Resist Nazi Air Fleets

New Strategy Worked Out to Combat Mass Attacks Until U. S. Planes Arrive

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—Reliable British observers said today that the Royal Air Force was rushing ahead with a number of new tactical and technical developments to hold off German sky armadas which are expected to appear more frequently in the English skies with the coming of spring.

Although specific information about new defense plans could not be divulged, these were generally described as consisting of ideas and initiative to be pitted against the weight of greater German numbers until American factories could send the thousands of planes Great Britain hopes to get under the lease-lend measure.

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Forcing the Germans to vacate their Channel air bases for fields deeper in occupied territory and Germany, thus reducing their striking power.

Springing one or two new air weapons on the Germans at the strategic moment.

Distributing available planes in the right proportions to match German air strength from Iceland to Greece and Africa.

One of the most urgent problems of air strategists, it was said, was to devise methods of using great numbers of planes together, without having the formations become unwieldly. The British said that in air battles over Britain they had attacked German bombers without the high-flying German fighter escorts' knowing it. Thus far in the war, major air clashes have turned into a series of dogfights, with formations unable to work as such.

What the experts have been hoping for was progress in organization to the point where the formations could act with the precision of shock cavalry of the oldtime ground armies.

Both day and night attacks have been used by the British to make German airfields near the Channel coast untenable. At night, twin-motored Blenheim fighter-bombers have hovered over the German fields, to pounce upon German bombers as they returned from raids.

By day the British squadrons have been making patrol sweeps of the French coast, with fighting planes protecting the bombers. The British said they had been encouraged by the refusal of German interceptors to give battle on these sweeps.

There has been strict silence among authorities on new air weapons, but one respected expert, Maj. Oliver Stewart, has declared "we have only begun to develop the means of achieving technical surprise."

The British were said to have put new heavy bombers—four-motored Short Stirlings and two-motored Avro Manchesters—into service before the Germans reinforced their Dornier 215s, Heinkel 111s and Junkers 88s with newer craft.

In disposition of their available air force, the British have their biggest problem in the Balkans. The Germans have been reported to have about one thousand planes there (reports from Sofia, Bulgaria, have mentioned 1,700 in Bulgaria alone), including Messerschmitt fighters, twin-engined bombers and Junkers dive bombers.

Canadians Among Victims Of Bomb In Night Club

London, March 9 (AP)—Capt. Phil Seagram, of Toronto, and Lieut. J. D. Wright, of Sarnia, Ont., were killed last night when a high-explosive bomb hit a London restaurant crowded with Saturday night dancers.

Captain Segram, member of the Central Ontario Regiment, served several months as aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Andrew L. G. McNaughton, who commanded the First Canadian Division in France.

Another victim of Nazi bombs crashing in London's fashionable West End during the week end was Martin Poulson, 51, owner of the Cafe de Paris where the Duke of Windsor used to romp as Prince of Wales.

Orchestra Leader Killed

One bomb scored a direct hit on a crowded dance floor, killing Ken Johnson, 27, leader of the Cafe de Paris dance band, and some of his orchestra members recruited from the British West Indies. Johnson was a native of Georgetown, British Guiana.

Poulsen came to England more than thirty years ago as a member of a Danish Olympic team and stayed on as a waiter in the West End's Embassy Club, which he eventually controlled.

Known as the "smiling waiter," he became the host and confidante of royalty and top-flight London society.

Bevin Acclaims Aid Bill Passage As Blow to Nazis

No Comment From Berlin; Italian Press Minimizes Effect; Greeks Jubilant

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, England, March 9 (AP).—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, declared today that the "overwhelming" material force made available to Britain through passage of the lend-lease bill would be a psychological blow to Germany.

"Now that the great productive machine of America is going in with the British Commonwealth to pour out airplanes, ships and guns," he said, "this overwhelming force and the knowledge in Germany that the forces they started with cannot win will create a psychological effect which will help to break down the spirit of aggression in Middle Europe."

He said he was "tremendously encouraged" by the trend of war events and confident of the outcome of the approaching "Battle of the Atlantic."

Hongkong Cheered by Passage

HONGKONG, March 9 (AP).—Passage of the lend-lease bill by the United States Senate was hailed here today both in Chinese and foreign quarters. Any measure tending to fortify Britain's position in Europe, observers said, will strengthen her hand in the Orient and probably make Japan think twice before embarking on international "toe-treading adventures."

British Riflemen Likened To U. S. Squirrel Shooters

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 9—The German air attack has produced a breed of British marksmen comparable to the Kentucky squirrel shooters — riflemen who shoot down Nazi flares.

Sometimes the system is so good that not a single flare gets near the earth. One group of twenty Home Guards last night reported bringing down all the flares dropped in one raid.

The flare is like a big metal bow and when it is hit by a rifle bullet it explodes.

African Trooper Sees First Car, Captures It

Kills Italian Driver, but Armored Vehicle Smashes His Gun

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—A dispatch from an officer in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, told today a story of a fellow who takes things in stride. He is an African with the British forces in Italian Somaliland, and he had never seen a train or an automobile. While stationed in the bush with an anti-tank gun one dawn he was startled to se an Italian armored car crashing toward him.

He held his fire until the car was thirty yards away and then picked off the driver. The driverless machine kept coming, and the African tumbled hastily out of the way as it ran over his gun and crashed into a tree.

The other Italians got out and surrendered, grinning.

Fireworks All Around

"11.15 (A. M.)—An ME-109 (German fighter) made two machine-gun attacks. Bad shooting, no hits. Attacked by four dive bombers. Bombs hit beside ship.

"18.56 (6.56 P. M.)—Vivid flashes French coast.

"21.43 (9.43 P. M.)—Enormous flashes French coast, followed eighty seconds later by heavy explosions.

Too Fast For The Record

"22.24 (10.24 P. M.)—Aircraft fire from French coast.

"02.20 (A. M., next day)—This has been written subsequently as things moved too fast to record. The place became like a fireworks display. Everybody in the world who had anything to set off seemed to be setting it off. Tracers, scarlet in the night, were followed by bullets which looked green. The trouble was a quarter of a mile astern and we kept dead quiet.

"A motor torpedo boat brigade put up flares all over the place. Presently we heard a sound like 'phew!' almost next door. It didn't find the mark. Finally the fireworks died down.

Sigh Of Relief Cut Short

"I heaved a sigh of relief. Then on the starboard two flares came down, lighting us like day. Followed a sickening thud. Then cries of 'There she is and machine-gunning!'

"This looks bad. About thirty Junkers 87s with an escort of ME-109s arrived. The procedure is simple. The fighters try to down the balloons in flames. And the dive bombers follow in platoons. Whether they hit I don't know, but they suddenly left. Our fighters got a couple of Junkers and possibly a third.

"18.45 (6 P. M.)—Alongside quay, tied up."

A Balloon Pilot's Log

By EDDY GILMORE
Associated Press Correspondent

London, March 9—Towing a balloon at the end of a cable attached to a boat sounds like one of the dullest jobs in the world. It isn't—in the English Channel, where the balloon is supposed to keep German bombers from diving on convoys.

Here is an extract from the log of a balloon barrage officer in charge of such a "balloon boat."

"9.50 (A. M.)—Mine sighted, port bow, necessitating change of course. This followed by sighting others, we eventually zigzagging through twenty-three. Obviously they had broken loose during storm.

Malta Raider Crashes In Flames

Valletta, Malta, March 9 (AP)—A German Junkers bomber crashed in flames on the islands of Gozo and its crew of four was killed today during a Nazi machine-gun attack on this British Mediterranean island base.

NAZIS BOAST FRESH SEA AND AIR WAR TOLL

2,800 Tons Of Shipping Credited To Bombers And Submarines

Three British Warships Reported Destroyed In Malta Airport Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 9—At least 28,000 tons of British shipping were claimed by the high command today as victims of Nazi air and undersea raiders.

Submarines, it said without elaborating, "report sinking 18,000 tons of enemy shipping space."

Germany's aerial sea raiders also were credited in the daily communique with sinking a 10,000-ton merchantmen with a direct bomb hit in St. George Channel, between the Irish Sea and the Atlantic.

Overnight Attack On London

In addition, in raids on two other British convoys in the Atlantic and off the English southeast coast, the *Luftwaffe* was said to have left two "large ships" listing from bomb hits.

An overnight attack "in great strength" by German air squadrons was aimed at harbor and dock facilities in London, the war bulletin said, and airdromes north of London, on the east coast, in Scotland and in the Orkney Islands also were raided.

"Many large and numerous small fires and explosions showed the successful effects of the attack" on London, it said.

Nazi Raid On Malta Airport

DNB said tonight that German bombers, concentrating on a Malta airport, destroyed three British warplanes and set fires to hangars.

The airport on the British mid-Mediterranean Sea and air base was not specified.

Mussolini Visit To War Front Revealed By Fascist Captives

Duce At Tepeleni, Prisoners Say — Bottai And Cianetti, Cabinet Members, Reported Killed Or Wounded

By DANIEL DELUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

With Greek Forces on the Central Albanian Front, March 9—Premier Mussolini made an unheralded inspection tour of Fascist defenses around the besieged city of Tepeleni early last week, captured Fascist officers disclosed today.

These officers also declared two members of Mussolini's Cabinet who left their posts in Rome to go to the front lines have been killed or wounded since the Greek drive began last Friday.

Bottai And Cianetti Missing

The Cabinet members were identified by the captured men as Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Education, and Tullio Cianetti, Under Secretary of Corporations. Both were said to have been in the Ninth Julia Division, known to have been decimated yesterday on the shell-scarred heights of a mountain.

The officers told of Mussolini's visit as follows:

Il Duce arrived at the Albanian front in an armored car and looked over the Italian positions shortly before the Greeks began their current offensive which smashed the Julia and another elite division, the Ferrara.

Visited Bombed Areas

Mussolini passed through areas heavily bombed by the Greek air force.

He remained for some time in the village of Dragoti, near Tepeleni, and his presence was made known to virtually all officers at the front.

The two Cabinet men were commanding troops, it was said. Bottai was chief of a battalion of the Ninth Julia Division and Cianetti was captain of an artillery battery of the Third Regiment of the division. Cianetti was in a zone swept by Greek fire.

Cavallero Ousted

The Fascist officers said Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Italian chief of staff sent to Albania to attempt to regain lost ground, has returned to Italy after failing to revive the army's offensive power.

The Albanian command was taken, they said by Gen. Carlos Gelloso, Eleventh Army commander, who would be saddled with responsibility for the prospective loss of Tepeleni.

[These reports gave strength to reports among foreign sources in Athens Friday that the Italian command had been shaken up for the fourth time since the war began last October 28, with General Gelloso replacing General Cavallero.]

"Unable To Resist"

I heard several captured officers declare: "Our troops were unable to resist the Greek attack."

The captives asked whether a report was true that an international brigade of Spaniards, Poles, Russians and other nationalities were fighting against the Italians in Albania.

They were told that only Greeks were in the front line.

The prisoners said the Greek infantry assaults and artillery barrages were the "most difficult we have experienced in three wars—Ethiopian, Spanish and French border last June."

NEW TRIUMPHS ARE CREDITED TO 'PATRIOTS'

Natives Vigorously Pursuing Italian Garrison Fleeing Burye

Tripoli Bombed By R. A. F.—Railway Lines And Airdromes Hit

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 9—Advancing at the rate of nearly fifty miles a day, British forces which invaded Ethiopia from conquered Italian Somaliland in the southeast have occupied the town of Gabre-Darra on the vast arid Ogaden plateau, the British Middle East command announced today.

At Gabre-Darra the British had struck 145 miles within Ethiopia from the Somaliland frontier and were about 240 miles from Harar.

These forces, military spokesmen said, apparently intend to cut the vital railway line which runs from the port of Jibuti on the Gulf of Aden to Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital.

White Flags 100 Miles Ahead

The advance began March 5 shortly after the capture of Fer-Fer, an Italian Somaliland town just outside the Ethiopian frontier. The troops followed the main road which runs from Mogadiscio, Somaliland capital, to Harar in central Ethiopia.

From Harar it is only a few miles to Diredawa on the railway. There the country is hillier, but dispatches yesterday said the Italians were in full flight and that reconnaissance patrol pilots saw white flags dotting the rugged countryside one hundred miles in advance of the British.

Ethiopians Pursue Italians

The swift British advance, not unlike their sudden overwhelming of the Fascist troops in Italian Somaliland last month, was accompanied, a communique said, by fresh successes of the native Ethiopian forces fighting the Italians in the Gojjam district northwest of Addis Ababa.

These "patriots," the British said, were vigorously pursuing the Italian garrison which abandoned Burye, south of Lake Tana on March 4.

British Raiders Bomb Tripoli

A Middle East R. A. F. communique said British bombers attacked the harbor of Tripoli in western Libya Friday night and hit railway lines there, as well as airdromes in Tripolitania.

[An Italian communique said Italian planes bombed the Cyrenaican capital of Bengasi, now in British hands, and a near-by British air base. The German high command said German planes bombed British armored units east of Alen el Gad in Cyrenaica.]

R. A. F. bombers, the communique said, also "inflicted considerable damage" on the road which connects the Eritrean railway town of Cheren, under siege for several weeks, with Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and that South African fighting planes machine-gunned and burned out two oil dumps south of Asmara.

[The Italian communique said a detachment of Italians has "attacked and broken up" a British force outside Cheren.]

A military spokesman said approximately thirty per cent of Italy's East African territory—188,200 of a total of 620,000 square miles—is now under British control, and that in the past two months' campaign the British have captured more than 21,000 prisoners and much material.

February's Casualties Of Italy Set at 26,538

Incomplete Figures Refer to Albania and Africa

ROME, March 9 (AP).—At least 26,538 Italian soldiers were killed, wounded or reported missing in the fighting during February in Albania and Africa, the Italian high command said tonight. The report said 2,667 soldiers were killed, 5,576 wounded and 18,295 missing on all fronts.

The casualty list was incomplete, it was stated.

The dead included 2,386 Italians and fourteen Albanians on the Greek front, 127 Italians in East Africa, sixty-eight in North Africa, thirty-five in the Navy and thirty-seven in the Air Corps.

The wounded on the Greek front was put at 4,841, and the missing at 5,590 Italians and forty-two Albanians.

Those missing in North Africa totaled 12,280, the communique said.

30.24-7967

French Troops Halt Food Riots In Syria; 4 Die

Scores Hurt Protesting New Rules; Gen. Dentz Curbs Damascus, Aleppo Crowds

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 9 (AP).—Four persons were killed and scores injured today as police and troops broke up street demonstrations against the French government's new food distribution regulations. High Commissioner Gen. Henri Dentz came here personally to direct suppression of the outbreaks here and at Aleppo.

At Beirut, strong detachments of troops patrolled the streets and preserved quiet.

[Syria, a French mandated territory, is cut off from France and French Africa by the war in the Mediterranean, and though authorities there remain loyal to the Vichy government, dispatches have told of efforts by De Gaullist sympathizers to swing Syria and the French troops there over to the "Free French" side as allies of Great Britain. The visit to Vichy of Gen. Maxime Weygand, delegate general in charge of political and military affairs in North Africa and Syria, was reported in some quarters to have been largely concerned with the Near Eastern territory.]

France to Defend Empire

VICHY, March 9 (AP).—France's African empire will be defended "by French forces alone" against any outside attack, it was announced here today, following a luncheon given by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan for Gen. Maxime Weygand.

Gen. Weygand, generalissimo of the Allied forces when France fell out of the war last June, returned recently from French Africa, where he has been in command of the large army there.

"The eventual defense of our African empire against an outside attack was specially examined" at the luncheon, a communique said.

"It was confirmed that conforming to engagements taken by Chief of State Marshal Petain and within the framework of the armistice commission, this defense will be energetically carried out, by French forces only, against any aggressor."

The luncheon followed a conference at which the highest military officials of France considered the political, military and economical problems of France's African empire.

(Sixteen words were censored at the end of this dispatch.)

[The British radio, in a broadcast heard in New York by the National Broadcasting Company, termed "false" a report which it said was broadcast by the German-controlled Paris radio that Britain had designs on Syria. Instead, the British radio said, Britain is offering to replace the colonies' lost markets for the duration of the war. The British radio said "Free French" colonies, under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, had accepted the offer, thus assuring their "economic and political freedom."]

Paris Exchange To Open Stocks To Nazi Buyers

Quotation of Shares Will Begin March 17; German Industrial Control Seen

VICHY, March 9 (AP).—The quotation of industrial shares on the Paris stock exchange, which, it has been announced, will begin March 17, was interpreted by financial observers today as marking an acceleration of German-French economic co-operation, with the Germans likely to buy into huge blocks of French enterprise.

The sale of private stocks in occupied France is expected to facilitate the transfer of part ownership of French industry to German hands. Germans have bought or are buying blocks of 45 to 49 per cent of the shares in leading French banks and in Havas-Publicity, which monopolizes most of the advertising.

A joint French-German corporation is being organized to control many industrial fields, and only a slight majority of the shares will be French-owned. Neutral observers believe the Germans will have no difficulty keeping the upper hand against the divided French and foreign "majority stockholders."

The resumption of sale of industrials on the Paris exchange is not expected to result in the wild boom which occurred when it was tried three days last summer—the result, observers said, of heavy German buying.

This time, it is believed, the amounts to be transferred to German ownership have been agreed on in advance. Trading is expected to be restricted by regulation, and only a few stocks will be quoted. Trading will be further restricted by a new law requiring all "bearer" shares changed to name-bearing shares, with all transfers strictly controlled.

The law is intended to curb speculation and do away with the "black" (illegal) exchanges where the French have been making most of their money in stocks. Only several hundred common shares daily changed hands on the Lyons and Marseilles exchanges, where profits are small.

In Paris, all common-share trading has been on the "black" exchanges in coffee houses near the stock exchange. Because of the fear of disclosure, Germans probably have been excluded from those illegal operations, it was said here.

No buying on margin is expected to be allowed in stock transfers. Non-speculative stock earnings will likewise be cut down by a recent decree limiting dividends in most investments to 6 per cent or less. This is interpreted by observers as an answer to the accusation of extremist Paris newspapers that the administration of Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan is "a government of capitalists."

A law requiring all money transfers above 3,000 francs (normally $60) to be made with certified checks is at last going into effect. This is interpreted as an anti-inflation measure to make checks circulate in place of bank notes, the number of which is swelled by French payments of 400,000,000 francs ($8,000,000) a day to the German occupation forces.

Acetylene Taxis for Paris

VICHY, March 9 (AP).—Honking Paris taxicabs which disappeared with the German occupation soon will reappear. Police authorities have decided to permit 600 of them to operate driven by acetylene gas. Similar taxis already are used in Nice.

CANADIANS SPLIT ON WARTIME CURB

Some Feel Minister Of Justice Has Too Much Power In Own Hands

He Now Can Intern Without Trial Anyone He Considers Dangerous

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, March 9—There's an argument raging in Canada over "too much power in the hands of one man"—Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice.

The argument arises from persistently expressed fears that through the defense of Canada regulations dangerously sweeping powers have been concentrated in his hands.

These regulations, enacted through an order in council based on authority granted by Parliament long before the war began, confer upon the Minister of Justice practically unlimited authority to deal with any subversive menace to the safety of the state or any utterances or activities likely to hamper the conduct of the war.

Nub Of Argument

The nub of the argument over their severity and application centers around provisions which empower the Minister of Justice to order incarceration of any individual he deems likely to become a menace to the state.

The incarcerated person may appeal to a one-man committee empowered to review such cases, but even if this committee recommends his release, the Minister of Justice may override the recommendation and order the offender or potential offender held.

No member of Parliament has accused the present Minister of Justice of exploiting his vast authority in a dictatorial way.

Repeated Complaints

But there have been repeated complaints in the House of Commons that the regulations have been too stringently enforced, with too little regard for the rights of British subjects and too little regard for the uneasiness and fear generated among wide sections of the population by many incarcerations without trial.

To meet these criticisms, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King introduced a resolution providing for appointment of a committee to "consider and review" the regulations.

In the debate of this resolution, some members said they were well satisfied with the regulations and the way in which they have been enforced, some alleged the crushing weight of their far-reaching provisions has fallen chiefly on individuals and organizations suspected of Communist tendencies rather than on subversive elements of the right-reactionary type.

Moderate Critic's View

Moderate critics of the more drastic features of the regulations found a spokesman in J. G. Diefenbaker, member for Lake Center. He said extraordinary regulations were necessary in time of war to insure the safety of the state, but that it was necessary also to provide that "maximum freedom is assured and maintained to British subjects, consistent with the safety of the state."

He agreed with other members that Minister of Justice Lapointe could be relied on to administer the regulations with scrupulous honesty, but nevertheless pointed out that "all over this Dominion fears are being expressed by loyal and patriotic British citizens and subjects that certain persons have been interned who ought not to have been interned . . . that sort of thing engenders fear, and fear results in disunity within the country."

Diefenbaker suggested that the "too much power" apprehensions of such loyal citizens could be allayed by leaving it to a committee of three judges to decide whether any suspected person should be deprived of his liberty, and that the Minister of Justice should be given discretionary power to act alone only when the decision of the three judges was not unanimous.

Colonel Invalided Out

New Yorker Served With Canadians in Two Conflicts

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, March 9 (AP).—Col. Edmund Blais came back to Canada today saying the war for which he left his job in New York was over for him. Col. Blais, an accountant, had lived in New York more than ten years when war broke out and sent him off to Quebec to rejoin the famous Royal 22d Battalion, in which he fought in the World War.

Until seized with a heart attack last November, he was in charge of training non-commissioned Canadian soldiers in Great Britain to be officers. He said today that 99 per cent of the graduates made good officers and that the training was "on a bigger scale than ever."

Interned German Sailor Marries Stenographer

Couple Then Go On 3-Hour Honeymoon Under Surveillance Of Immigration Inspectors

San Francisco, March 9 (AP)—Alex Rolfes, 27, an interned German sailor from the scuttled German liner Columbus, married Miss Kathryn Strong, 23-year-old stenographer, and then returned to Angel Island after a three-hour honeymoon under constant surveillance of immigration inspectors.

After the ceremony, performed yesterday by a municipal judge, they took a three-hour honeymoon tour of the city with two immigration department inspectors as escorts. Then Rolfes returned to the Angel Island immigration station without his wife.

Mrs. Rolfes said she would remain in San Francisco and after the war—in two months, Rolfes assured her—they plan to go to Germany.

They met at a German social center dance.

Biddle And Harriman Leave For Lisbon Today

Pair Slated To Take Atlantic Clipper En Route To Their Posts In England

New York, March 9 (AP)—Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to exiled governments in England, and W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's economic adviser to Britain, will leave by Atlantic Clipper tomorrow morning for Lisbon. Their departure originally was scheduled for Tuesday.

"My work will consist of the detailed problems relating to material aid to Great Britain," Harriman said. "It will relate not only to specific war materials, but to food."

Austrian-Born Woman Held At Ellis Island

Acquaintance With Soldiers And Sailors Aroused Suspicion—She May Be Deported

New York, March 9 (AP)—A 42-year-old Austrian-born woman, whose acquaintance with soldiers and sailors aroused suspicion of neighbors, was held at Ellis Island today, possibly for deportation.

Pittsburgh city and immigration authorities declined to discuss the case, it was understood she was arrested Saturday on a charge of failing to state on her citizenship papers that she once had been arrested in Austria on a morals charge. She came here in 1926.

Neighbors of the woman said soldier and sailor acquaintances told them of questions she had asked. Other neighbors said a distinguished-looking foreigner often visited her apartment.

Irish-Americans Ask Eire To Help Britain

129 Cable De Valera To Urge Him To Open Western Ports To English Ships

New York, March 9 (AP)—A group of Irish Americans disclosed today they had cabled President de Valera asking him to open the western ports of Eire to Great Britain because "the life line between Great Britain and America has become the life line of civilization."

"This life line is threatened," asserted the 129 signers of the cable sent Friday. "It is the declared policy of the United States to keep it intact and Ireland has it in her power to take the greatest step toward making this policy effective.

"We ask you to do this for the sake of that Irish freedom which our ancestors fought to win. We ask it also as Americans because the freedom of America is threatened, and what we ask of you America is preparing to do herself by opening her ports to the British fleet."

Appeal Among Catholics Set For Those Abroad

Bishops' Relief Committee Sets March 30 As Day For Collection Of Relief Funds

Washington, March 9 (AP)—A nation-wide campaign among American Catholics for funds for relief of suffering and distress abroad was announced today by the Bishops' Relief Committee.

The announcement, made through the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said a special appeal would be made in most dioceses on Sunday, March 30.

"The decision to have a single fund-raising campaign was made," it added, "in the interest of efficiency and economy, as well as for the avoidance of the multiple appeals to church members."

The Bishops' Relief Committee was organized last November by the archbishops and bishops of the United States. Previously, several special committees to promote particular relief projects had been operating. These committees, it was said, raised over $1,200,000.

Princess Hohenlohe Held At Immigration Station

Is Denied Visitors on Coast in Deportation Arrest

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 (AP).—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg - Schillingfuerst, alleged Nazi sympathizer and close friend of Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General here, was denied all visitors at the immigration station today except her son, Franz, twenty-six years old.

The Hungarian woman, who has been ordered deported, was arrested unexpectedly at her Palo Alto apartment yesterday. Immigration officials in Washington said they had no definite information concerning her detention. It was explained informally, however, that she probably would be held or kept under close surveillance until she can be deported on charges of overstaying the period allowed by a visitor's permit.

Joseph Bullock, the princess' attorney, said he was informed that her arrest was "on telegraphic orders from Washington." He said he would seek a writ of habeas corpus in Federal Court tomorrow.

The princess was ordered deported last December, but so far immigration authorities have been unable to find a country that will accept her. Bullock said fifty nations had refused to grant her entry.

The princess, also known as Maria Waldenburg, entered the United States on a Hungarian passport in December, 1939. She was at the German Consulate in company of Wiedemann when the deportation order was served on her recently

Wagner's Kin in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, March 9 (AP).—Frieland Wagner, a granddaughter of Richard Wagner, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's favorite composer, arrived here today aboard the British liner Andalucia Star and said she planned to reside in Argentina.

The liner, from British ports, brought also fifty-two Jewish refugees who are to transfer next week to a ship for New York.

Spain Ex-Queen at Turin

Victoria to Visit Daughter, Attend Christening of Latter's Infant

TURIN, Italy, March 9 (AP).—Former Queen Victoria of Spain arrived here tonight with her daughter, the Infanta Beatriz, from Rome to visit another daughter, the Infanta Maria Christina, to whom a daughter was born recently. The former Queen will attend the christening of her granddaughter. The child will be named Maria Alfonsa.

The Infanta Maria Christina is the wife of Enrico Cinzano, wealthy vermouth manufacturer.

Dr. Mayer Bringing Appeal

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 9 (AP).—Dr. Andres Mayer, representing the French Medical Association, is due in New York tomorrow after a roundabout voyage to appeal to Herbert Hoover and the American Red Cross for more food for children in occupied France. To reach the United States he sailed from Marseilles, France, to Casablanca, French Morocco, thence to Martinique, Guadeloupe, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, where he boarded a New York-bound ship.

TRIBUTE TO PADEREWSKI

He Appears at Palm Beach Polish Benefit in His Name

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, 80-year-old Polish pianist, made the first public appearance of his current visit to this country last night and thanked Americans "from the bottom of my heart" for their efforts to relieve distress in his native land.

He was the guest of honor at a concert by Richard Crooks, Metropolitan Opera tenor, at the Palm Beach estate of Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury. Proceeds went to the Polish relief fund.

Paderewski, who is President of the Polish National Council, has been directing the council's activities from a seaside villa here.

Nazis Suggest Hostages To Foil Raids on Norway

Quisling's Paper Would Seize Them to Keep British Away

STOCKHOLM, March 9 (AP).—The newspaper "Fritt Folk," organ of the Norwegian Nazi leader, Maj. Vidkun Quisling, proposed today that distinguished Norwegians be held as hostages to prevent further British raids on the Norwegian coast. "Reprisals would do miracles," the Oslo paper suggested.

As a counter-measure against church leaders' recent protests against the Nazis, the followers of Quisling are forming a new Christian sect in Norway with the motto, "For the good of the leader and the fatherland."

[A British landing party, in a raid last Tuesday on one of the Lofoten islands, off Narvik, Norway, took 225 Nazi prisoners and removed 300 Norwegians who volunteered to fight for Great Britain. War supplies were destroyed by the raiders.]

British Reject Hoover Proposal For Belgian Food Experiment

Ex-President Replies Saving Lives Of Millions Of Children Is Not "False Humanity"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 9—The British Government, declaring it would be "false humanitarianism" to admit foodstuffs into any German-occupied territory, announced rejection tonight of Herbert Hoover's new proposal to establish soup kitchens in Belgium as an experiment in European relief.

The British Embassy here said the Government had "considered afresh the whole problem of relief, including the proposal for the institution of soup kitchens in Belgium" and still was determined not to weaken or undermine the blockade "by the admission of supplies from overseas into any territory under enemy control."

"Children Face Death"

In reply, the former President said, "The stark fact is that millions of children, and the weak, are threatened with stunted bodies and death in the occupied lands unless relief is brought to them. It is no false humanity which saves the lives of countless children."

The British embassy supplied Mr. Hoover, honorary chairman of the Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, with a copy of its statement in advance of its general release.

In his reply the former President said his committee believed the British had prepared their statement "before they were fully informed upon the undertakings we have now secured."

Belgian Ration

The food situation in the occupied countries, Mr. Hoover said, "is far worse than the British statement would seem to indicate," adding that the Belgian ration was down to "less than half necessary to maintain life."

The Hoover proposal, made on February 16, was submitted to both the British and German governments. The State Department immediately disclaimed any support of it, asserting that Germany alone was responsible for the welfare and feeding of the civilian populations in conquered territory.

Here are some of the points made by the British and by Mr. Hoover:

THE EMBASSY—"No form of relief can be devised which would not directly or indirectly assist the enemy's war effort. Every import of foodstuffs into occupied territory conflicts directly with" the objectives of depriving Germany of imported goods, forcing it into "uneconomic" use of goods possessed or produced and aggravating the enemy's transport difficulties. The surplus products of the occupied countries are taken by Germany, "and this helps to create the disparity which exists today between rations in Germany and those allowed to the civilian populations" of occupied territories.

Hoover's Answer

MR. HOOVER—"No food goes directly or indirectly to the Germans." If the Germans live up to an agreement with the committee to ship bread grains into Belgium, the effect would be "to reduce, not increase, German supplies, and to increase their transportation problems." The "maximum benefit Germany could obtain would be seizure of the imported stocks (imposed by the committee). Those on hand at any time in Belgium would not feed Germany for one whole day." The plan "would result in no military loss to the British or military gain to the Germans."

The embassy statement recognized that there was "a body of opinion in the United States and elsewhere which, with motives which cannot be impugned, would like to be able to play an effective part in the prevention or relief of distress."

Voice For Millions

The British Government, it said, would "not think it right to pass over

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

BRITISH TURN DOWN HOOVER FOOD PROJECT

Ex-President Sought Okay On Belgian Experiment

Says Saving Lives Of Children Is Not False Humanity

(Continued from Page 1)

in silence the various proposals put forward by certain organizations and by Mr. Hoover."

Mr. Hoover said that in arguing for the plan "we wish no misunderstanding of our sympathy with the British cause, or that we have any doubt that the original plight of the people in the small democracies is due to the German invasion. The purpose of this committee is to raise a voice for those millions of helpless among the little nations who have been our lifelong national friends."

Mr. Hoover said the plan contemplated the feeding of 1,000,000 destitute adults and 2,000,000 children at soup kitchens. To augment the supplies from the United States, he said, the plan "called for 1,000,000 bushels of bread grains per month from German sources."

Submitted In London

It was submitted to the Belgian Government in London, which "urged it strongly upon the British Government," Mr. Hoover said.

"On their part, the Germans have already shipped 800,000 bushels of bread grains into Belgium," he added.

"They are now initiating a shipment of 3,200,000 bushels. They also agree that there shall be no interference with imports, no requisitions or absorption of native goods; that ships will be free of attack; that a neutral commission shall supervise relief on the ground and see that the agreements are complied with."

The British statement contended that the question was not simply one of insuring that any supplies admitted were "consumed only by the subject peoples for whom they are intended" but whether the "German economy is thereby relieved in another direction."

British Privations

Conceding that "the oppressed peoples" were likely to suffer some degree of hardship and privation, it said that "there need be no suffering amounting to famine and starvation if the enemy would distribute his supplies equitably and devote to the welfare of his conquered peoples a tithe of the ingenuity which he devotes to his attack on the civilian population of Britain or of the solicitude shown to his own armies of occupation."

The British people themselves, it was said, were accepting privations and lower living standards to allow shipping space for war materials.

"False Humanitarianism"

"Even if it were admitted that immediate shortages of food were likely," the statement continued, "the British Government would regard it as false humanitarianism to agree to the admission of foodstuffs to the areas concerned, knowing as they do that the result of this action would be to prolong the war and to add in the long run to the sum of human misery.

"They believe that the conquered peoples have now had sufficient experience of German domination to realize the justice of this view.

"For these reasons the British Government are satisfied that relief of countries in enemy occupation would, whatever the conditions might be, postpone the day of victory."

SOVIET WHEAT EASES CRISIS

Belgium Gets Several Carloads in Nazi-Aided Deal

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 9 (via Berlin).—Several carloads of Russian wheat arrived here today to help in relieving an acute food shortage. It was the first shipment arranged under the Belgian-German trade deal, with Germany expecting to speed up deliveries.

Another brighter aspect of the food situation was an increase in fish supplies because of German-Belgian action in seizing 500 tons, which it was said was being cornered by enterprising merchants operating an illegal market in which fish sold for as high as $1.25 a pound. The price was reduced two-thirds under the confiscation.

In one court case recently it was found that a knife battle between two cousins was precipitated when one discovered that a skinned carcass he bought from the other as a rabbit turned out to be a cat. The police in Anderlecht discovered that swans had vanished from park pools and were sold as geese on an illegal food market.

Daily the authorities halt all wagons and automobiles in roadside searches for illegally slaughtered animals. Meat not bearing a registered slaughterhouse stamp is confiscated, since private slaughter is prohibited.

30.24-7969

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War Communiques

British

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

There has been little enemy activity over this country during daylight today. Shortly after dawn bombs dropped at a few points in southeast England, but there were no serious casualties and very little damage was done.

This afternoon a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs on some place in eastern England. Some damage was done, but casualties were not numerous, though a small number of people were killed.

Another communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Soon after dark last night enemy aircraft made an attack on the London area. The attack was sharp at times, but entirely ceased shortly after midnight.

Casualties were rather heavier than in recent attacks on London. A large proportion of these resulted from two single incidents.

In several districts considerable damage was done to houses by high explosive bombs, but incendiary bombs everywhere were promptly dealt with and there were not many fires. Most of them were put out before the raid was over and all were out by an early hour this morning.

Bombs also dropped at a number of points on south and southeastern England in the eastern counties. In very few instances were there any casualties and damage generally was not heavy.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 9 (AP).—The British Middle East headquarters communique:

LIBYA AND ERITREA: Nothing of importance to report.

ETHIOPIA: The vigorous pursuit by patriot (native) forces of the retreating Burye garrison is continuing.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND: Our troops have occupied Gabre-Darre on the main road from Mogadisco to Harrar.

On other fronts the extension of our areas of occupation is proceeding with daily additions to the number of prisoners already taken.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Royal Air Force bomber formations in support of Greek Army operations yesterday attacked Italian troop concentrations and motor transport in Tepelini and on the Gllave-Buzi Road.

Direct hits were obtained on buildings and roads and two fires were started.

During the night of March 7-8 R. A. F. bombers attacked the harbor at Tripoli and bombs were observed bursting on railway lines. Enemy airdromes in Tripolitania also were bombed.

R. A. F. bombers inflicted considerable damage on the Cheren-Asmara road and attacked enemy troops and positions in the Cheren area.

Yesterday South African fighters machine-gunned and burned out two oil dumps and a lorry south of Asmara.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, March 9 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Offensive operations continued with enemy positions occupied. In order to meet our offensive activity the enemy launched strong counter attacks, but all were repulsed with heavy losses. About 150 prisoners and abundant material were taken.

Our aviation assisted operations successfully.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Lyxouri on the island of Cephalonia, but there were no casualties or damage.

German

BERLIN, March 9 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Submarines report sinking 18,000 tons of enemy shipping space.

An attack in great strength by heavy squadrons of combat planes was directed last night at harbor and dock facilities in London. Many large and numerous small fires and explosions showed the successful effects of the attack.

Further successful attacks were directed against airdromes north of London on the east coast of Scotland and in the Orkney Islands. Bombs destroyed hangars and barracks.

Harbor facilities at Portsmouth were hit numerous times.

The Luftwaffe sank a British merchant ship of 10,000 tons in convoy in St. George Channel. The ship sank after a direct hit inside a few minutes.

During attacks on two convoys in the Atlantic and off the English southeast coast two large ships were hit by bombs and left listing.

In Cirenaica, east of Alem El Gad, German planes bombed British armored units.

Light enemy forces dropped bombs in the occupied area without inflicting mentionable damage.

During successes of the speedboat arm mentioned in yesterday's communique, speedboat units under the command of Lieut. Comdr. Birnbacher, Comdr. Peterson and Lieut. Wupperman distinguished themselves especially.

The crew of a scouting plane, First Lieut. Schofer, First Sgt. Nowakowsk, First Sgt. Ruestig and Corp. Schubert, took special part in a reconnaissance flight off the English southeast coast.

The successful attack on armaments works near Bristol announced in the communique of March 8 was carried out by First Lieut. Lohmann, First Sgt. Beckmann, Staff Sgt. Koester, Sgt. Trageber and Corp. Hey. This crew already had distinguished itself in many other low-flying attacks.

Italian

ROME, March 9 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front enemy attacks in the sector of the 11th Army were sharply repulsed by our counter attacks, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Our air units intensely bombed and machine gunned enemy troops, batteries and defense works and hit important enemy bases.

In Northern Africa our air force bombed the military defenses at Bengasi and an enemy air base in Cirenaica.

In East Africa one of our detachments attacked and broke up an enemy force in the Cheren sector (of Eritrea).

In the Somaliland sector our planes bombed British trucks and tanks.

Enemy planes bombed a locality in Eritrea. There were neither victims nor material damages.

On Friday German air corps planes bombed military works on Malta.

Wheeler Set to Lead Crusade Against War

Washington, D. C., March 9 (AP).—While Administration leaders arranged to speed final Congressional action on H. R. 1776 to aid Britain, opponents announced today a nation-wide speaking campaign aimed at arousing public sentiment against possible involvement of this country in war.

Senator Wheeler, one of the leaders of the opposition to the measure, said he had asked colleagues of like views to meet at his office early this week to map an extensive speaking drive.

"We have lost a battle, but we haven't lost the war," Wheeler told reporters in commenting on the Senate's passage of the bill by a 60-to-31 vote last night.

"We are going to carry on a crusade from one end of this country to the other to counteract the propaganda that is going to be unloosed right away for 'all-out' aid to Britain that would take us into war."

Expects 12 Others to Join.

The Montana Senator said he expected a dozen of those who joined in the three-week fight in the Senate against the bill to respond to his invitation.

Opponents should feel free to leave Washington and stump the country, he continued.

"Now that this bill has passed," he said, "Congress isn't going to have anything to do except approve appropriations bills and I have no doubt that the Administration can get any appropriation that it wants. For that reason, I will be willing to go anywhere in the country to speak and I am sure others will."

To F. D. R. by Wednesday, Goal.

Administration leaders confidently predicted the bill would go to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature by Wednesday at the latest, and indicated that the program of assisting Britain with war supplies would begin on a large scale immediately. From other sources, there were reports that a $10,000,000,000 three-year program was being drafted.

Before the measure is sent to Roosevelt, the House must accept Senate changes in the House-approved bill, or else a compromise of the two versions must be worked out.

Most of the Senate amendments were regarded by House supporters of the bill as minor. Both House and Senate agreed on the main provisions.

Lease-Lend Reaction Abroad

[By the Associated Press]

Britain's Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, declared yesterday that Senate passage of the lend-lease bill with its promise of "overwhelming" American material aid to Britain would be a "psychological" blow to Germany's war effort.

The Greeks and Chinese, fighting wars against the Italian and Japanese members of the tripartite pact, hailed the measure.

Official quarters in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo were silent.

Bevin, charged with the vast mobilization of British labor in related war industries, said:

"Now that the great productive machine of America is going in with the British commonwealth to pour out airplanes, ships and guns, this overwhelming force and the knowledge in Germany that the forces they started with cannot win will create a psychological effect which will help to break down the spirit of aggression in middle Europe."

U. S. Professor On Air

The British radio said an American professor named A. Newell (otherwise unidentified), in a German language talk to Germany from London, declared the Senate's action amounted to "an unformal declaration of war against Hitler."

CBS in New York heard a BBC broadcast in English which quoted Newell as telling the Germans:

"Politely we call it leasing and lending, but actually it is our declaration of war on the economic front. . . . The battle of the Atlantic is on. America, now fully aroused, will not stand by and watch their own weapons sunk by U-boats without taking action.

"Our bridge to Britain will be protected, and it won't be too late. . . . Hitler says you will be back in your homes by Christmas. . . . You won't be. . . . And you can't win a long war. . . . America's decision last night seals the issue."

Greece Expects Speedy Aid

The Greek broadcast heard by CBS said Greece received the news "with deep satisfaction," and added:

"We in this country look with confidence to the administrative speed for which American executives are rightly famed, and are sure that effective material help for Greece in her struggle will be immediately forthcoming."

Chinese circles in Hongkong hailed the measure and declared any action tending to fortify Britain's position probably will make Japan think twice before embarking on international "toe-treading adventures."

Japan Stymied, Chinese Say

In Chungking, official Chinese circles said the end of the Senate legislative battle freed American armed forces to establish closer relations with the "Allies," and to lend concrete support to any part of the globe.

"The Japanese will be stymied again," Chinese sources added.

The Rome radio in the first Axis comment on the bill late last night took the view that American aid would be slow in forthcoming and that passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion.

"And for this reason the Axis powers already have taken appropriate measures," the commentator said in a broadcast heard by CBS.

During the day the Rome radio reported passage of the bill and described its provisions at some length, but without comment.

Chinese Attack, Japanese Quit Landing Bases

South China Cities Change Hands, but Tokio Army Denies It Was Driven Out

HONGKONG, March 10 (Monday) (AP).—Chinese troops, in vigorous counter-attacks, recaptured the Kwangtung Province cities of Tinpak and Shuitung from Japanese soldiers, Chinese sources reported today, in direct opposition to Japanese reports that the area had been evacuated quietly by their men yesterday.

The Chinese version was that the Japanese fled to their warships, suffering 200 casualties and losing a large quantity of war material.

The Chinese said also that Japanese troops in the Pakhoi area on the South China coast were routed.

The Japanese, on the other hand, reported last night that they had withdrawn from the several points on the coast where so-called important landings were made only a week ago.

An official communique of the Japanese Army in South China said the withdrawal was carried out because "the objective of destroying the Chungking regime's transportation bases in the area affected has been accomplished."

"As the stationing of troops at Yeungkung, Tinpak, Shuitung, Suchau, Pakio (Peihai) and their vicinity was found unnecessary, our forces have been quietly evacuated after achieving startling results. They are concentrating at a certain point where they will be in a position to repeat this type of operations whenever the occasion arises," the communique added.

At the time of the landing a Japanese military spokesman declared the occupation sealed "t Chiang Kai-shek's regim

Japanese reports said l tities of supplies and co were seized.

GREEK (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ATHENS, MARCH 9--GREEK FORCES ON THE CENTRAL ALBANIAN FRONT OCCUPIED MOUNTAIN POSITIONS FORMING A HIGHLY-IMPORTANT PART OF THE ITALIAN DEFENSES AFTER SMASHING A SUDDEN ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY WHILE THE GREEK PRESS REITERATED THE NATION'S DETERMINATION TO RESIST "THREATS AND DEMONSTRATIONS OF FORCE."

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT SAID THE ITALIANS ABANDONED THEIR MOUNTAIN POSITIONS AND LEFT MANY DEAD AND WOUNDED.

(ITALY, HOWEVER, SAID THE ITALIAN 11TH ARMY "SHARPLY REPULSED" A GREEK ASSAULT AND LAUNCHED ITS OWN COUNTER-ATTACK.)

ATHENS--FIRST ADD GREEK XXX COUNTER-ATTACK.)

IN THE AIR, THE BRITISH SAID, THEIR BOMBERS SUPPORTED GREEK ARMY OPERATIONS YESTERDAY WITH AN ATTACK ON ITALIAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT IN TEPELENI AND ON THE GILAVE-BUZI ROAD.

THE RAF SAID "DIRECT HITS WERE OBTAINED ON BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND TWO FIRES WERE STARTED."

(THE GREEKS FOR WEEKS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO CAPTURE TEPELENI, IMPORTANT POINT ON THE ROAD TO VALONA, SOUTHERN ALBANIAN PORT, BUT FIGHTING WAS VIRTUALLY STOPPED BY SNOW AND COLD UNTIL THE GREEKS SUDDENLY RESUMED OPERATIONS FRIDAY.)

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH REPORTS OF NEW VICTORIES IN ALBANIA, THE GREEK NEWSPAPERS SAID THAT IN THE FACE OF GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS TOWARD THE BULGARIAN BORDER THE NATION LOOKED CALMLY TO THE FUTURE UNMOVED "BY THREATS AND DEMONSTRATIONS OF FORCE."

THE ATHENS NEWSPAPER HESTIA DESCRIBED THE DETERMINATION OF THE GREEK PEOPLE TO RESIST TO THE UTMOST AS A "MORAL VICTORY WHICH IS ALTERING THE WHOLE POLITICAL AND WAR PICTURE.

"ALREADY....THE GREEKS MAY FEEL ASSURED THAT ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE IS BEING AND WILL BE RENDERED THEM BY THE BRITISH."

THE ATHENS NEWSPAPER MESSAGER D'ATHENES REPORTED THAT SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT TOLD THOSE WHO TOOK THEM THE NEWS ABOUT BULGARIAN DEVELOPMENTS THAT "WE SHALL CONTINUE WHAT WE ALREADY HAVE STARTED."

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH GREEK FORCES ON THE CENTRAL ALBANIAN FRONT, MARCH 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GREEK ASSAULTS DROVE BACK THE ITALIAN LINE TODAY ON THE RUGGED PLATEAUS OF THIS AREA.

SIGHTING THROUGH A RANGE-FINDER, THIS CORRESPONDENT SAW ITALIAN TROOPS HUDDLED BEHIND ROCK OUTCROPPINGS AT THE TOP OF MOUNTAINS WHOSE VAST SNOWFIELDS WERE SCORCHED BLACK BY CONCENTRATED GREEK ARTILLERY FIRE.

MAR 10 1941

ARTILLERY ON BOTH SIDES OPENED ABOUT 4

P.M. AND CONTINUED DEEP INTO THE NIGHT WITH GEYSERS OF FIRE BURSTING AROUND BOTH GREEK AND ITALIAN INFANTRY.

THE ITALIANS ALSO TRIED A COUNTER-ATTACK BUT IT WAS SMASHED ON THE STEEP LIMESTONE SLOPE OF WHAT GREEK SOLDIERS HAVE DUBBED "CIANO HEIGHTS," FOR ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO.

A SQUADRON OF ITALIAN DIVE-BOMBERS TRIED TO ATTACK THE ADVANCING GREEKS LATE IN THE AFTERNOON. TWO WERE SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES NEAR KLISURA.

GREEK AND BRITISH BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTER PLANES, AGAIN HAMMERED THE FASCIST LINES BEHIND TEPELENI.

30.24--7971

ROME, MARCH 9-(AP)-HEAVY LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON GREEK FORCES IN ALBANIA WHEN THE ITALIAN 11TH ARMY "SHARPLY REPULSED" AN ASSAULT AND LAUNCHED ITS OWN COUNTER-ATTACK, THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY.

SIMILARLY, IN EAST AFRICA, IT SAID A FASCIST DETACHMENT "ATTACKED AND BROKE UP" A BRITISH FORCE OUTSIDE CHEREN, MOUNTAIN KEY TO ASMARA, CAPITAL OF ITALIAN ERITREA.

ON THE GREEK FRONT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "OUR AIR UNITS INTENSELY BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED ENEMY TROOPS, BATTERIES AND DEFENSE WORKS AN HIT IMPORTANT ENEMY BASES.

BENGASI, BRITISH-HELD CAPITAL OF THE LIBYAN PROVINCE OF CIRENAICA, A CIRENAICIAN AIR BASE AND BRITISH TRUCKS AND TANKS IN THE SOMALILAND SECTOR ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY ITALIAN PLANES.

PRECEDE NEW YORK

TOKYO, MARCH 10-(MONDAY)-(AP)-FRENCH AMBASSADOR CHARLES ARSENE HERNY ANNOUNCED TODAY A FORMAL PEACE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA ON THEIR JAPANESE-MEDIATED BORDER DISPUTE WOULD BE SIGNED BY TOMORROW NIGHT.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10-(MONDAY)-(AP)-JAPANESE NAVAL PLANES SEVERELY BOMBED AND EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED WAREHOUSES YESTERDAY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF KUNMING, CHINA STATION ON THE BURMA ROAD, A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. ALL THE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

FIRST LEAD TREATY

NEW YORK, MARCH 9-(AP)-A TREATY SETTLING THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA--THAILAND BORDER DISPUTE WHICH CAUSED MONTHS OF WARFARE PROBABLY WILL BE SIGNED IN TOKYO TOMORROW, THE JAPANESE NEWS SERVICE DOMEI SAID TONIGHT IN A TOKYO BROADCAST.

THAILAND'S CHIEF DELEGATE INFORMED JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA TODAY AT MATSUOKA'S RESIDENCE OF THAILAND'S ACCEPTANCE OF JAPANESE MEDIATION PROPOSALS.

FRANCE'S FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS IS EXPECTED IN TOKYO TOMORROW, DOMEI SAID.

DOMEI SAID IT WAS LEARNED THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO, CHARLES ARSENE HENRY, WOULD CALL UPON MATSUOKA TOMORROW MORNING. THE SIGNING WILL COME IN THE AFTERNOON IN THE PRESENCE OF JAPANESE, THAI AND INDO-CHINESE DELEGATES, DOMEI ADDED.

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD TREATY X X X DOMEI ADDED.

JAPAN'S ALL-IMPORTANT "FACE" IN THE ORIENT--WHERE SHE ENVISIONS A NEW ORDER--LOOMED OVER THE PEACE CONFERENCE FROM ITS VERY START ON FEB. 7 IN TOKYO.

FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA OPENED THE CONFERENCE WITH A SPEECH STRESSING THAT JAPAN CONSIDERED IT WOULD BE "UNDESIRABLE IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL EAST ASIA" FOR THE FOUR-MONTHS BORDER CONFLICT TO CONTINUE AND THEREFORE SHE DECIDED TO MEDIATE.

SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVED JAPAN'S INTEREST IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WAS BASED ON JAPAN'S DESIRE TO SWING THE RICH FRENCH COLONY INTO HER "GREATER EAST ASIA."

THE CONFERENCE DRAGGED ON, WITH THE FRENCH BALKING AT A JAPANESE-SPONSORED PROPOSAL RELIABLY SAID TO DEMAND ONE-THIRD OF THE WESTERN INDO-CHINA PROVINCES OF LAOS AND CAMBODIA, AND LETTING A JAPANESE ULTIMATUM EXPIRE WITHOUT AN ANSWER.

ON FEB. 22 IT WAS SAID IN VICHY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED IT WOULD RATHER RESUME FIGHTING RATHER THAN ACCEPT SUCH TERMS.

THE ARMISTICE WHICH THAILAND AND INDO-CHINA SIGNED ON JAN. 31 ON A JAPANESE CRUISER WAS EXTENDED TWICE, FINALLY TO LAST FRIDAY. THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ARMISTICE OFFICIALLY ENDED IT WAS ANNOUNCED AN AGREE-

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NIGHT BEFORE THE ARMISTICE OFFICIALLY ENDED IT WAS ANNOUNCED AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED ON THE "PRINCIPAL POINTS" AND THE ARMISTICE REMAINED IN EFFECT EVEN THOUGH IT WAS NOT EXTENDED AGAIN.

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD TREATY X X X

EXTENDED AGAIN.

LAST FRIDAY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED CONFIDENT IT HAD SAVED VIRTUALLY ALL THE RICE-RICH PROVINCE OF CAMBODIA BY THE FINAL AGREEMENT WITH THE JAPANESE.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID AN OFFER TO THAILAND OF A CORRIDOR TO THE CHINESE FRONTIER EMBOLDENED THE FRENCH NEGOTIATORS TO STAND FIRM ON THE FRENCH REFUSAL TO CEDE THE RICE FIELDS.

IT WAS BELIEVED IN VICHY THE JAPANESE FAVORED THE CORRIDOR PLAN FOR MILITARY REASONS AND WOULD PERSUADE THAILAND TO ACCEPT IT.

THE FRENCH ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE AGREED TO YIELD PORTIONS OF THI LAOS PROVINCE WEST OF THE MEKONG RIVER AND A THIN WESTERN STRIP OF CAMBODIA.

TOKYO, MARCH 10-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER ASAHI IN URGING PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE TO TAKE POSITIVE ACTION TO SPEED JAPAN'S DOMESTIC REFORMATION EDITORIALLY DECLARED TODAY "THE NATION FEELS SOMEWHAT FORLORN AND HELPLESS REGARDING THE PREMIER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD DOMESTIC PROBLEMS BECAUSE IT CANNOT RELY UPON HIS COURAGE OR ABILITY TO TRANSLATE HIS RESOLUTIONS INTO ACTION."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID IT PRESUMED THAT PRINCE KONOYE DURING A MONTH'S ILLNESS "MUST HAVE ACQUIRED GREAT COURAGE" TO MEET POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

THIS COMMENT RECALLED ASAHI'S OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM OF THE PREMIER FEB. 22 WHEN IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT PRINCE KONOYE'S PERIODS OF ILLNESS COINCIDED WITH "THE MOST CRITICAL TIMES" IN AFFAIRS OF STATE.

ASAHI ATTRIBUTED THE SLOWNESS OF EVOLVING A NEW NATIONAL STRUCTURE AND PLANNED ECONOMY PARTLY TO SECTIONAL JEALOUSIES, BUT SAID PRINCE KONOYE AS THE NATION'S LEADER WAS DESTINED TO PLAY AN INCREASINGLY GREAT PART IN THE PROGRAM.

THUS A SOLUTION OF JAPANESE PROBLEMS, THE NEWSPAPER POINTED OUT, DEPENDS UPON THE "CULTIVATION IN PRINCE KONOYE OF THE MORAL STRENGTH TO PURSUE HIS SET POLICY WITH COURAGE AND FAITH, AND WITHOUT FEAR."

A MERE STRENGTHENING OF THE CABINET WAS INSUFFICIENT, THE EDITORIAL DECLARED.

"PRINCE KONOYE MUST CONQUER ALL FRICTION AND RESOLUTELY ATTACK DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PROBLEMS," IT ADDED.

FOLO NEW YORK TREATY

BANGKOK, THAILAND, MARCH 10-(MONDAY)-(AP)-FRENCH INDO-CHINESE BORDER FORCES OPENED FIRE UPON THAI UNITS AMID MINOR FRONTIER SKIRMISHING THE PAST TWO DAYS, A THAI COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

IN ONE CLASH THAILAND LOST THREE MEN, IT WAS SAID.

30.24 - 7973

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BELGRADE, MARCH 9-(AP)-COASTAL RESIDENTS OF YUGOSLAVIA NEAR THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER HEARD HEAVY CANNONADING AND EXPLOSIONS IN THE DIRECTION OF THE NEARBY PORT OF SAN GIOVANNI DI MEDUA AND DURAZZO FARTHER SOUTH LATE LAST NIGHT, SAID REPORTS REACHING HERE TODAY.

THE FIRING WAS CONTINUOUS, THEY SAID, FROM 9:30 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT AND BIG FIRES WERE OBSERVED ALONG THE NORTHERN ALBANIAN COAST LONG AFTER MIDNIGHT.

BELGRADE--FIRST ADD CANNONADING X X X AFTER MIDNIGHT.

SAN GIOVANNI DI MEDUA, SCENE OF ITALIAN LANDINGS IN ALBANIA IN THE WAR AGAINST GREECE, IS ABOUT 10 MILES DOWN THE ADRIATIC COAST FROM THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER.

MAR 10 1941

GREEK SUBMARINES AND BRITISH NAVAL UNITS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE RECENTLY IN THE ADRIATIC.

YUGOSLAV TOWNS BORDERING LAKE OHRID ON THE OTHER SIDE OF ALBANIA HAD A 10-MINUTE AIR ALARM THIS AFTERNOON WHEN A SINGLE BRITISH PLANE ENGAGED AN ITALIAN PLANE IN A BRIEF DOGFIGHT OVER THE LAKE.

LEBRUN (WITH BUDGET)

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 9-(AP)-PACING EVERY DAY UP AND DOWN [illegible] ROUNDS OF THE BEAUTIFUL CHATEAU HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT AS A GIFT I[illegible]CE'S LONELIEST MAN"--FORMER PRESIDENT ALBERT F.LEBRUN.

HE AND HIS WIFE HAVE BEEN LIVING SINCE LAST JULY WITHI[illegible]NE'S THROW OF THE CHATEAU AT THE HOME OF HIS SON-IN-LAW AND GR[illegible]DREN OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE OF VIZILLE.

MAR 10 1941

ALTHOUGH COMPLETELY AT LIBERTY, LEBRUN SELDOM LEAVES TH[illegible]DIATE NEIGHBORHOOD OF HIS HOME. OCCASIONALLY HE STOLLS INTO T[illegible]AGE BUT ONLY RAR[illegible]Y IS HE SEEN IN THE NEARBY TOWN OF GRENOBLE.

VILLAGERS WHO PASS HIM NEAR HIS HOUSE LIFT THEIR HATS AND MURMUR RESPECTFULLY: "GOOD DAY, MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT." BUT THIS IS THE ONLY HOMAGE HE RECEIVES FROM HIS COMPATRIOTS.

OTHERWISE, THE THIRD REPUBLIC'S ONLY PRESIDENT TO BE REELECTED AFTER SERVING A FULL TERM, RECEIVES NO ATTENTION OUTSIDE OCCASIONAL ATTACKS IN THE EXTREMIST PRESS BECAUSE HE DID NOT DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.

LEBRUN REALLY IS A FORGOTTEN MAN. THE GOVERNMENT HAS IGNORED HIM. HE VISITS AND IS VISITED BY NO IMPORTANT FIGURES. HE IS GRANTED NO HONORS AND IS SUBJECTED TO NO OFFICIAL ACCUSATIONS.

HE APPEARS WEIGHTED DOWN WITH SORROW AND INCOMPREHENSION. ALWAYS A MOODY MAN, HE NOW FEELS HE HAS BEEN OVERTAKEN BY THE DOOM WHICH HE FELT HAD PURSUED HIM SINCE HE ASSUMED THE PRESIDENCY NINE YEARS AGO.

AT THE TIME HE REPLACED THE ASSASSINATED PAUL DOUMER HIS INTIMATES KNEW HE FEARED THE SAME FATE WOULD OVERTAKE HIM, YET WHEN HIS REPUBLIC FELL WITH SIX YEARS OF HIS SECOND TERM TO GO, HE "DID NOT KNOW WHEN HE WAS LICKED" AND REMAINED IN VICHY UNTIL IT WAS HINTED STRONGLY THAT IT WAS DESIRED HE SHOULD LEAVE.

MAR 10 1941

THEN IT WAS THE 69-YEAR-OLD LEBRUN RETIRED TO HIS SON-IN-LAW'S VILLA.

AT THE TIME THE GOVERNMENT OFFERED HIM THE CHATEAU HE VISITED IT AND FELL IN LOVE WITH ITS SPACIOUS GROUNDS. WHEN HE WENT TO VIZILLE TO LIVE HE OBTAINED SPECIAL PERMISSION TO USE THE GROUNDS.

THERE HE SPENDS THE GREATER PART OF HIS FREE TIME, MOROSELY PACING THROUGH THE ESTATE FOR HOURS ON END--PICKING HIS WAY THROUGH THE SHRUBBERY WITH THE LARGE FEET WHICH ONCE WERE THE BUTT OF GOOD-NATURED HUMOR THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

THE REMAINDER OF HIS WAKING HOURS HE ALSO SPENDS LARGELY OUTDOORS,

EITHER ON STROLLS OR AT GARDENING--A LIFETIME HOBBY. HE READS VERY LITTLE AND SPENDS MOST OF HIS TIME ALONE. THE ONLY CAUSE IN WHICH HE REMAINS ACTIVE IS THAT OF CHARITY.

HE LIKES TO DISTRIBUTE DONATIONS WIDELY--TO PRISONERS OF WAR, TO LORRAINE REFUGEES, TO NATIONAL WINTER RELIEF, TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

IN ADDITION TO HIS INCOME FROM THE PENSION AS RETIRED PRESIDENT, LEBRUN HAS SOME PROPERTIES OF HIS OWN AND HIS SON-IN-LAW IS A WELL-ESTABLISHED MACHINERY MANUFACTURER.

LEBRUN, ALWAYS AN UNSPECTACULAR INDIVIDUAL, AS PRESIDENT WAS CONSIDERED A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AVERAGE FRENCHMAN. IT IS ONLY NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME, WHEN HE IS REMOVED FROM THE LIMELIGHT TO THE BLACK OUT OF OBLIVION, THAT PATHOS LENDS HIS FIGURE COLOR.

YET LEBRUN STILL, IN MANY WAYS, IS THE "MAN WHO DOESN'T KNOW WHEN HE'S LICKED" AND STILL IS FIRMLY CONVINCED--AND MAKES NO SECRET OF THE FACT--THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE GONE TO NORTH AFRICA.

HIS FIRMNESS ON THIS POINT LEADS TO CONTINUAL RUMORS THAT HE IS GOING INTO EXILE ABROAD. BUT HE NEVER DOES. HIS EXILE IS ON THE GROUNDS OF THE CHATEAU VIZILLE.

FOLO VICHY AFRICA

NEW YORK, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE LONDON RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC TONIGHT QUOTED THE TOULOUSE, FRANCE, RADIO AS ANNOUNCING THAT GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND'S MISSION IN VICHY HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND HE WILL RETURN TO FRENCH NORTH AFRICA "VERY SHORTLY."

A187CX (BORGESE)

CHICAGO, MARCH 9-(AP)-GUISEPPE ANTONIO BORGESE, PROFESSOR OF ITALIAN LITERATURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND ONCE AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF MUSSOLINI, SAID TODAY THAT IF GERMANY WON THE EUROPEAN WAR, ITALY WOULD BECOME AN APPENDAGE OF THE NAZI STATE AND "MUSSOLINI LITTLE MORE THAN A QUISLING."

SPEAKING ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE BROADCAST, HE ASSERTED THAT "GERMAN TROOPS AND TECHNICIANS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT ITALY HAVE HELPED PREVENT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN OPEN REVOLT AGAINST MUSSOLINI."

BORGESE, FORMER ITALIAN STATESMAN AND AUTHOR, LEFT ITALY IN 1931 BECAUSE HE OPPOSED FASCISM. HE BECAME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN 1938 AND IN 1939 MARRIED ELISABETH VERONICA MANN, DAUGHTER OF THOMAS MANN, SELF-EXILED GERMAN AUTHOR.

"IF GERMANY WINS," HE SAID, "THERE IS LITTLE HOPE FOR THE ITALIAN PEOPLE. ITALY IS ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT UPON GERMANY, AND IL DUCE HAS BORROWED HEAVILY FROM GERMAN POLITICAL PRACTICES.

"THE FUTURE OF ITALY DEPENDS UPON A BRITISH VICTORY. ONLY A DEFEAT OF HITLER HOLDS PROMISE FOR THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND RELEASE FROM THE STRANGLEHOLD OF FASCISM. WE MUST UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS NOT THE PEOPLE OF ITALY BUT THEIR GOVERNMENT THAT MUST BE BLAMED FOR ITALY'S ACTIONS AS AN AXIS PARTNER."

ALSO HEARD ON THE PROGRAM, CARRIED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, WERE S.WILLIAM HALPERIN, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HISTORIAN, AND FRANK SMOTHERS, FORMER ROME CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

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YUGOSLAVS' NEUTRALITY HOPES DASHED AS REICH INSISTS, "JOIN THE AXIS"

Belgrade Reported Put In Same Position As Sofia And Bucharest

Premier And Foreign Minister May Go To Germany Today To Sign

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 10—A broadcast on the wave length of the Belgrade radio, heard here today, said the German Minister to Athens had handed the Greek Foreign Minister "some proposals."

No details were given, but the radio said Germany expected Greece to make her decision soon.

MAR 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 10—Germany was reported in authoritative diplomatic quarters tonight to have dashed Yugoslav hopes of a compromise understanding with the Axis and to have demanded full alliance in the three-power pact.

As a consequence, there were unconfirmed reports that Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic would go to Germany tomorrow or later in the week to join Bulgaria, Slovakia, Rumania and Hungary in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

On the eve of the day it had been reported that Yugoslav statesmen would go to Berlin to sign a friendship and non-aggression agreement with Germany, the Nazi Minister, Viktor von Heeren, was said to have called on Cincar-Markovic and declared such a compromise was not acceptable.

Hoped To Remain A Bystander

By a friendship and non-aggression accord Yugoslavia had hoped to remain a bystander in threatened Balkan troubles and to avoid taking sides until the situation is clearer.

But Germany's veto appeared to have cast her in the same role as Bulgaria and Rumania—whose territory already is occupied by German armies.

German circles said the Reich had killed Yugoslavia's hopes of getting off with a non-aggression pact because such preferential treatment would have created a bad precedent.

Statements May Be Trial Balloons

In some diplomatic quarters, however, it was suggested that official Yugoslav statements that the Government was about to sign a non-aggression pact with the Reich were merely trial balloons intended to sound out public opinion toward the idea of cooperation with Germany.

German Minister von Heeren's conference with Cincar-Markovic today was the second in two days.

Before the meeting Cincar-Markovic was received in an audience by the Regent, Prince Paul.

If German occupation becomes the lot of Yugoslavia, the operation may be not without difficulty, for reports here told of undercover movements in the provinces to organize resistance among hard-fighting peasants and war veterans.

One organization was said to be led by Kosca Pecanac, who helped direct Serb resistance to Germany and Austria-Hungary in the World W.

Enrolling War Veterans

This organization, known as "Cetnik," was enrolling war veterans as well as youths.

From Rumania came the news that Germany's submarine assembly plant at the Black Sea port of Constanta is working day and night assembling trainloads of small knocked-down submarines which have arrived in the last few days.

In Bulgaria German troops and the air force were reported steadily strengthening their positions and supply depots.

Greece, faced with the possibility of having to take the first blow of this Nazi Balkan army, declared yesterday through her Premier, Alexandros Korizis, her determination "to die rather than be subdued" and to "win a brilliant victory over all enemies of our country."

"Spirit Unimpaired"

The Premier, who addressed a meeting of workers, was told that "the spirit of the working classes is unimpaired" and that labor is "determined to undergo any sacrifices regardless of any danger."

Turkey was watching Yugoslavia's attitude toward German pressure before announcing her own policy regarding any Nazi push into Greece.

The National Assembly opened its spring session and devoted its entire attention to Nazi threats in the Balkans. Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu discussed the nation's foreign policy in a secret session of the People's party to which all Deputies of the Assembly belong. The nature of his discourse was not learned.

The Minister of the Interior returned to Ankara after inspecting air-raid defense precautions at Istanbul. It was announced that the reserve officers school will be moved to Ankara from Istanbul because its situation in the latter city was deemed too exposed.

Defense Work Rushed

Defense preparations were rushed along the Bulgarian frontier to face massing German troops.

The newspaper *Ulus* declared the Turks must not inquire "if and when Turkey will be plunged into war, but must simply and quietly await the call from the chief of the nation."

Headed by Minister George W. Rendel, the British legation and consular staffs of sixty-one persons and their families and seven other British subjects left Sofia at 11 P. M. for Turkey by special train.

Boris' Private Sleeper

The Bulgarian Government provided King Boris' own private sleeper for Rendel, while United States Minister George H. Earle and one of his secretaries who accompanied the party to the frontier rode in a special car of 1885 vintage.

It was learned that Bulgaria is starting the demobilization of the hundreds of thousands of reservists she rushed to her Turkish and Greek frontiers at the time of the German march-in.

The demobilization was at the request of German authorities, it was reported. The Germans considered the Bulgarian reservists no longer necessary since German troops are on the borders, and preferred that the men be put back to work producing as large crops as possible.

Mere Non-aggression Pact Is Held by Berlin to Be Insufficient.

SECOND DAY OF CONFERENCES

Cincar-Markovic May Depart From Belgrade Tomorrow to Close Negotiations.

Belgrade, March 10 (A. P.).—Diplomats said tonight that Germany had informed Yugoslavia that she must sign the Berlin-Rome-Tokio pact and that conclusion merely of a non-aggression accord with Germany is not acceptable.

These sources said that the German Minister, Viktor von Heeren, and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Alksander Cincar-Markovic, had met for the second straight day of conferences to fix a date for Yugoslav adherence to the Axis pact.

There were some reports that Cincar-Markovic would go to Germany tomorrow or later in the week to sign up, but these could not be confirmed. Some reports had pictured Yugoslavia as eager to sidestep an outright Axis partnership by reaching a non-aggression accord with Germany.

Russians Reported Moving Troops to Turkish Frontier

Yugoslavia Declared Due To Sign Amity Pact With Germany

By the Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 10.—Week end advices to diplomatic quarters asserted that Soviet Russian troops were moving into positions along Turkey's Eastern frontier—between the Black Sea and the Caspian—as a German troop thrust into Greece, and perhaps Turkey, was feared imminent.

At the same time reports circulated that Yugoslavia would send Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic to Berlin or Berchtesgaden tomorrow to sign a friendship treaty with Germany.

Not Military Alliance.

This would mean Yugoslavia's definite alignment in the German sphere, but would not place the country in the same class with Rumania, Hungary, Slovakia and Bulgaria as adherents to the military alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan.

The reports of Russian troop movements in the Caucasus, coinciding with the strengthening of Red Army forces along the Prut River frontier of German-occupied Rumania, were said to reflect the Moscow government's desire to make sure of Russian defenses if Germany should strike at Turkey.

Concentrations on Turkey's Asiatic border also might mean a Russian effort to bluff Germany out of a stab at the strategic Dardanelles, some sources said, by suggesting that the Red Army would come to Turkey's aid in such a case.

Ankara Split Reported.

Turkey's attitude meanwhile remained obscure. There have been persistent rumors that the Ankara government was divided—some members calling for appeasement and others fighting for a campaign of assistance to Greece in the event Germany strikes there.

The government-controlled Turkish press also indicated that Turkey has not decided its future course. Some newspapers stressed the nation's will for peace while others continued a violent campaign against Germany.

Britons Leave Sofia for Turkey

SOFIA, Bulgaria. (AP)—Sixty Britons, including all but two members of the British legation staff here, will leave tonight aboard a special four-car train for Istanbul, Turkey. (A British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast heard in New York by N. B. C., said George W. Rendel, British minister to Sofia, who broke off relations with the Bulgarian government last week, left the Bulgarian capital this morning.)

The two remaing Legations staff members will work at the United States Legation which has assumed charge of British interests in Bulgaria.

About 60 other British nationals, most of whom have made their homes in this country for several weeks, are staying.

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Bulgaria to Demobilize.

Budapest, March 10 (A. P.).—The newspaper Pest said in a dispatch from Sofia today that Bulgaria planned to demobilize all her reservists on the grounds that the men were needed to till farms and that Bulgaria no longer was threatened.

Many reservists were rushed to the Turkish and Greek frontiers, alongside German forces of occupation, in a virtually general Bulgarian mobilization a week ago, when Bulgaria feared attack from Turkey and Britain broke relations.

War Aims Denied By Russian Paper

Moscow, March 10 (AP).—Pravda, organ of the Communist party, today reiterated Joseph Stalin's call of two years ago to keep the Soviet Union mobilized and on guard against being involved in war.

The editorial indicated that the U. S. S. R. considers the basic situation unchanged since 1939.

The occasion for the editorial was the second anniversary of Stalin's last speech to the Communist party congress.

"The strain of the international situation in the two years since the 18th party congress has not diminished," Pravda said.

"On the contrary, as foreseen by Comrade Stalin in his report to the congress, the second world imperialist war has developed with great force.

"All the more stubornly should Comrade Stalin's instructions be carried out to keep the whole people and state mobilized and in preparedness to strengthen the battle capacity of the Red army and navy by all possible means."

The newspaper said that Stalin saw through a plan to "induce the U. S. S. R. to fight in the interests of British-French capitalists" and that one of the main Soviet problems which remained was not "to draw chestnuts out of the fire" for someone else.

Vichy Government Preparing To Convoy All French Ships

Darlan Calls Nazis More Humane Than British Blockade—U. S. May Intercede to Get Food for Unoccupied Area.

Will Apply Force Against British, Darlan Warns

BACKGROUND—

Conflict has raged between French government at Vichy and British over latter's blockade of French coast to keep supplies from reaching Germans. British contend Germans are likely to be benefited, either by direct seizure of any food sent to France or by creation of new food requirements by requisitioning of France's own food products.

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, France, March 10.—Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan informed American press representatives today that French ships would be convoyed if the British blockade of France continued.

Admiral Darlan, who with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain and Secretary of Food Supply Jean Achard called the press conference, declared:

"If the British continue this blockade, which I consider imbecile, I will be obliged to ask permission to provide arms and protection for our merchantmen. I will let nothing stand in the way of the French people's eating."

"The Germans are more generous and more comprehensive of the needs of humanity than the English," he continued.

(In London it was intimated that the blockade would be continued regardless of any protection the French may provide for their merchantmen.)

Blockade Held Useless.

Marshal Petain said the Germans had released 2,000,000 quintals (220,400 tons) of wheat out of 2,700,000 which had been requisitioned for the German Army.

Admiral Darlan said he considered the blockade against Germany useless and declared he had told that to United States Ambassador William D. Leahy last night.

A few boatloads of wheat will not affect the outcome of the war, he said.

(Secretary of State Hull said at his press conference today that he had not been informed so far by Admiral Leahy of Admiral Darlan's statement concerning the British blockade.

(American concern over the possibility of naval clashes resulting from the convoying of French food ships raised the expectation in Washington today that the United States would work for a settlement of the blockade dispute between Britain and France.)

M. Achard read a prepared statement in which he said 5,000,000 quintals (18,348,300 bushels) of wheat from the United States were needed for the unoccupied zone of France.

The French government has communicated to the American Government the "urgency of obtaining and transporting" that amount of wheat, he said.

The wheat, the secretary continued, would go to the unoccupied zone only, not to the Nazi-held area, and would be distributed under American supervision.

"I don't want to consider what would happen if we were obliged to reduce bread rations to 200 or perhaps 150 grams (7 ounces or 5 ounces) daily," M. Achard said, adding that the French are the world's heaviest bread eaters.

"Duty to See French Eat."

Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and M. Achard, who were serious and business-like throughout the interview, remarked on the arrival of the Red Cross ship Cold Harbor at Marseille with food and clothing.

Admiral Darlan remarked that he did not know how the British expected to blockade Germany by blockading French Indo-China and in a truculent tone repeated:

"My duty is to see that the French eat."

Achard said the 1940 harvest amounted to no more than 42,000,000 quintals (154,125,000 bushels) of wheat of mediocre quality against a normal harvest of 75,000,000 quintals.

The government announced that the French merchant ship Ville de Majunga had been captured by a British cruiser south of Capetown, making 108 French merchantmen seized by the British since the French-German armistice, 14 of them since the start of this year.

It was indicated the French government had sent a protest to the South African government, saying that such ship captures were inexcusable and could have no influence on the outcome of the war.

Will Defend Empire.

France's African empire will be defended against any outside attack "by French forces alone," it was announced officially yesterday at a luncheon given by Admiral Darlan for Gen. Maxime Weygand.

Gen. Weygand, generalissimo of the allied forces when France fell out of the war last June, recently returned from French Africa, where he was in command of the large army there.

(The question of French African possessions and French-mandated Syria in the Near East is bulking larger each day in diplomatic and military speculation.

(The British radio in a broadcast heard in New York by N. B. C. termed "false" a report it said was broadcast by the German-controlled Paris radio that Britain has designs on Syria.

(Instead, the British radio continued, Britain is offering to replace the colonies' lost markets for the remainder of the war. The British radio said Free French colonies, under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, have accepted the offer, thus assuring their "economic and political freedom.")

The luncheon followed a conference in which the highest military officials of France considered the political, military and economical problems of France's African empire.

(Sixteen words were censored at the end of the dispatch.)

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 10--THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, VOWING THAT FRENCHMEN SHALL EAT, SERVED EMPHATIC NOTICE TODAY THAT ITS NAVAL SHIPS WOULD CONVOY MERCHANTMEN IF THE BRITISH PERSIST IN THEIR BLOCKADE OF FRANCE.

THE VICHY REGIME'S ATTITUDE WAS SET FORTH BY ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, VICE-PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER, TO AMERICAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES IN THE PRESENCE OF CHIEF OF STATE PHILIP PETAIN AND MINISTER OF FOOD SUPPLY JEAN ACHARD.

"IF THE BRITISH CONTINUE THIS BLOCKADE, WHICH I CONSIDER IDIOTIC, I WILL BE OBLIGED TO ASK PERMISSION TO PROVIDE ARMS AND PROTECTION FOR OUR MERCHANTMEN," DARLAN SAID BITTERLY. 30.24

"I WILL LET NOTHING STAND IN THE WAY OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE'S EATING. THE GERMANS ARE MORE GENEROUS AND MORE COMPREHENSIVE OF THE NEEDS OF HUMANITY THAN THE ENGLISH."

--DASH--

IN LONDON, BRITISH QUARTERS INTIMATED THAT THE BLOCKADE WOULD CONTINUE TO BE ENFORCED, REGARDLESS OF ANY PROTECTION FOR FRENCH MERCHANTMEN.

INFORMED CIRCLES IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL SAID THEY WERE WITHOUT OFFICIAL WORD OF DARLAN'S STATEMENT. UNOFFICIAL LONDON QUARTERS FRANKLY ADMITTED IT WOULD BE "AWKWARD" TO HAVE THE FRENCH NAVY AGAINST THE BRITISH FLEET, BUT THESE INFORMANTS HELD TO THE BELIEF THAT POPULAR OPINION IN FRANCE WOULD OPPOSE SUCH A MOVE IF IT APPEARED THAT SUPPLIES WERE LEAKING TO GERMANY.

SOME NORTH AFRICAN SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN REACHING UNOCCUPIED FRANCE WITHOUT BRITISH INTERFERENCE, IT WAS SAID IN LONDON.

30.24-7977

--DASH--

WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES RED CROSS RELIEF SHIP COLD HARBOR AT MARSEILLE WITH A LOAD OF CLOTHING AND FOOD, FRENCH LEADERS HERE DISCLOSED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR 5,000,000 QUINTALS (18,348,300 BUSHELS) OF WHEAT FOR UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

U.S. AMBASSADOR ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY SAID HERE THAT HE HOPED INCREASING SUPPLIES WOULD BE SENT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO NEEDY FRENCH CIVILIANS. HE DECLARED THE COLD HARBOR'S CARGO WAS SYMBOLIC OF AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE "IN HER HOUR OF NEED."

DARLAN SAID HE CONSIDERED THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AGAINST GERMANY TO BE "USELESS" AND ADDED THAT HE HAD TOLD ADMIRAL LEAHY AS MUCH LAST NIGHT.

A FEW BOATLOADS OF WHEAT, HE ADDED, WILL NOT AFFECT THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR.

HERE MARSHAL PETAIN, WHO LIKE HIS COLLEAGUES APPEARED IN SERIOUS MOOD THROUGHOUT THE INTERVIEW, INTERRUPTED TO POINT OUT THAT THE GERMANS HAD RELEASED 2,000,000 QUINTALS OF THE 2,700,000 QUINTALS OF WHEAT THEY HAD REQUISITIONED FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

ACHARD SAID THE FRENCH WERE THE WORLD'S HEAVIEST BREAD EATERS AND COULD NOT LIVE WITHOUT BREAD. HE ADDED THAT THE 1940 WHEAT HARVEST WAS LITTLE MORE THAN HALF OF NORMAL AND THAT FRANCE NEEDED THE REQUESTED SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES IF SHE WAS TO SURVIVE.

PETAIN, WHO SAT NEXT TO DARLAN AND INTERPOLATED OCCASIONAL COMMENTS, SAID AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE INTERVIEW:

"THE COUNTRY IS SUFFERING."

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED MEANWHILE THAT THE FRENCH MERCHANT SHIP VILLE DE MAJUNGA HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY A BRITISH CRUISER SOUTH OF CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,--THE 108TH FRENCH FREIGHTER SEIZED BY THE BRITISH SINCE THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT INDICATED IT HAD SENT A PROTEST TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT. IT DECLARED THERE WAS NO EXCUSE FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE VILLE DE MAJUNGA.

MEANWHILE, FRIENDS OF PIERRE LAVAL SAID THE FORMER VICE-PREMIER IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW FROM PARIS FOR A VISIT TO HIS NEARBY CHATELDON HOME AND POSSIBLY WOULD COME TO VICHY.

RUMORS INCREASED THAT HE MIGHT BE OFFERED A PLACE IN THE GOVERNMENT SHORTLY BUT CONFIRMATION WAS LACKING.

ADMIRAL JEAN MARIE ABRIAL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA, ARRIVED TODAY AND HAD A LONG INTERVIEW WITH DARLAN.

GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES IN AFRICA, HAS BEEN HERE SINCE LAST WEEK CONFERRING WITH MARSHAL PETAIN AND OTHER GOVERNMENT CHIEFTAINS. #

Relief Ship Cold Harbor Arrives at Marseille

MARSEILLE, France, March 10 (AP).—The United Sattes Red Cross relief ship Cold Harbor docked here today and was greeted by a group of officials and journalists.

The ship unloaded part of a $1,000,000 cargo of food and supplies at Seville, Spain, February 26, and left for Marseille with the rest.

At Vichy, France, United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy said he hoped increasing supplies would be sent for distribution to the needy civilian population of unoccupied France.

"These supplies," he said, "are gifts from the American people to the people of France and are symbolic of their sympathy for France in her hour of need and their friendship, a friendship born of common devotion to the same ideals."

Blockade to Continue, British Intimate

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—The British intimated today they would continue to enforce their sea blockade regardless of any protection for French merchantmen.

Informed circles said they were without official word of the announcement by Admiral Jean Darlan, French vice premier and foreign minister, that France intended to convoy merchantmen moving supplies to the French people.

In unofficial quarters it was frankly admitted that it would be "awkward" to have the French Navy against the British fleet, but these circles took the view that popular opinion in France would oppose such a move if it appeared that supplies were leaking to Germany.

Some supplies have been reaching unoccupied France from North Africa without British interference.

Churchill to Answer Vichy

London, March 11 (Tuesday) (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill will reply at an early opportunity to French Vice Premier Jean Darlan's threat to convoy French merchantmen if the British blockade persists, the Daily Mail said today. The Mail and other London papers interpreted the convoy declaration as German-inspired.

MEANWHILE, THE ONLY OFFICIAL STATEMENT CAME FROM A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, WHO SAID:

"THE GERMANS MAY HAVE RELEASED 2,000,000 QUINTALS (220,400 TONS) OF WHEAT FOR FRANCE. THIS MEASURE HARDLY REFLECTS ANY GENEROSITY ON THEIR PART SINCE THEY ARE ONLY RETURNING A FRACTION OF THE WHEAT THEY HAVE LOOTED FROM FRANCE IN THE LAST TEN MONTHS X X X.

"IF THERE WERE ANY MEANS OF HELPING UNOCCUPIED FRANCE WITHOUT HELPING GERMANY, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ALWAYS WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONSIDER THEM. BUT SO FAR NO PROPOSAL HAS BEEN PUT FORWARD.

"IT HAS TO BE REMEMBERED, TOO, THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GERMANY."

ADD LONDON TEX - INSPIRED

"HAVING FAILED SO FAR TO GET CONTROL OF THE FRENCH NAVY, GERMANY IS CLEARLY ATTEMPTING TO INVOLVE IT IN A CLASH WITH THE BRITISH FLEET," THE MAIL SAID.

THE HERALD ADDED THE COMMENT THAT "A MEANS MUST BE FOUND OF HELPING UNOCCUPIED FRANCE WITHOUT HELPING GERMANY."

RIOTING IN SYRIA

Schools Shut After Disorders in Which Four Died.

Damascus, Syria, March 10 (A. P.).—The Government suspended classes today at the Syrian University and in secondary elementary schools as a result of demonstrations against French imposed food distribution regulations in which four persons have been killed.

French troops who swarmed into the streets yesterday to break up the demonstrations were withdrawn today and quiet prevailed here and in other Syrian cities.

U.S. Fails To Change Britain On Food Blockade Of France

Halifax Hints Ban Will Not Be Relaxed Despite Vichy's Threat Of Resort To Convoys

By J. C. STARK

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 10—In the face of French threats to arm or convoy supply ships through the British blockade, the United States raised the question of food for unoccupied France with Great Britain again today but without any apparent result.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, said the matter arose during a brief conference with Secretary Hull, but he indicated the British had no intention of relaxing the blockade further in favor of the Vichy Government.

Reasons Made Plain

The Ambassador said his Government had made plain its reasons for refusing to allow food into German-occupied territory in a new statement here last night, adding that unoccupied France was in a somewhat different position, but raised similar problems.

As the principal intermediary of the two former allies, the United States was urged by France to seek modification of the blockade to permit more than 18,000,000 bushels of American wheat to be shipped into the unoccupied zone.

Officials here were mindful that French resort to convoys might result in naval encounters between the British and French and possibly sway the Vichy Government into even closer collaboration with Germany.

Decline To Comment

Until they weighed all the factors in the delicate situation, the officials would not comment. But on the basis of present advices regarding the French attitude, there was no indication that strong pressure was planned to weaken the blockade in favor of unoccupied France.

Through the personal efforts of President Roosevelt, the British Government eased the restrictions to permit limited Red Cross supplies to go through the blockade. It refused only last week, however, to extend this to allow shipment of 300 tons of cereal, a step which apparently nullified the efforts of the French Government to purchase and import American wheat.

Lord Halifax would not discuss the implications of Darlan's statement on the possible use of convoys, but in other quarters it was pointed out that this might involve risks as great for France as for Britain. The loss of any units of the French fleet in action against the British, it was said by these sources, might seriously weaken France's hand in dealing with Germany.

American officials have made no secret of their apprehensions that German control of the French fleet and naval bases, particularly Dakar on North Africa's Atlantic Coast, would be a potential threat to the Western Hemisphere. They also feel it would further imperil vital British shipping.

Authoritative sources have disclosed that Secretary Hull before and since the armistice made diplomatic inquiries of the French government concerning disposition of the fleet and bases.

The French were reported to have replied they had no intention of turning the fleet or bases over to any other nation.

Since then, however, there have been recurrent reports that Germany was applying renewed pressure to obtain this concession.

Comprehensive Background.

As counselor of embassy in Paris before France's fall and charge d'affaires at Vichy during establishment of the Petain government, Mr. Murphy has gained a comprehensive background on French affairs.

He consulted with Marshal Petain and other Vichy officials during their protracted negotiations with the Nazis over the question of "collaboration," and with Generalissimo Francisco Franco after the Spanish leader's recent conference with Premier Mussolini.

In recent weeks Mr. Murphy made an extensive survey of France's African possessions and talked with Gen. Weygand, whose colonial army is estimated at 500,000.

Mr. Murphy is expected to leave Vichy for Washington immediately, traveling by the fastest available means.

Murphy Summoned From Vichy To Report on France's War Role

Embassy Counselor To Give First-Hand Data on Situation

By LLOYD LEHRBAS,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

With an eye on potential dangers to American interests, Secretary Hull has acted, it was learned today, to obtain first-hand information on the role France and its African colonies may play in the critical Mediterranean situation.

He has recalled Robert D. Murphy, counselor of Embassy at Vichy, for a first person report on:

1. His estimate of reports that Spain would co-operate with the axis powers in Morocco, Tangier and Gibraltar in an attempt to bottle up the Mediterranean.

2. The present attitude of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French chief of state, and the Vichy government toward Adolf Hitler's demand for closer "collaboration" with Germany.

Report on Weigand.

3. Mr. Murphy's recent survey of political, economic and military conditions in France's African possessions, especially the degree of Vichy's influence on Gen. Maxime Weygand, who ocommands the French Army there.

HOOVER FOOD PLAN REJECTED BY ENGLAND

Determined To Maintain Relentless Blockade

Washington March 10. (AP)—The British government, reiterating determination to maintain a relentless blockade against Germany, has rejected Herbert Hoover's plan for establishment of soup kitchens in Belgium as a test of possible similar relief for other Nazi-occupied countries.

No form of relief can be devised which would not directly or indirectly assist the enemy's war effort," said a statement made public yesterday by the British emebassy.

Hoover, who had received an advance copy of the statement, said in a reply released simultaneously that "the stark act is that millions of children, and the weak, are threatened with stunted bodies and death in the occupied lands unless relief is brought to them."

He asserted that none of the food shipped to Belgium would go to the Germans and that adoption of the plan "would result in no military loss to the British, or military gain to the Germans."

But the embassy statement, asserting there need be no famine or starvation in Nazi-occupied territories "if the enemy would distribute his supplies equitably," went on with this explanation of the plan's rejection:

"Even if it were admitted that immediate shortages of food were likely, the British government would regard it as false humanitarianism to agree to the admission of foodstuffs to the areas concerned, knowing as they do that the result of this action would be to prolong the war and to add in the long run to the sum of human misery."

Hoover, as honorary chairman of the Committee on Food for Small Democracies made his proposal on February 16. It provided for feeding 3,000,000 persons at soup kitchens, using supplies from the United States and a million bushels of bread grains per month from German sources. A neutral commission would have supervised the relief and the Germans would have been pledged neither to interfere with these supplies nor to requisition other foods from the Belgians.

The British turned down last December a Hoover plan under which exiled governments would have provided funds to feed the populations of their German-occupied home lands.

30.24-7979

30.24-7979

British Blow Up Italian Cruiser

One of World's Fastest Craft of Class Torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

London, March 10 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty announced today that one of Italy's fastest cruisers, a sister ship of the ill-fated Bartolomeo Colleoni, had almost certainly been sunk by submarine attack in the Mediterranean.

"An Italian cruiser of the Condottieri A class has been torpedoed and almost certainly sunk by one of our submarines," the Admiralty said, adding that an escort of Italian destroyers apparently had picked up some of the survivors.

[The Italian communique of Saturday announced that a warship of medium tonnage had been sunk in the Mediterranean from an undetermined cause, and that a large part of the crew had been rescued.]

World's Fastest Cruisers.

The Bartolomeo Coleoni and her three sister ships were reputed to be among the fastest cruisers in the world, with a speed that was designed to permit them to overtake destroyers. In their trials one was reported to have touched 42 knots.

The Australian cruiser Sydney and British destroyers sent the Bartolomeo Colleoni to the bottom of the Mediterranean on July 19.

The other three ships of the class are the Giovanni belle Bande Nere, the Alberto di Giussano and Alberico da Barbiano, all of 5,069 tons, and mounting eight six-inch guns. All ships of this class were built in 1930.

THE Admiralty issued the following communique today:

"An Italian cruiser of the Condottieri class has been torpedoed and almost certainly sunk by one of our submarines.

"The Italian cruiser was escorted by two destroyers. The cruiser was seen to be hit, and for two hours afterwards the destroyers were seen to be alternately circling around and stopped, evidently picking up survivors.

"The Italian Condottieri A class cruisers are ships of 5,069 tons, mounting eight six-inch guns. The class originally consisted of four ships. One of them, the Bartolomeo Colleoni, was sunk by H. M. A. S. Sydney (Capt. J. A. Collins, R. N. R.) and destroyers under the command of Comdr. H. St. L. Nicholson, D. S. O., R. N., on July 19, 1940."

Italian Sea Raider, Under British Flag, Sunk, London Says

11 Officers and 89 Men Captured in Indian Ocean Battle

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 10.—Destruction of an Italian sea raider mounting four 4.7-inch guns and masquerading as a British merchantman, was announced yesterday by the British Admiralty, which said the 7,270-ton cruiser Leander smashed her with five salvos in the Indian Ocean.

The masquerader, identified by the admiralty as the 3,667-ton Ramb I, owned by the Italian government, hauled down her red ensign—symbol of British merchantmen—when challenged by the Leander and immediately opened fire, the British said.

The Leander's eight 6-inch guns roared five times. The Ramb I, capable of 18½ knots, struck her flag, "burned fiercely and sank about 50 minutes later," the admiralty communique said. Eleven officers and 89 men were made prisoner, while the cruiser reported no damage or casualties.

British naval circles pointed out that the speed and armament of the Ramb I made her capable of heavy damage on shipping.

(Many raiders have operated in the Indian Ocean since the beginning of the war and both sides have accused the other of using false colors there.

(The seizure by British land forces of Mogadiscio and Chisimaio, on the Italian Somaliland coast, has eliminated the main bases for axis surface raiders in those waters, British authorities said.

(On the other side of the ledger, the German high command yesterday reported destruction by planes and submarines of at least 28,000 tons of British shipping. In addition, two "large ships" were said to have been left listing after bomb hits along the English southeast coast.)

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, MARCH 10---BRITISH OFFENSIVES AT SEA AND IN THE AIR BROUGHT REPORTS TODAY THAT ONE OF ITALY'S FASTEST CRUISERS WAS "ALMOST CERTAINLY" SUNK BY A SUBMARINE ATTACK AND THAT THE RAF HAD STRUCK AGAIN AT THE GERMAN-HELD COAST OF FRANCE.

MAR 11 1941

THE ADMIRALTY SAID THAT AN ITALIAN CRUISER OF THE CONDOTTIERI "A" CLASS, A SISTERSHIP OF THE BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI, WHICH WAS SUNK IN A MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE LAST SUMMER, HAD BEEN TORPEDOED, APPARENTLY ALSO IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SAY SO SPECIFICALLY.

AN ESCORT OF ITALIAN DESTROYERS WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE PICKED UP SOME OF THE SURVIVORS.

ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND A FORMATION OF BOMBERS WAS OBSERVED FLYING OVER DOVER STRAIT, INDICATING THAT THE RAF WAS HEADING FOR A GERMAN OCCUPIED PORT, AND EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD FROM THE DIRECTION OF BOULOGNE SOON AFTERWARD. RAF FIGHTERS PATROLLED CONSTANTLY OVER THE WATER.

MAR 11 1941

THE BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI AND HER THREE SISTER SHIPS WERE CONSIDERED TO BE AMONG THE FASTEST CRUISERS IN THE WORLD. THE BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI WAS SUNK LAST JULY 19 BY AN AUSTRALIAN CRUISER AND BRITISH DESTROYERS.

THE OTHER THREE SHIPS OF THE CLASS ARE THE GIOVANNI DELLE BANDE NERE, THE ALBERTO DI GIUSSANO AND ALBERICO DA BARBIANO, ALL OF 5,069 TONS AND HAVING EIGHT SIX-INCH GUNS. ALL WERE BUILT IN 1930.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT ITALY NOW HAS 20 CRUISERS, AS WELL AS THREE COLONIAL CRUISERS, AUXILIARY VESSELS OF THE FLEET. ONE COLONIAL CRUISER HAS BEEN SUNK.

MAR 11 1941

WHEN BRITISH NAVAL BOMBERS RAIDED ITALY'S MAIN NAVAL BASE AT TARANTO LAST NOVEMBER, SERIOUSLY CRIPPLING TWO BATTLESHIPS AND DAMAGING ANOTHER, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT ONE HALF OF THE ITALIAN NAVY'S CAPITAL SHIPS HAD BEEN MADE INEFFECTIVE. IN ADDITION, TWO CRUISERS AND TWO FLEET AUXILIARIES WERE DAMAGED IN THE TARANTO RAID.

BRITAIN'S AERIAL THRUST ACROSS THE DOVER STRAIT FOLLOWED UPON HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS IN THE NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY ON THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND.

R. A. F. Raids Boulogne Twice

Fighters Rout Wave of Messerschmitts—Alarm Sounds in London After Dark.

London, March 10 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers and fighters, flying in brilliant moonlight, heavily attacked the German-occupied French port of Boulogne in a repeat performance tonight after having made three unopposed sweeps over the coast and occupied France in the afternoon, British sources reported.

Violent explosions shook the doors and windows of houses on the Kent Coast as the British Air Ministry was announcing that three offensive circuits were carried out by fighting planes during the afternoon.

The Ministry said that no opposition was met from the Luftwaffe during the day raids, but that one British plane had been brought down by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Messerschmitts Driven Off.

A formation of twelve Messerschmitts crossed the coast tonight, swept in a wide arc over the countryside and then dashed back, apparently driven off by British fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

An alarm sounded in London after dark, the first since midday, but was ended quickly. The Government said that there had been little daylight air activity mainly over the channel and southeast, but with only slight damage and no reports of serious casualties.

The scream of sirens warned of daylight raiders over London today, but the all-clear followed in half an hour without any reports of damage or casualties. One German, however, machine-gunned the streets of an east coast town, then was driven off by anti-aircraft fire from a ship it attempted to attack off the coast.

The capital had three alarms last night—one starting shortly before nightfall and lasting for four hours, and two shorter ones after midnight. Many fire bombs were dropped and the authorities again warned the volunteer fire fighter groups to stand ready for greater action.

Rescue crews dug into the bomb-strewn debris of a three-story London building, looking for two fire watchers believed on the roof when the bomb hit.

Another explosive damaged a theater last night. Four policemen were killed in a hit on a station house. Another building was destroyed, but 150 persons, mostly women and children, escaped unhurt from a shelter in the basement.

Some Londoners regarded the quickened pace of the raids, concentrated on Britain's capital for two successive nights, as signaling the start of long-predicted full force spring air siege.

Three Alarms Last Night.

The capital had three alarms last night—one starting shortly before nightfall and lasting four hours, and two short alarms after midnight.

Sections along the south coast also were bombed and the roar of planes was heard overhead at scores of communities from Northeastern Scotland to South Wales. In many of these places, as at Liverpool which had its longest alarm in two months, there were no reports of bombings. Liverpool's anti-aircraft barrage was credited with beating back raiders there.

Reports from Southeastern England, where Nazi planes streamed across the Strait of Dover through moonlit skies, indicated the attackers came in large numbers.

Despite the intensity of the attacks, however, a British communique declared the night's casualties "were not numerous."

Cafe Owner Among Dead.

More were killed Saturday night, when bombs exploded on a highway near a number of pedestrians and one heavy explosive crashed through the roof of a popular West End cabaret filled with dancers.

Among those killed in the cabaret were Martin Poulsen, 51, owner of the Cafe de Paris, where the Duke of Windsor often was seen as Prince of Wales; Ken Johnson, 27, leader of the cafe orchestra, and several of the orchestra members.

Many incendiary bombs were dropped last night and authorities in London warned volunteer fire fighting groups again to perfect their organizations and stand ready for greater action.

Reporting on week activities, the Admiralty declared today that a German bomber was "hotly engaged and almost certainly destroyed" by the trawler Nadine. Visibility was poor, but the plane was last seen enveloped in flames and diving out of control, the communique added, and another Nazi bomber was credited to the crew of a Norwegian merchant ship which had been attacked with bombs and machine-guns. Struck by machine-gun bullets, it was said, the plane dived steeply, exploded and burst into flame as it hit the water. When the ship reached the spot, only an oil patch was visible, it was stated.

2 NAZI RAIDING PLANES SHOT DOWN AFLAME

Bagged As Luftwaffe Attacks City In South Britain Second Night In Row

R. A. F. Pounds Port Of Boulogne After 3 Forays Over France

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, March 11—Two German raiding planes were downed in flames early today as the Nazi air force assault on a south coast city ran into the twin defenses of night fighters and anti-aircraft cannon.

The Germans concentrated on the unidentified city for the second successive night after Britain's R. A. F had leaked across the moonlit English Channel to pound the port of Boulogne in a night followup of three unopposed daylight sweeps over German-occupied France, British sources said.

London Has 4 Alarms

London itself had four alarms, two before midnight and two afterward, but saw and heard no planes. All were reported turned back over the Thames estuary by curtains of anti-aircraft fire.

One bomber shot down over the south coast roared like a rocket directly into the sea, while the other landed on shore and blew up with a shuddering explosion of its racked bombs.

Whether fighters or ground guns got the pair was not specified, but fighters were declared to have been extremely active at the time.

Casualties Reported

The town was reported to have suffered light casualties, but buildings were damaged.

German planes also were reported over East Anglia, northeast England, Liverpool and another northwest city.

Early last evening a formation of twelve Messerschmitts which crossed the coast and swept inland in a wide arc apparently was turned aside from London.

Doors And Windows Shaken

Violent explosions shook doors and windows of houses on the Kent coast from a violent bombing, as the British Air Ministry was announcing that three offensive circuits were carried out by fighting planes yesterday afternoon.

The Ministry said no opposition was met from the German *Luftwaffe* during the day raids, but that one British plane was brought down by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

When the night sweep started, thousands of residents along the Kent coast had a grandstand view of French coast searchlights stabbing the sky toward mid-Channel and flares gleaming above Boulogne.

Guns flashed for many miles along the French coast.

British Warplanes Raid German-Held Port of Boulogne

Nazi Bombers Follow Up Heavy Assaults on London Over Week End

By the Associated Press.

SOUTHEAST COAST, England, March 10.—A formation of bombers sweeping over Dover Strait in brilliant sunshine indicated that the R. A. F. was raiding the Nazi-held French port of Boulogne today.

Explosions were heard from the direction of Boulogne soon after the bombers sped across the water. R. A. F. fighters patrolled constantly overhead.

The foray followed heavy German air attacks during the night and early today on a section of the south coast after a lapse of more than a month.

Although they were driven back time after time by a terrific anti-aircraft barrage, the Germans returned persistently and dived low to reach their targets.

The raids caused an undisclosed number of civilian casualties. Incendiary bombs rained down on towns, but quick work by fire fighters kept the flames from reaching large proportions. A brewery, saloon and a number of other buildings were demolished. A nursing home was hit.

"Long-range artillery placed an enemy convoy under fire in the Strait of Dover. Army batteries turned back some British ships which tried to approach the Channel coast last night."

The communique did not elaborate as to whether these ships might have been attempting to land British troops for raids along the coast.

British Ships Repulsed By Shore Guns, Nazis Say

Berlin, March 10 (AP)—Several British ships which attempted to reach the French coast in the hours before dawn today were engaged by German batteries and turned back, the high command announced.

Other long-range artillery fired into a British convoy which attempted to go through the Dover Strait during the night, it added.

"Rolling" air attacks on military objectives in London and on Portsmouth's wharves, and bombing of two convoys, several harbors in England and Scotland, and an airport in south England were reported by the *Luftwaffe*.

Large fires sprang up in the wake of medium and heavy bomb hits at Portsmouth, it was said, and three ships were damaged in the convoy attacks.

Nazi Guns Fire on Ships In English Channel

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 10.—German Army guns fired on several vessels in the English Channel today, forcing them to turn off, informed Germans reported today.

Army and navy long-range guns engaged a convoy in the Channel during the night, they said. The results of the fire were not made known.

The German high command declared bombs had been dropped on a "big merchant ship south of Plymouth" and said a convoy off the Scottish east coast was attacked by reconnaissance planes.

Strong air units were reported to have made a "rolling attack" on London yesterday and last night. Another raid during the night was directed at the wharves at Portsmouth, the daily war bulletin said.

Of the artillery action along the strait, the high command said:

Ontario Nurse Is Heroine of Cafe Bombing

Administered Improvised First Aid to London Raid Victims, Ignoring Peril

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—A twenty-three-year-old Canadian nurse, who used tablecloths for bandages, table legs for splints and champagne for antiseptic, was praised today as the heroine of the week-end bombing of the fashionable West End Cafe de Paris, where many persons were killed and injured.

She is Miss H. M. Stevens, of Dunnville, Ont., who was in London on leave and attending a dance at the cafe when a German bomb scored a direct hit. Miss Stevens, who was unhurt, pulled herself from the wreckage and plunged into the work of succoring the dying and injured.

Although she is a physio-therapist and not accustomed to handling blood wounds, she turned in a job which won praise from all sides.

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"I did noly what any Canadian nurse would be proud to do," she explained.

"The crash sounded like a bunch a firecrackers and stunned me for a few minutes," she said. "The whole place was filled with smoke fumes and I thougnt at first it was gas."

Miss Stevens's uniform was torn and the white-starched puffs of her uniform were blood-stained, but she managed to smile.

She went to the dance with a group of Canadian friends, including Lieut. J. D. Wright, of Sarnia, Ont., who was killed; Thelma Stew, art, of Tronto, a nurse, who received a hand injury, and Lieut. J. C. Cunie, also of Sarnia.

Three other Canadians, Capt. Phil Seagram, of Toronto; Sgt. R. A. Bradshaw, and Corp. G. W. Quinn, were killed.

When the bomb hit, Miss Stewart Wright were dancing, but the others, not liking the song, "Oh, Johnny," which was then being played, were sitting out the dance at a balcony table.

Wright died while shielding Miss Stewart, Miss Stevens said.

Wood swam to shore when rocks deflated a collapsible dinghy after the plane dropped 500 yards off the northwest Irish coast last November.

Barefooted, he scaled adjacent cliff and ran a mile for help.

Natives he summoned hauled some of the crew up the cliff on a rope made of blankets. When the rope broke and an officer of the R. A. F. fell back into the sea, Wood dived after him and helped to take him ashore.

Wood is an electrical engineer. His parents live in Antofagasta, Chile.

BOMB KILLS 'EAGLE' FLIER

Californian in R. A. F. Unit of Americans Is London Casualty

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—The death of P. R. Anderson, 27-year-old pilot in the Royal Air Force's American Eagle squadron, was disclosed tonight.

Anderson was killed by a bomb in London Saturday night. His death was confirmed by an authoritative source, but no details were given except that he was on the the ground at the time.

A native of Riddle, Ore., he once flew as a crop duster at Sacramento, Calif.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 10 (AP)—P. R. Anderson, who was killed by a bomb in London, was injured late in January in a crash. In a letter to his wife Elsie, he said he was flying a Hurricane at that time.

TO SPEED SHIP WORK

Britain Puts Yards Under Admiralty Control.

London, March 10 (A. P.).—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin placed shipyard labor under control of the Admiralty today to speed up the building and repairing of ships. His order will facilitate the transfer of skilled labor to places where it is most urgently needed, eliminating the red tape which critics long have said hampered Britain's war effort.

Starting tomorrow, all shipbuilding yards will be scheduled as essential work. A scheduled employer may not dismiss workers except for serious misconduct, and a worker may not quit his job without permission of the district shipyard controller.

Chilean-Born Sergeant In R. A. F. Is Decorated

Alfred A. Wood Awarded Meda For Saving Crew Of Plane Forced Down At Sea

London, March 10 (AP)—Alfred William Wood, 27, Chilean-born sergean of the Royal Air Force, was awarded the Order of the British Empire meda today for "meritorious service" in the rescue of his crew mates of a warplane forced down at sea.

MRS. VIC OLIVER SAFE

Churchill's Daughter Was Reported Killed in Raid.

London, March 10 (A. P.).—A report was circulated in London today to the effect that Sarah Churchill Oliver, the auburn-haired actress daughter of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, had been killed in a recent bombing, but her husband's secretary said later: "She is quite all right." She was reported en route to Bradford to appear at a concert.

Mrs. Oliver was married to Vic Oliver, American comedian, on Christmas eve, 1936, at New York where she had made her American stage debut that year. She is now 27 years old.

The Downing Street Press Bureau also announced in referring to the report of Mrs. Oliver's death: "There was a rumor to that effect, but there is no truth in it."

The false report was circulated by a neutral embassy, and first efforts to confirm it or to have it denied met with failure. Deaths of prominent persons in England are sometimes not made public for hours, as in the case of the late Neville Chamberlain

British Fly U. S. Flags

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 10—United States flags were broken out today in various sections of London to show British satisfaction at Senate passage of the British-aid bill.

Official comment was withheld, however, pending final action.

"Strange Politics"

The press glowed with praise for the United States, but the attitude of the average Briton in stores, Government offices and hotel lobbies was expressed in the comment, "What strange politics you have over there!"

The thing that interested them was a picture featured in morning papers showing Senator Burton K. Wheeler, leader of the opposition to the bill, and Senators Alben W. Barkley and Walter F. George, leaders for the bill, shaking hands in a friendly fashion after weeks of heated language.

"This is all very strange to us, coming on top of the Willkie-Roosevelt campaign," said a clerk. "But it probably explains the rapid advance of your country."

German Press Ignores Passage Of Aid Bill

Berlin, March 10 (AP)—German afternoon newspapers were devoid of comment today on the United States Senate's passage of the aid-to-Britain bill and carried only medium-length articles on inside pages detailing contents of the measure.

Officially, Berlin was silent and no comment was expected until the measure actually becomes law. The commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, with close Foreign Office connections, said Nazi officialdom would have something to say when the time comes.

NO COMMENT ON AID

Berlin Will Wait Until U. S. Bill Becomes Law.

Berlin, March 10 (A. P.).—Passage of the British aid bill by the United States Senate caused no surprise at the Wilhelmstrasse, authorized persons said today.

There was no official German comment, however, and it was indicated there would be none until the bill becomes law.

"Only when the birth of the child is completed," these sources said, "will we be in a position to say something."

Germany's attitude, informed quarters said, already had been made clear by Adolf Hitler, who said in a speech January 30 that any material on the way to Great Britain would be sunk, regardless of whether it was convoyed or who convoyed it.

AMERICA FACES 2-OCEAN FIGHT, FASCIST SAYS

Lend-Lease Plan Denounced In Italy As "Open Intervention"

Heavy Air Assault On Greeks In Albania Reported By Rome

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 10—The Government-controlled Italian press denounced the United States' British aid program today as intervention against the Axis likely to involve America in a two-ocean war.

The pitch was set by Virginio Gayda, Fasicsm's leading editorial spokesman. There was no official comment.

The possibility of involvement of the United States in a conflict with Japan was emphasized by Gayda, editor of *Il Giornale d'Italia*.

"Open Intervention"

"Roosevelt's move, which is open intervention in the war against the Axis," he wrote, "may finally bring into play the functions of the tripartite pact and create surprises for England and the United States in the Pacific."

The Axis counter-blockade, Gayda asserted, "is more determined than ever to bar passage of all supplies to England."

"It is not enough that arms, munitions and other war means leave the United States," he said. "They must reach their destination (to be of value.)"

Warns Of "Bitter Days"

La Tribuna declared the law "is preparing bitter days and incalculable damage" for the American people.

Anyhow, help to Britain, *La Tribuna* insisted, would be little because "everything has been so arranged that the aid contemplated in the law will finish up on the bottom of the Atlantic."

"Intervention will speed up unification of Europe where America no longer will be able to restore its economic supremacy," *La Tribuna* said

Gayda declared that "Roosevelt is preparing, as did Wilson, a new colossal North American economic-financial-social crisis."

When peace does "break out," Gayda said, the United States will remain without customers and:

"It then will participate in the frightful financial and social collapse."

In the war theater a determined air assault upon Greek forces in Albania—considered the prelude to a major drive this spring—was reported by official Italian sources.

Balmy weather already has begun in Albania, it was noted by Stefani, and observers recalled that Premier Mussolini declared in a recent speech that "the fun will begin" in the spring.

Snow Melting Rapidly

The agency noted that snow was melting rapidly on the lesser Albanian mountains, and continued.

"Spring comes for Albanians when the gigantic word 'Dux' (il Duce), cut in the living rock, reappears plainly from its winter covering on one of the hills around Tirana. For several days the word has been emerging on the mountain side."

In the aerial attack, which started two days ago, hundreds of Italian bombing planes were declared to be harassing the Greek lines with bombs of all sizes.

The Italian high command said four British planes were shot down yesterday and that "our numerous air formations intensely bombed and machine-gunned artillery emplacements motor trucks, tent encampments and enemy troops."

Enemy Base Hit

The daily communique said an important enemy base had been hit and that Ninth army units had captured men and ordnance.

"Despite violent anti-aircraft fire," Stefani asserted, "dive-bombing has been carried out on a still wider scale than in past days with great results."

In North Africa, British armored cars were turned back by artillery fire from the besieged Italian garrison of Giarabub Oasis, in northeastern Libya, the Fascist high command said.

The daily war bulletin cited "intense patrol activity" on the northern front in East Africa, and said British bombs killed three persons and injured two others in raids upon Tripoli and Zuara, Libya, near the border of French Tunisia.

GAYDA SCORES U. S. AID BILL AS WAR MOVE

Warns It May Bring Trouble in Pacific Under Axis Alliance.

OPENS ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT

Singapore Orders Her Civilians Prepare to Evacuate on Brief Notice of Attack From Sea.

Rome, March 10 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editorial spokesman, declared today that the British aid bill was "open intervention in the war against the Axis" which may eventually bring into play the Rome-Berlin-Tokio pact, "with many disagreeable surprises to England and the United States in the Pacific."

"Isolated in its elementary reality," he declared, "Roosevelt's gesture is a deliberate, unprovoked move toward war."

He called it a violation of The Hague Convention on the rights and duties of a neutral and said:

"So President Roosevelt voluntarily and publicly takes the United States out of the neutrality which already has been much violated in the past month and renews Wilson's warlike policy, afterward disapproved by the Senate. No excuse may be claimed for the change to the figure of a new aggressor which Roosevelt is preparing to attribute to the United States, dragging their people into an adventure which they do not seek and on which they have not been called to express an opinion under the sacred principles of democracy."

Admitting only the possibility that the passage of the bill would prolong and complicate the war, the authoritative editor declared the bill could not affect the outcome.

"It is not enough that arms, munitions and other war means leave the United States," he said. "They must reach their destination. The Axis counter-blockade is more than ever determined to bar passage of all supplies to England. It is more than ever armed to sustain this resolution with quick, massive efficiency."

Gayda reiterated the Italian assertion that the Axis never had interfered in American affairs nor menaced America, calling charges of such a menace a "fable."

High Government officials declined comment, but in political circles it was said that passage of the bill was foreseen and that it would not "change positions already taken."

"It remains to be seen what the practical consequences may be," said Popolo di Roma. "From that point of view things do not change much, since it is one thing to cast a vote in an assembly and another to organize in a practical way hundreds of new factories for production of war material."

The newspaper criticized what it called United States meddling in the Balkans.

It said there was the "impression" in Sofia, Bulgaria, that "an American diplomat was seeking to replace the expelled British representative in intrigue and warmongering provocations in all Balkan countries."

It characterized as "scandalous and provocative" language which it said George H. Earle, United States Minister to Sofia, used in toasting "the victory of the democracies" at a dinner given departing British diplomats.

add ROMExxxx DIPLOMATS.

The newspaper Il Lavoro Fascista took the same line as Gayda except to discount the immediate aid made possible by terms of the bill.

It said the United States' war industry was " not even in shape to handle the needs of the intensified program proposed by the Washington government."

"American aid will not arrive in time, while the Axis offensive and blockade will become increasingly stiff."

Italians Report Hundreds Of Planes Attack Greeks

ROME, March 10 (AP).—Stefani, official Italian News Agency, reported today the beginning of spring-like weather in Albania, which generally is expected to bring a big Italian offensive against the Greeks.

Hundreds of Italian bombing planes were said to be pounding the Greek lines with bombs of all sizes in one of the biggest air attacks on that front thus far. The agency said this air offensive began two days ago.

Base Declared Hit.

The Italian high command reported four Gloster type (British) planes were shot down in air fights yesterday as "our numerous air formations intensely bombed and machine-gunned artillery emplacements, motor trucks, tent encampments and enemy troops."

"An important enemy base was hit," the daily communique said.

In the 11th Army sector, infantry and artillery actions occurred, while prisoners and arms were taken in local actions in the 9th Army sector, the daily war bulletin added.

Stefani said waves of planes were attacking Greek defense works and bases with clocklike regularity despite violent anti-aircraft fire.

"Dive-bombing has been carried out on a still wider scale than in past days with great results," the agency added.

Italian soldiers in the front lines are addressed every night from loudspeakers in the Greek lines, and are told that "Greece now has won the war," Stefani said, adding that Italians replied with laughter and artillery fire.

Warm weather is rapidly melting away the snow on the lesser Albanian mountains, the agency said.

"Spring comes for Albanians when the gigantic word Dux (Il Duce) cut in the living rock reappears plainly from its winter covering on one of the hills around Tirana," Stefani reported. "For several days ago the word has been emerging on the mountain side."

British Reported Turned Back

ROME, March 10 (AP)—Italian artillery turned back a new thrust by British armored cars at the beleagured garrison at Jarabub oasis, in Northeastern Libya, the Italian High Command reported today.

The daily war bulletin said there was "intense patrol activity on the northern front" in East Africa, presumably around Cheren, Eritrea.

British planes bombed Tripoli, Libya, and Zuara, Libya, near the border of Tunisia, killing three persons and injuring two, the High Command said.

British planes also were said to have raided Harar and Diredawa, in Ethiopia, "without causing damage." One British plane was reported shot down at Diredawa.

Italian planes bombed British naval bases in Cyrenaica, the communiqué said, while German planes were said to have machine-gunned concentrations of British motor trucks and destroyed three planes on the ground in a raid on Malta.

GREEKS STORM ITALIAN HEIGHT

Capture 2500 Prisoners in Battle Near Tepeleni

Additional Mountain Fortifications Are Reported Taken

BACKGROUND—

Greeks, repulsing Italian invasion begun last October, have cleared their own territory of Fascist forces and occupied approximately one-third of Italian-held Albania. Progress recently slowed by inclement weather. Meanwhile, Germany has advanced to Greek-Bulgarian border in threat to invade if Greece does not give Premier Mussolini a "paper victory."

By the Associated Press.

WITH GREEK FORCES ON THE CENTRAL ALBANIAN FRONT, March 10.—Greek infantrymen, after three days of heavy fighting, charged up powder-blackened heights in the Tepeleni sector yesterday to capture additional Fascist mountain fortifications and some 2,500 prisoners.

Members of two Fascist elite divisions thrown into the battle by Premier Mussolini, who was declared by captured Italian officers to have visited besieged Tepeleni last week, were among those taken prisoner, the Greeks said.

Greeks predicted the imminent fall of Tepeleni, heavily fortified city held by the 11th Italian Army in the face of repeated assaults since December.

5 Attacks Beaten Off.

Before their last advance, the Greeks beat back five counter-charges by Italians, who swept in waves over ground flaming with explosions of Greek shells.

Entire companies of Italian riflemen, cut off by machine-gun fire and enveloped by artillery, were declared to have surrendered.

British and Greek planes backing up the stepped-up Greek offensive were said to have downed seven Italian planes in a Sunday battle.

At least two high Fascist officials sent from government duty at Rome to the fighting line were said by Italian prisoners to have been killed or wounded in the Greek onslaught over the week end.

Duce's Visit Closely Guarded.

The attack, following weeks of restricted activity because of unfavorable weather, was credited in Greek reports with smashing the Julia division, already once reorganized, and the crack Ferrara division. Both divisions were said to have been sent into the fighting line with orders to hold out to the last.

Captured officers of the divisions said Mussolini—closely guarded and unheralded—arrived behind the battle line early last week and stayed at the village of Dragoti, a few miles from Tepelini, which is 28 miles southeast of the port of Valona.

They said the Premier's presence was made known to virtually all Italian officers in the sector and that his visit brought him within range of Greek artillery and through areas frequently bombed.

Italian government officials reported killed or captured during the subsequent fighting were identified as Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, battalion leader in the Julia division, and Undersecretary of Corporations Tullio Cianetti, captain of a Julia artillery battery.

Councilor Captured.

Besides these, it was reported that Fascist National Councilor Pellegrini had been wounded and captured.

(He was not otherwise identified. Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, Fascist official and member of the Italian-French armistice commission, was reported officially to have been killed last December in a plane crash in Northern Italy.)

Prisoners said also that Gen. Ugo Cavallerro, Italian chief of staff who went to Albania in the fourth shake-up of the Fascist high command since the Greek-Italian war began last October 28, had been called home after failing to regain lost ground.

His command was said to have been taken over by Gen. Carlo Gelloso, commander of the 11th Army.

The Italian high command reported yesterday that Greek attacks had been "sharply repulsed" by the 11th Army.

Italian losses in the Albanian campaign during February were placed tentatively at 12,873—the dead, 2,386 Italians and 14 Albanians; wounded, 4,841; missing, 5,590 Italians and 42 Albanians.

Reprots reaching Belgrade from the Yugoslav coast near northern Alabania said heavy cannonading and explosions were heard late Saturday night from the direction of Durrazo and the port of San Giovanni di Medua.

The firing, which some observers thought might indicate a bombardment by Greek or British naval units, was said to have continued for two and a half hours, until midnight, and large fires were reported seen long afterward.

Greek Forces In Albania Claim More Successes

Athens, March 10 (AP)—The Greek high command reported tonight its forces in Albania had seized strong Italian positions and taken 300 more prisoners in the face of fiercely extended attacks which cost the Fascist forces a heavy toll.

The Italians' offensive started yesterday, the Greek command declared but did not score "any successes whatever."

The Greek air force was credited with helping to check the Italians with bombs and machine-gun fire, and one Italian tank was reported destroyed.

These announcements followed reports during the day that 2,500 Italians were taken prisoner yesterday in a Greek charge up the craggy heights in the Tepeleni sector.

The Greeks said Tepeleni, held by the Italian Eleventh Army since December in the face of repeated attacks was likely to fall soon.

Confidence Expressed By Premier of Greece

ATHENS, Greece, March 10 (AP).—Greeks are "determined to die rather than be subdued," Premier Alexandros Korizis told workers yesterday, expressing confidence that "we shall win a brilliant victory over all enemies of our country."

Representatives of half a million Greek workers in Athens and Piraeus answered the Premier with a declaration that "the spirit of the working classes is unimpaired" and that labor is "determined to undergo any sacrifices regardless of any danger."

A British Royal Air Force communique reported a heavy attack Friday night on the Italian-held Albanian port of Durazzo and air raids yesterday on the village of Duki and on Fascist transport concentrations and gun emplacements in the Gilave-Buzi area.

"A small formation of our fighters," it added "encountered a large force of enemy bombers accompanied by fighters. In the combat following, six fighters, G-50s, and one heavy bomber, a CR-20, were definitely shot down, and others seriously damaged.

"One of our pilots had to abandon his aircraft and escape by parachute, landing safely in our lines. All other aircraft returned safely."

R. A. F. Planes Strike Addis Ababa Railway Link to Jibuti

Train Near Diredawa, Station at Addagalla Are Declared Hit

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 10.—British bombs ranging ahead of imperial land forces thrusting toward the vital Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway in Ethiopia scored direct hits on a train near Diredawa and the station at Addagalla Saturday night, the R. A. F. command announced today.

Despite the battle put up by Italian fighters, the R. A. F. attackers were declared also to have heavily blasted the Diredawa airdrome.

Elsewhere in Africa the communique said, R. A. F. crews bombed Italian positions about besieged Cheren, Eritrea; the harbor at Tripoli, chief port of Italian Libya, North Africa; and airdromes in Tripolitania, unconquered area of Western Libya.

Progress Continued.

The Middle East command said operations by land forces "continue to progress successfully" in Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland, while the situation in Libya and Eritrea "remains unchanged."

A British force driving out of conquered Italian Somaliland has captured a town 145 miles inside the Ethiopian frontier and a military spokesman said the unit appeared on its way to cut the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway.

A British communique yesterday announced the fall of the Ethiopian town of Gabre-Darra on the arid Ogaden plateau, about 270 miles southeast of Diredawa, where the railways dips to the south on its way to the Ethiopian capital from French Somaliland.

This thrust into another portion of Italy's East African empire began March 5 after the capture of Fer-Fer, just inside the Somaliland border.

Moved at 50 Miles a Day.

British troops operating along the main road from the captured Somali capital of Mogadiscio to Harar, in Central Ethiopia, not far from Diredawa, moved at the rate of almost 50 miles a day in reaching Gabre-Darra.

British dispatches from this region said the Italians were in full flight through the Ethiopian hills and pilots on reconnaissance patrol said they could see white flags 100 miles in advance of the rolling British troops.

Successes also were reported in the Gojjam district northwest of Addis Ababa, where, a communique said, native Ethiopian forces were pursuing retreating Italians.

A military spokesman said approximately 30 per cent of Italy's East African empire now lies in the hands of the British after two months of fighting, in which he said more than 21,000 Italian prisoners were taken. He said the British control 188,200 square miles of a total of 620,000 in Italian East Africa.

Although he acknowledged the Italians were holding strongly at Cheren, in Eritrea, barring the way to Asmara and Massaua, he said 29,000 square miles of that colony already is in British hands.

(The Italian High Command last night reported that the Italian dead in East African fighting in February totaled only 127. In North Africa, a communique added, 14 were killed in the month.

An Italian communique reported that a British force outside Cheren had been "attacked and broken up" and added that Italian planes bombed the Cirenaican capital of Bengasi, now held by the British; while the German high command said Nazi planes bombed British armored units east of Alen El [illegible] in Cirenaica.

One German bomber was said to have crashed in flames, killing its crew of four, during a Nazi attack on Malta yesterday, in which DNB, the official German news agency, said three British planes were destroyed and hangars set afire.

Malta Again Raided

VALLETTA, Malta, March 10 (AP)—Three formations of Axis bombers gave Malta its 400th air raid in nine months today, a British communique said.

A seaplane base was machine-gunned.

A single attacker was reported engaged last night by anti-aircraft guns or British fighter planes.

Valletta Raided Again

Valletta, Malta, March 10 (AP)—Continuous air activity over this British Mediterranean air and naval base caused several alarms today, but all were brief and no bombs were dropped.

A solitary raider was damaged last night in fleeing from an attack, pursued by anti-aircraft shells and British fighters.

Traffic Resumes On Upper Rhine

Berlin, March 10 (A. P.).—River traffic was reported resumed today on the upper Rhine from Basle, Switzerland, to Strasbourg, seventy-five miles downstream, after being halted since the outbreak of the war.

All wrecked bridges were said to have been cleared away.

Nazi Farmers Promised Post-war Tractor

Berlin, March 10 (A. P.).—The German farmer after the war is to possess a "Peoples Tractor," just as his city cousin will have a "People's Auto," Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi Workers Front, predicted today at the opening of the Vienna Fair.

He said that a plant to produce tractors would be the largest of its type in the world and added that they would be so cheap that 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 German farmers would be able to buy them.

30.24.-7983

30.24-7983

Addis Ababa-Jibuti Railway Bombed By R. A. F.; Train Hit

British Attack Ethiopia's Life Line Despite Sharp Resistance From Italian Fighter Planes

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 10—British forces pressing into Ethiopia have struck at the Italian life line by bombing the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway, the R. A. F. command announced today, while a report from Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan said Ethiopian patriots and British troops have driven the retreating Italians out of Dambacha, 190 miles by winding road from Addis Ababa.

A train near Diredawa and the airport at that town, sixty-five miles from the border of British Somaliland, were declared blasted by British bombers Saturday night, despite a sharp battle put up by Italian fighter planes. A direct hit was claimed on the train.

Station Attacked

The British also said they attacked the station at Addagalla, about fifty miles northeast of Diredawa. From the latter town, the railroad dips to the south on a loop that ends in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

Italian positions in besieged Cheren, Eritrea; the harbor at Tripoli, Libya and airdromes in western Libya also were bombed, the communique said, but the battle lines in these areas remained little changed.

English Women Shine As Tax Collectors

London, March 10 (A. P.).—Some peculiar knack—perhaps the familiar wifely approach to man's Saturday night pay envelope—is making women a spectacular success as emergency income tax collectors in England.

Since the ban on women collectors was lifted a year ago, to release men for war service, women have proved so competent that they are now authorized to tramp the fields of remote rural areas to call on farmers and to board ships to nab far-voyaging laggards. In short, they can go everywhere that men collectors went.

It seems that men dip right into their pockets when confronted by women collectors, whether from chivalry or realization that the collectors will probably have the last word anyhow—in court, perhaps.

The Inland Revenue Department flushed with pride over the return has announced it is looking for mor of the cash-producing pioneer type.

It seems that men with sluggis tax habits dip right into their pockets when confronted by women collectors, whether from chivalry or realization that the collectors probably will have the last word—and in court, too.

"Some people, I think, dislike the idea of making a scene when a woman calls on them," one revenue official commented.

"Men—who might be tempted to be offensive to male collectors—are inclined to adopt a different attitude with women."

Labor Minister Ernst Bevin issued a call yesterday for 100,000 women volunteers for shell-filling factories pending the start of labor conscription in Britain.

He asked the women to volunteer within the next fortnight and said it probably would be a month before registration for the labor draft would be started.

The government, Bevin said, intends to institute huge day nurseries to tend children while their mothers are filling shells.

The Minister also issued a call requesting 50,000 former shipbuilding workers who have drifted into other work to return to shipbuilding.

GIBRALTAR TRAFFIC CURBED

Fines Are Ordered For People Approaching Forbidden Areas

Algeciras, Spain, March 10 (AP)—Authorities at the British fortress of Gibraltar today limited to a specified route all traffic over the isthmus that links Gibraltar with the Spanish mainland. Fines were ordered for any persons approaching forbidden areas where defense works are in progress.

MATSUOKA TO LEAVE FOR BERLIN TONIGHT

Japanese Foreign Minister to Take Staff of Eleven

TOKYO, Tuesday, March 11 (AP)—The Cabinet Information Bureau announced today that Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and his eleven-man suite would leave at 10:35 o'clock tonight for Berlin and Rome via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The Information Bureau spokesman, Koh Ishii, declined to state specifically whether a stopover at Moscow was planned, but obviously Mr. Matsuoka would go through Moscow en route to Berlin.

Mr. Matsuoka's route traverses Japan to Shimonseki, then by ferry to Korea and across Korea and Manchukuo to board the Trans-Siberian at Manchouli on March 17.

The announcement said the purpose of the trip was "to exchange personal felicitations with and to meet the leaders of Germany and Italy in connection with conclusion of the Tripartite Pact."

Simultaneously, it said, Mr. Matsuoka "will avail himself of the opportunity to make personal observation on the spot of the European situation." The length of time he will be gone was not disclosed.

The party will include Colonel Yatsuji Magai, representing the War Office, and Commander Shigeru Fujii the Navy.

Domei speculated that the Matsuoka tour would include not only Moscow but Vichy, France.

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Treaty Is Signed Ending Dispute On Indo-China

France Cedes Less Territory to Thailand Than Had Been Demanded at First

TOKIO, March 11 (Tuesday).—Thailand gets the northwestern bulge of Cambodia province and the district around Paklay in Laos province under the Japanese-arranged treaty with French Indo-China, it was announced officially today shortly before the formal signing of the agreement which took place at 4 p. m. (2 a. m., New York time).

This final compromise calls considerably less territory than Thailand originally demanded as the price of ending her border war with the French colony, although the area in square miles is not stated in the announcement.

Indo-China, according to the announcement, retains Tonle Sap (Grand Lake), the new border running from the northern tip of the lake north and east to the Mekong River, which froms the frontier; and from the lake southwestward to the sea.

This gives Thailand Batambang and apparently the ruins of Angkor Vat.. Indo-China keeps the bulk of Luang Prabang province in the north, which Thailand previously had demanded.

The formal signing, ending a prolonged, tense period of negotiation, was held at the official residence of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye of Japan.

The negotiations were stalemated several times after the armistice of Jan. 31 twice had been extended, Japan twice had set a time limit for French ratification of the terms.

Minor modifications were believed to have been arranged at a ninety-minute conference yesterday between Charles Arsene Henry, French Ambassador, and Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, who acted as mediator. Thailand already had informed the Japanese of her acceptance.

The negotiations were stalemated several times after the armistice of January 31 twice had been extended and Japan twice had set a time limit for French ratification of the terms.

"Forced Arbitration"

Admiral Jean Decoux, governor general of Indo-China, sent word to the French consulate at Singapore that "we are proceeding not toward equitable mediation, but toward forced arbitration." The Thai Government at Bangkok charged new outbreaks had occurred along the frontier in the last two days.

In Singapore, the general uneasiness of the Far East was emphasized by a British order to residents on the east and west coasts of the fortified island to be ready to withdraw from "areas where it is expected fighting will take place if Singapore is attacked from the sea."

British Hold Maneuvers

British defense maneuvers had land, sea, air and civilian forces cooperating in a mock attack upon the fortress. Air-raid posts were manned, a blackout was enforced, and banks and schools closed.

In the Netherlands East Indies neutral sources, explaining that Japan's immediate attention evidently was concentrated on Thailand and Indo-China, said her economic demands on the Dutch colony in current negotiations had been lightened. Some quarters said they expected important developments which might link Soviet Russia, Japan and Germany.

New Clashes Reported.

Bangkok, March 10 (A. P.).—A Thai communique declared today that there had been new outbreaks between French and Thai forces along the disputed frontier in the past two days. The terms of an extended armistice provided that armed forces should be withdrawn from the frontier during the conferences.

"Forced Arbitration"

Singapore, March 10 (AP)—Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China, informed the French consulate here by telegram today that the "Thai-French conversations at Tokyo are proceeding without much success."

"We are proceeding not toward equitable mediation," he wired, "but toward forced arbitration."

Thailand and Indo-China to Initial Treaty

Tokyo Announces Terms Altered For Approval by Both Sides

Tokyo, March 10 (AP).—Formal initialing of the peace agreement settling the border dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand is scheduled to take place at Premier Fumimaro Konoye's official residence at 4 P.M. (2 A.M., E.S.T.) tomorrow, informed sources reported today.

French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry conferred with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka for 90 minutes today, after which some observers said some modifications in the phrasing of the agreement were likely. The exact nature of these remained undisclosed.

Matsuoka kept Emperor Hirohito informed of the developments.

Thailand's chief delegate formally informed Matsuoka yesterday of his country's acceptance of the agreement in its latest form.

Japan undertook the mediation after announcing at the start of conferences that she considered a continuance of the frontier fighting "undesirable in the interests of all East Asia."

Thailand was reported to have asked originally for as much as one-third of the provinces of Cambodia and Laos. These demands were said to have been pared down gradually to obtain the Vichy government's acceptance of the terms.

(Dispatches from Bangkok today said a Thai communique declared there had been new outbreaks between French and Thai forces along the disputed frontier in the last two days. The terms of an extended armistice provided that armed forces should be withdrawn from the frontier during the conferences.)

Tokyo Modifies Indies Demands, Reports Say

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, March 10—The belief prevailed in qualified neutral circles today that Japan has temporarily pigeonholed plans for economic penetration of the East Indies.

In trade talks, some informants said, Japan originally presented questions of Japanese immigration, exploration of outer territories and leasing of large commercial concessions.

In actual negotiations, however, they reported, these subjects have been narrowed so that they fall within the limits of present Netherlands East Indies laws, which preclude special privileges for any country.

Nazi Influence Cited

Consequently the talks were represented as proceeding smoothly.

Well-posted observers believe that Japan will concentrate for the time being on Thailand and French Indo-China.

Informed quarters concurred in the view that developments in Europe and German influence on Tokyo are conditioning Japanese policies. Hence it was considered probable that any important Japanese action in the Pacific would be timed to coincide with major developments in Europe.

Shipping Taken Over

Big developments, perhaps linking Soviet Russia, Germany and Japan, are foreseen in some quarters.

The East Indies Government has placed all shipping companies and related firms under Government control as wartime measures. Sixty per cent. of all shipping tonnage available for April has been designated for trade with the United States.

Imminent Attack Doubted

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 10 (AP).—Experienced observers expressed the opinion today that Japan was not planning any forceful advance upon Singapore or the Dutch East Indies soon.

Although there is steady activity among Japanese warplanes at Hanoi, the colonial capital, and Hainan Island, and although Japanese warships are cruising in the Gulf of Siam, the observers said that Japanese forces in south Indo-China had not been strengthened since Jan. 29, at which time several hundred sailors, a few military observers and about seventy air-force pilots and technicians arr ed at Saigon in the wake of the Japanese armistice commission for settlement of the Thailand-French Indo-China border warfare.

Much larger forces, military men said, would be required if Japan intended to force her way southward.

Contrary to some previous reports, observers also believe now that Japan is not asking immediate naval or military concessions in Thailand or Indo-China as a result of her mediation. Her desire to gain face as the Far Eastern "peacemaker" apparently has had something to do with her moderation, and her principal aims now appear to be economic.

All air raid precautions post were manned today as Singapor withstood two mock "bombing raids" and prepared to enforce a complete blackout tonight.

To facilitate civilian participation in the realistic exercises, banks and schools were closed today. Many private vehicles were requisitioned to move troops.

Withdrawal Completed

HONG KONG, March 10 (AP)—Japanese forces were withdrawn completely today from positions along the Kwangtung coast southwest of Canton where landings were made a week ago under protection of the guns of Japanese warships.

The Japanese said the landings were a vast raiding operation in which quantities of supplies and war material intended for the Chungking forces were seized.

The Chinese version was that the Japanese fell back before vigorous counter attacks b Chinese who recaptured the coastal cities of Tinpak and Shuitung after inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese.

Chinese reports, however, confirmed the Japanese claims to seizure of large quantities of materials including 1,000 bales of cotton yarn and 10,000 drums of tung oil stored at Shiuting and and intended for export to the United States.

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Singapore Residents Told to Prepare to Quit Danger Areas

Precautions Are Taken, With Only 48 Hours' Warning Seen Likely

By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, March 10.—British authorities today notified residents to prepare to evacuate "areas where it is expected fighting will take place if Singapore is attacked from the sea."

The notifications, issued to residents on the east and west coastal regions in a 200-mile area of Singapore Island, stressed the precautionary nature of the action, but added that it might be impossible to give more than 48 hours warning.

Therefore, the notices read, "as far as possible get ready now."

Civilians throughout British Malaya were given a taste of "wartime" conditions as comprehensive defense measures, begun March 6, entered a second phase, during which land, sea and air forces, with all civilian units, are meeting in a simulated attack upon the peninsula.

Trenton Joins Fleet Anchored at Manila

Manila, March 10 (A. P.).—The light cruiser Trenton arrived in Manila Bay over the week end and dropped anchor beside other units of the Asiatic Fleet.

Naval officials declined to say how long the ship, which came here from the Hawaiian Islands, would remain.

U. S., Britain And Soviet Thanked By Chinese

Council Issues Manifesto On Aid Extended In War With Japan

Chungking, China, March 10 (AP)—The Chinese People's Political Council issued a manifesto today thanking the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia for help given in the war with Japan.

The council is China's nearest approach to a representative government.

The council placed itself solidly behind the Government's stand on Chinese Communists, whose demands for creation of special Red areas wer bitterly denounced by Generalissim Chiank Kai-shek last week.

Says China Roused U. S. To Pacific Base Needs

Chiang Kai-Shek Tells Council America Has "Dashed To Pieces" Japan's Plans

Chungking, China, March 10 (AP)—China's greatest success in three and one-half years of resistance to Japan has been to awaken the United States to the need of strengthening her Pacific defenses, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared today in the closing speech of the People's Political Council.

He said the American decision to fortify island bases had dashed to pieces the Japanese plan for a "new order in greater East Asia" and that the Chinese Government was doing its best to cement relations with the United States, Britain and Russia.

China's armed strength and equipment are now twice what they were when the conflict began, he declared.

The council, China's nearest approach to a representative government, issued a manifesto thanking the United States, Britain and Russia for help given, and approved the government stand against Chinese Communist demands for creation of special Red areas.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—An Admiralty communiqué today stated:

An Italian cruiser of the Condottieri class has been torpedoed and almost certainly sunk by one of our submarines.

The Italian cruiser was escorted by two destroyers. The cruiser was seen to be hit, and for two hours afterward the destroyers were seen to be alternately circling around and stopped, evidently picking up survivors.

The Italian Condottieri "A" class cruisers are ships of 5,069 tons, mounting eight 6-inch guns. The class originally consisted of four ships. One of them, the Bartolomeo Colleoni was sunk by H. M. A. S. Sydney (Captain J. A. Collins, R. N. R.) and destroyers under the command of Commander H. St. L. Nicholson, D. S. O., R. N., on July 19, 1940.

An Air Ministry communiqué tonight said:

Three offensive sweeps were made by aircraft of the Fighter Command over the Channel and occupied France this afternoon.

Considerable anti-aircraft fire was encountered and one of our fighters is missing. There was no opposition by enemy aircraft.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

Last night's raids were mainly concentrated on London and the Home Counties though attacks were also made on places on the south coast. Damage was done at a number of points in these areas but was nowhere very extensive.

Bombs were also dropped at a few points elsewhere in England and the northwest of Scotland but they did little damage. Casualties during the night were not numerous.

The night communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries follows:

During daylight today enemy activity has been mainly over the Channel and Southeastern England. Early this morning an enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town near the south coast. Some houses were damaged, but no one was seriously injured. Bombs dropped elsewhere during the day, but did little damage and no casualties have been reported.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 10 (AP)—A communiqué of the British Middle East Command said today:

In Libya and Eritrea the situation remains unchanged.

Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland: Operations continue to progress successfully.

A British Royal Air Force Middle East Command communique follows:

Ethiopia: Bombers of the R. A. F. attacked the airdrome of Diredawa and succeeded in carying out the attack, although intercepted by a number of Italian fighters. They also obtained a direct hit on a train approaching the town and another on the station at Addagalla.

Troop positions were bombed and machine-gunned by R. A. F. bombers in the Cheren area [of Italian Eritrea]. Other bombers, who were harassing the Italian column retreating from Burye, bombed a village near Debra Marcos.

Libya: The harbor of Tripoli again was attacked during the night of March 8-9 by R. A. F. bombers, and bombs were dropped on enemy airdromes in Tripolitania.

Malta: One JU-88 which attempted to reconnoiter Malta was engaged by our fighters and driven off. Another of the same type or aircraft crashed on Gozo Island and burned out, all the crew being killed.

From all these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, March 10 (AP)—A British Army communiqué said today:

Our advance into Ethiopia continues and operations are proceeding according to plan. Yesterday our troops occupied Gabredarre, an important road junction 140 miles inside the Ethiopian frontier.

ATHENS, March 10 (AP)—A British Royal Air Force communiqué said today:

On the night of March 8-9 R. A. F. bombers heavily attacked the harbor and installations at Durazzo [Albania]. Several large fires broke out which were growing in intensity. Many explosions occurred. Fires could be seen seventy miles away.

Yesterday the village of Dukay was successfully attacked. Motor transport concentrations and gun positions in the Glava-Buzi area also were attacked.

A small formation of our fighters on patrol encountered a large force of enemy bombers accompanied by fighters. In the combat following six fighters, G-50s, and one heavy bomber, a CR-20, definitely were shot down and a number of others were seriously damaged. One of our pilots had to abandon his aircraft and escape by parachute, landing safely in our lines. All other aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, March 10 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued the following communiqué:

After persistent fighting we occupied strong enemy positions. The enemy, having extended the front offensive activities which started yesterday, launched fierce attacks. He has not been able to score any successes whatever, but suffered very heavy losses.

We took about 300 prisoners with many officers. Enemy action by tanks was repulsed and one of them destroyed. Our aircraft took part in the above operations and successfully bombed and machine-gunned enemy forces. All our aircraft returned safely.

German

BERLIN, March 10 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following communiqué today:

Our air force yesterday and last night successfully continued warfare against military objectives in Great Britain and in waters off the British Isles.

Despite unfavorable weather and violent defense, a strong unit of fighting planes made rolling attacks very effectively on important military facilities in London.

Another attack last night was directed against Portsmouth's state wharves. Strong fires resulted from bomb hits by medium and heavy caliber explosives.

Reconnaissance planes attacked a convoy off the Scottish east coast and heavily damaged two ships. Bombs were dropped on a big merchant ship south of Plymouth.

Hangars and shelters were destroyed by the air force in an attack on an airport in the south of England. Harbor facilities of several towns in South England and in Scotland were bombed effectively.

Three British chasers were destroyed on the ground and a hangar was set afire during an attack on an airport at Malta by light German fighting units.

The Valletta port facilities [at Malta] also suffered bomb hits.

Long-range artillery placed an enemy convoy under fire in the Strait of Dover. Army batteries turned back some British ships which tried to approach the Channel coast last night.

Enemy planes failed to enter Germany or occupied territory yesterday or last night.

Italian

ROME, March 10 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué today said:

On the Greek front there were infantry and artillery actions in various sectors of the Eleventh Army. In local actions in sectors of the Ninth Army we captured prisoners and arms.

Our numerous air formations have intensely bombed and machine-gunned artillery emplacements, trenches, motor trucks, tent encampments and enemy troops.

An important enemy base was hit.

Four enemy fighter planes of the Gloster type were shot down in air fights.

Planes of the German Air Corps attacked an airport at Venezia on Malta, destroying three planes on the ground and seriously damaging a hangar.

In North Africa enemy armored cars which attempted to approach Jarabub were turned back in flight by our artillery. Our planes bombed enemy naval and air bases in Cyrenaica.

On March 8, detachments of the German Air Corps machine-gunned British concentrations of motor trucks.

Enemy planes bombed Tripoli and Zuara, killing three persons, injuring two and causing slight damage.

In East Africa there was intense patrol activity on the northern front.

The enemy carried out air raids on Harar and Diredawa without causing damage. At Diredawa an enemy plane was shot down by our defense.

Military Mission in U. S. Is Considered by Mexico

May Set Up Permanent War-Aid Board in Washington

MEXICO CITY, March 10 (AP).—Establishment of a permanent military mission in Washington to collaborate with the United States War and Navy Departments on mutual defense problems was reported under consideration today by the Ministries of Foreign Relations, National Defense and Navy.

A source in the National Defense Ministry said military, naval and aviation attaches at Mexico's Washington Embassy would form the nucleus of such a mission. The co-operation to be rendered the United States should she be attacked or enter the European war would be the principal study of the group, it was asserted.

Should the idea be approved, a general and several defense experts from the various armed branches would go to Washington to supplement the attaches.

Australian Quits Naval Board

CANBERRA, March 10 (AP).—Navy Minister W. M. Hughes announced today that the first member of the Australian Naval Board, Sir Ragnar Colvin, was retiring because of ill health. Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, who is now in London, is conferring with the British Admiralty on the question of a successor.

Australia Welcomes Passage

CANBERRA, March 10 (AP).—Arthur W. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, said today in welcoming passage of the British-aid bill by the United States Senate that he did not know whether Australia would receive planes and war materials direct from the United States but that they would probably be turned over to the British government for allotment at its own discretion.

Premier Alexander Mair of New South Wales said that no aggression could prevail against the help and the strength which would reach Britain through the bill. He addressed 2,000 citizens who gathered here to pledge their support for a program of Australian-United States co-operation with the aim of permanent world peace.

Moffat Sees Grand Duchess

Montreal, March 10 (AP).—J. Pierrepont Moffatt, United States Minister to Canada, presented his credentials today to Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg, whose Government-in-exile has been here since the German invasion of the Low Countries last May.

30-24-7985

Moffatt, who came here from Ottawa, will act as United States Minister to Luxembourg.

"I am most touched by the courtesy of Mr. Moffatt," said the Grand Duchess after the ceremony. "His presentation has been a great pleasure to us."

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Fire Wrecks Wheat Ship Loaded at Canadian Port

An East Coast Canadian Port, March 10 (A. P.).—Fire ruined the engine room and heavily damaged the wheat cargo of a 2,300-ton British vessel here Saturday.

Officials said today that it probably would be eight months before she is back in service. The wheat had been loaded for Britain.

HARRIMAN, BIDDLE LEAVE

Former is President's Representative in Britain to Expedite Aid

New York, March 10—(AP)—W. Averell Harrison, board chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad, left for Europe in the Atlantic Clipper today as President Roosevelt's personal representative to expedite deliveries to Britain under terms of the aid-to-Britain bill.

"I'm only one of the cogs in the wheel," he said. "I'll be in constant touch with those in the British Government who are delegated to make the requests to the American Government for material."

With him were Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Philadelphia. Biddle was returning to London as Ambassador to the Polish and Belgian governments and Minister to the Norwegian and Netherlands Governments in exile.

SMETONA, WIFE ARRIVE

New York, March 10—(AP)—Antoine Smetona, 66, president of the republic of Lithuania when the Russian army occupied the country June 15, 1940, arrived today, accompanied by his wife.

They came from Rio de Janeiro, and were en route to Washington, D. C., where they will live temporarily at the Lithuanian Legation.

Smetona said he had not forfeited his rights as president of the republic, and would work for Lithuania's independence, but did not plan now to try to set up a free Lithuanian Government in the United States.

BRITISH FREIGHTER SINKING DISCLOSED

23 Saved, 13 Lost, Survivors Report On Reaching Philadelphia

Craft Was Sunk Without Warning At Night 300 Miles Off Ireland

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, March 10—The 4,500-ton British freighter Marslew was torpedoed and sunk February 23, it was disclosed today when twenty-three survivors arrived here aboard another British freighter.

Thirteen of the crew of thirty-six, including the master, were reported lost.

The Marslew, bound from Liverpool to South America, was torpedoed without warning about 8 P. M. 300 miles off the coast of Ireland, the survivors said. The ship broke in half and both sections sank within ten minutes.

"It was just God's grace," said William Gemmill, a seaman, "that we were picked up so quickly and that we were torpedoed on a night when the sea was calm. Otherwise our overloaded small boat would have been swamped by the first high sea."

The name of the rescue ship was not made public.

Boston-Bound British Vessel Reported Sunk

New York, March 10 (AP)—Maritime circles said today that the 5,457-ton British freighter Anglo Peruvian had been torpedoed and sunk en route from Newcastle, England, to Boston with a cargo of coke.

These sources said some survivors had been picked up by the British freighter Nailsea Manor, bound for Portland, Maine. The Anglo Peruvian was owned by the Nitrate Producers' Steamship Company, Ltd., and formerly traded with Australia and New Zealand.

In the War Zone

Yugoslavs Still Trying to Stall In Face of German Pressure

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The fighting spirit of that ragged and hungry little Serbian Army which hurled back the might of Austria in the world war is abroad in Yugoslavia intensify the internal dispute over what attitude will adopt toward the Berlin-Rome Axis in the Balkans.

The report was circulating in Belgrade that the Government would sign some sort of pact of amity with the Nazis in the immediate future. That seems likely, but the indications are that Yugoslavia is trying to find a middle course and that the purpose of such a pact would enable her to stall.

There is a sharp break between the non-interventionists and those who would go all out and cast their lot with the Anglo-Allies in an effort to halt Hitler. Thus is held open for the moment the question of how far the great Yugloslavia—which is the offspring of tiny but valiant Serbia—will feel able to maintain her freedom of action pending developments. So long as this position exists, and so long as the fire of independence continues to burn fiercely in Greek hearts, there is always the possibility that the whole Balkan peninsula will leap into flames.

All But Surrounded.

Yugoslavia's problem is far from easy, since she is all but surrounded by Axis forces. A direct challenge to Hitler might mean her quick extermination as a nation. Still, there are many Yugoslavs who are taking the position that defiance of Germany would be a fair gamble, though admttedly it would take a mountain of courage to make the play.

Der Fuehrer has been trying his best to avoid a major war in the Balkans, and should Yugoslavia take a fighting stand, or even a firm attitude backed by her powerful army, it might put the brakes on the Nazi war machine. It would at least greatly strengthen the hands of Greece and Turkey.

Of one thing I feel sure, from study on the ground in Yugoslavia and the rest of the Balkans—any concession which the Yugoslavs make to Germany will be inspired by caution and not by any desire to play the Nazi game. Yugoslavia as a whole is pro-British and has no love for Germany. There is small doubt that had she followed her natural bent she would have been fighting beside the Greeks long ago. So would Turkey.

It isn't surprising that the Belgrade Government should hesitate about its course in view of the obvious dangers. Still, Yugoslavia must in the immediate future give a positive answer to the question of whether she shall try to solve her problem by isolation and appeasement, or whether she shall adopt the attitude that her security is interlocked with that of her neighbors and that it's a case of one for all and all for one.

Undoubtedly the answer will depend to considerable degree on what Britain has indicated her course will be—how much aid she is going to be able to give Greece if Hitler strikes. She also will be influenced by whether Turkey intends to fight for Greece—a matter of considerable doubt at the moment. But of course the thing cuts two ways, for both Turkey and Britain must temper their steel to some extent in Yugoslavia's fire.

HOUSE EXPECTS EARLY REQUEST FOR AID FUNDS

Rayburn Says It May Come Wednesday if Bill Is Signed

AMOUNT IS NOT DISCLOSED

Congressional Leaders Talk Over Sum With President but Guard Secret

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—A prompt presidential request for funds to speed aid to Great Britain under the lease-lend program was forecast at the White House today by legislative leaders. After conferring with President Roosevelt, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader in the Senate, and Vice-President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn said:

"The President, probably on Wednesday, if the bill is signed tomorrow night, will send up some estimates. They will be for cash and contract authorization."

Amounts Were Discussed.

Mr. Rayburn added that the amounts to be included were discussed with the President but that he could say nothing about them.

Later, it was learned that Mr. Roosevelt had called a conference with leaders of the House Appropriations, Military Affairs and Naval Affairs committees for tomorrow in connection with launching the aid program.

Among those expected to go to the White House were: Representatives Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia; Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri; Taber, Republican, of New York; Scrugham, Democrat, of Nevada, and Snyder, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, of the Appropriations Committee; May, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Military Committee, and Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee.

One of those who attended the White House conference this morning told reporters that Mr. Roosevelt had not decided yet precisely what amount of appropriations and contract authority he would request. It was said, however, that the total will be considerable.

One informed Senator declared he expected the President to request between $3,000,000,000 and $3,500,000,000 in both money and contract authority.

The congressional leaders said that the bill as passed by the Senate Saturday night would be called up in the House tomorrow for final approval, and would be sent to the White House by nightfall.

Shortly after the House convened, it was agreed on the motion of Representative Cooper, Democrat, of Tennessee, that after two hours of debate a vote will be taken tomorrow on accepting all of the Senate Amendments.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, announced on the floor that this procedure was satisfactory to him, since he believes that each amendment improves the bill.

Plans to Sign Wednesday.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, told reporters that he thought Mr. Roosevelt would sign the bill sometime Wednesday unless there should be some unforeseen delay.

Informed persons considered it probable that the vast supply of war materials made available to Great Britain by the bill would start moving across the Atlantic within a few days.

Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, told reporters that in two roll calls eighty-nine of the ninety-five Senators had voted for aid to Britain. That number, he said, voted either for the administration's aid bill or the Taft substitute to lend $2,000,000,000 to Britain, Canada and Greece, or both.

The Senate action on the aid plan, Mr. Vandenberg said, thus was a far more impressive demonstration of national unity than the final roll call might disclose.

Small naval vessels were reported to be the first defense articles slated for delivery immediately after the bill becomes law, with food supplies to follow.

Sees Fiscal Officers.

The President had an appointment today with Budget Director Harold Smith, through whom additional requests for appropriations would have to clear. Secretary Morgenthau also was on his engagement list, as was a group of congressional leaders.

Asked whether the signing of the bill might be followed by a proclamation of national emergency, Mr. Early told reporters that he had not heard such a thing mentioned.

The second major item in the administration's present plans for helping the British—plans which President Roosevelt has been forming with Cabinet and other advisers for several weeks—was reported to be foodstuffs, release of which the aid bill specifically authorizes. Arrangements for shipping these commodities were said to have been perfected by the Secretaries of Agriculture, War and Navy.

Apparently the job of transporting United States-made war equipment across the ocean will be up to the British. They may take delivery at either United States or Canadian ports, just as they do at present on the airplanes, guns and other armaments which they have bought in this country.

The small naval vessels and other types of munitions to be sent to the British in the next few weeks will of necessity come from existing military and naval stores or those now being built for early delivery. The bill empowers the President to release up to $1,300,000,000 of such equipment.

SENATE GRANTS $1,533,567,102 DEFENSE FUNDS

Supplemental Appropriation Includes $169,415,000 for Naval Bases.

ROOSEVELT THEN ASKS MORE

Vote Is Taken as Indication of Congressional Approval of Destroyer Swap.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—The Senate approved today a $1,533,567,102 supplemental defense appropriation, containing $169,415,000 for naval works at Guam, Samoa, some of the bases acquired from Britain and on the continental United States. This action followed Senate approval earlier in the day of legislation approving the establishment of naval air bases on the sites acquired from Britain in exchange for American destroyers.

The naval committee said in its report that Senate approval of the base legislation would have the effect of "Congressional ratification" of the base-destroyer exchange. The appropriation bill, which goes back to the House for action on Senatorial amendments, carried $157,102,500 in contractual authority and the rest in cash.

The Senate increased by $187,400 the amount previously voted by the House. The largest amount in the bill was $675,283,000 for the construction of military posts.

Cash Available Now.

The navy would be allocated $202,000,000 for ship construction and armament. All the cash would be available for immediate expenditure.

The authorizing legislation, passed first, would provide a $245,228,500 naval public works program, including work at Guam, Samoa, Alaska, the British base sites and other naval stations.

The naval committee reported that of the total, $58,250,000, represented the amount necessary to complete the establishment of bases on British soil.

Committee Reports.

"Although the recent transfer of certain of our destroyers to Great Britain in exchange for leases on certain land," the committee reported to the Senate, "has to all intents and purposes been consummated, this exchange has not yet been sanctioned by the Congress, and therefore authorizations for appropriations for naval air stations not authorized by the Congress might not be in order.

"For this reason the House of Representatives amended this bill to authorize the establishment of naval air stations at the places leased from Great Britain, the effect of which will be congressional ratification of the exchange."

Later in the day, President Roosevelt asked Congress for an immediate additional appropriation of $300,841,820 for the navy. The bulk of the amount, requested in a letter to Speaker Rayburn, was $133,118,820 for ordnance and ordnance stores.

Other items included: Naval Corps training area, East Coast, facilities, including the purchase of land, $15,000,000; the acquisition and conversion of twelve additional auxiliary vessels, $63,000,000.

SENATE APPROVES USE OF BRITISH BASE SITES

Action Viewed as Ratification of Destroyer Deal

Washington, March 10—(AP)—The Senate today approved establishment of naval air bases on sites acquired from Britain in exchange for United States destroyers, an action which the Senate Naval Committee said would have the effect of "Congressional ratification" of the exchange.

The action came when the Senate passed a $245,228,500 authorization for naval public works, including besides the work at the British bases, development of facilities at Guam and Samoa, in the Alaskan area, at various other Pacific locations, in the Canal Zone, in the Caribbean and in continental United States.

The measure goes back to the House for action on Senate amendments.

The Senate also approved unanimously a resolution affirming the principle that this Government should not recognize the transfer of any region in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power.

The resolution, proposed by Senator George (D-Ga), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, provides that if such a transfer appears likely "the United States shall, in addition to other measures, immediately consult with the other American republics to determine upon the steps which should be taken to safeguard their common interests."

Powers of FDR Under Aid Bill

WASHINGTON. (AP) — Here in brief are the presidential powers and limitations in the British aid bill as it now stands:

The President may obtain from either government arsenals or private manufacturers "any defense article," including food, for any nation whose defense he considers "vital to the defense of the United States." But first he must ask Congress for appropriations or contract authorizations.

He may sell, transfer title to, lease, trade, lend "or otherwise dispose of" defense articles to such nations. But to dispose of equipment already on hand he first must consult with Army or Navy chiefs. And he may not dispose of more than $1,300,000,000 worth of equipment already built or for which Congress has appropriated funds.

He may fix the conditions under which foreign nations will receive aid. But funds provided to consummate the agreements must be spent by July 1, 1946.

CONVOY BANNED

He may "release for export" defense articles which he wishes other nations to receive. But one section says that nothing in the bill shall be construed to authorize convoying by United States naval vessels of shipments to belligerents.

He may provide the aided governments with "any defense information" pertaining to any defense article furnished. But the patent rights of United States citizens must be protected and their royalties paid.

He may permit the repair of belligerent warships or other fighting equipment in United States Harbors or plants. But the extent of such work is dependent upon congressional appropriations or authorizations.

In addition Congress limited the period in which contracts may be made under the law to June 30, 1943, and reserved the right to terminate it at any time by a simple majority of both houses. Congress also required that the President make a report of his operations under the bill at least every 90 days. However, he need not supply information disclosure of which he would deem incompatible with the public interest.

HALIFAX SCOUTS WARSHIP TRADES

British Envoy Considers Swap as Most Unlikely.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, said today that he considered it unlikely now or in the future that the United States and Great Britain would trade any naval craft.

The Ambassador made the statement to reporters during a call at the State Department. Lord Halifax said that he never had heard the matter discussed nor did he consider it likely now or in the future.

With R. G. Casey, the Australian Minister, Lord Halifax exchanged ratifications with Secretary Hull on a supplementary land tenure convention.

Former Storm Trooper Drafted Into U. S. Army

German-Born Connecticut Man Sent To Fort Devens For Year's Training

Hartford, Conn., March 10 (AP)—Hellmuth Eimer, a Storm Trooper of the Reich in the early days of Adolf Hitler's rise to power, was accepted in the draft today and sent to Fort Devens, Mass., for a year of Federal training.

The German-born Eimer, who now lives in New Haven, served eighteen months in the regular German army after the World War and said he was a Storm Trooper from 1933 to 1936. Storm Troopers in those years, he said, were comparable to American National Guardsmen and had few duties other than drilling twice a week.

He is 34 years old and was to have appeared before a naturalization examiner Friday to take final steps toward becoming a United States citizen.

WASHN 2ND ADD BRITISH AID-HALIFAX XXX TENURE CONVENTION

THE SUPPLEMENTAL CONVENTION EXTENDS A PREVIOUS CONVENTION TO COVER ALL MANDATED TERRITORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

ITS PURPOSE IS TO INSURE THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN SUBJECTS WITH PROPERTY IN ANY OF THESE POSSESSIONS WOULD BE ALLOWED THREE YEARS IN WHICH TO DISPOSE OF IT AND WITHDRAW PROCEEDS WITHOUT PAYING EXCESSIVE DUTIES.

OPM WILL SPREAD ARMAMENT WORK

Small Concerns to Receive Defense Contracts.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—Enactment of the lease-lend bill, defense officials said today, will signal the start of a nationwide drive to spread out work on armament contracts so that new orders for both British and American forces may be awarded without danger of production jams.

Explaining the necessity for the drive, these officials said that approximately 90 per cent of the $10,000,000,000 in defense contracts awarded between last June and December went to 600 large concerns.

About 13,000 prime contractors received awards, but of these more than 12,000 shared $1,000,000,000 worth of orders while the remaining few hundred divided about $9,000,000,000 worth.

Concentration of orders was reported to be a matter of concern in the Office of Production Management and it was said that efforts to farm out defense work to subcontractors might become the O. P. M.'s most important activity in the next few months.

The campaign to break up big defense contracts is to be carried into every section of the country in an attempt to get small machine shops, foundries and mills into armament production.

OPM officials estimated that there are about 200,000 concerns in the United States able to handle defense orders, although about half of them can undertake only small assignments. They also estimated that about half the country's machine tools were idle or working less than eight hours a day.

The OPM took the first step toward its spread-the-work campaign by discontinuing the old office of small business activities and creating the defense contract service. John D. Biggers, OPM production chief, named Robert L. Mehornay, Kansas City industrialist, to head the service.

Marshall Says Congress Votes Own Abdication

Asserts Aid Bill Gives War Power to the President

SEATTLE, March 9 (AP).—Verne Marshall, chairman of the no foreign war committee, said Sunday passage of the lease-lend bill by the Senate, was in effect the abdication of Congress. He added that he believed the bulk of the American people held resentment against involvement in war.

"Congress," his prepared statement declared, "has voted its own abdication. It has defied the Constitution by surrendering its war-

making power to a President who repeatedly has scoffed at the Constitution, calling it a relic of the horse-and-buggy days. . . . Soon we will be at war. That is the plan.

"What the militarists in Washington, New York City and London overlook is an overwhelming popular resentment against this stupid and destructive repetition of our disastrous 1917-'18 involvement in Europe's ancient economic war. . . .

"There is danger that when the great mass of the people discover what has happened to them, and to what is left of our democratic way of life, their disillusionment will manifest itself openly, the hatreds, prejudices and fears which have been generated here these last few years may bear fruit for which their sponsors will hesitate to assume responsibility."

CURRIE BACK IN U. S.

Presidential Emissary From China Reaches Coast.

San Francisco, March 10 (A. P.).—Returning from a flying trip to China as the personal emissary of President Roosevelt, Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to the President, hurried through San Francisco today on his way to Washington. Mr. Currie spent three weeks in Chungking conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other leading executives of the Chinese Government, but he found time to study China's arsenals, military training schools and industrial co-operatives.

The President's emissary, whose duties in China were compared with those of Harry Hopkins in his recent trip to England, declined to discuss the import of his trip or conditions as he found them in China. Equally silent on the result of the 25,000-mile aerial trip was Emile Despres, senior economist of the Federal Reserve Board, who accompanied Mr. Currie.

Marine Force Units To Be Established On 2-Ocean-Fleet Basis

Washington, March 10 (AP)—The marine force now serving as a single unit with the fleet will be divided into two units effective March 15, the navy announced today.

The announcement said division of the Marine Fleet Force was ordered to simply administration of marines operating with the Atlantic and Pacific fleets.

The First Marine Division, with its home station at Quantico, Va., will become a unit of the Atlantic fleet, while the Second Marine Division, at San Diego, Cal., will become a unit of the Pacific fleet. Under the change each unit will serve directly under the commander in chief of the fleet to which the division is attached.

BULLITT ASKS ARMS SPEEDUP

Urges Wartime Output to Avert Danger to U. S.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—William Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, asserted today that the American defense program was going forward well and honestly but that "we are producing a twenty-foot rope to do a thirty-foot job."

Testifying at House Judiciary Committee hearings on anti-strike legislation, Mr. Bullitt observed:

"I think it is of the utmost importance that we draw a lesson from France and get into production at the same speed as if we were at war—and we all know that at present we are not producing that fast."

Mr. Bullitt said at the outs of his testimony that "there certain analogies between e situation in France and ir the United States at present.

Did Not Realize Danger.

The French did not realize a common danger until after the Nazis broke through the Maginot Line, he declared.

Representative Hob s, Democrat, of Alabama, asked Mr. Bullitt to amplify h twenty-foot rope" statement.

"I meant this," the witness said, "that in my personal opinion our program for production of planes is too small; our program for production of merchant ships is too small; our program for production of a number of other absolutely necessary items is too small.

"If we felt the danger to the people of the United States, we would be producing vastly greater quantities of the things we need."

Says French Didn't Listen.

He said that the French people were hard to convince that grave danger existed because it was easier not to listen to appeals on that point. He expressed the opinion that the United States was in greater danger than at any time in the history of the country and asserted: "The people in general don't feel that danger."

The danger would certainly become very much more evident in the next few weeks, he said, when Germany would loose great numbers of planes and submarines in a new war drive.

"We're not producing at a speed that's called for for the safety of our country," he said. "It's terribly hard to have a sense of urgency if you haven't seen bombs dropping and statesmen who thought that their country was secure."

In response to questioning by Representative Eliot of Massachusetts, Mr. Bullitt said that the French forty-hour law was rigid and in that respect differed from the wage-hour law in this country.

Representative C of Georgia asked Mr. Bullitt which, in his opinion, slowed production the most—strikes or communists engaged in defense work. The witness said that was hard to answer because the communists were involved in the strikes.

Representative Hancock of New York asked whether French laborers were required to pay a fee to work. Mr. Bullitt replied that they were not, and Representative Eliot asked: "They were required to pay union fees though, weren't they?" Mr. Bullitt replied that they were.

Give, Not Lend Money To Great Britain, Duke Of Windsor Suggests

New York, March 10 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, in an interview with Fulton Oursler in the current issue of *Liberty* magazine, suggests that money should be given—not lent—to Great Britain.

"If your country really believes in giving aid to Britain, money is certainly needed," Oursler quoted the Duke, Governor of the Bahamas, as saying.

"Will it ever be repaid?" Oursler asked.

"Perhaps it never should be," the former King of England was quoted as replying.

Oursler said the Duke called Hitler and Mussolini interesting men "from the angle of human curiosity," but said he was "inclined to think Churchill and Roosevelt top them all."

American R. A. F. Flyer Comes Home On Leave

Arthur Donahue Reported To Be First Such Ace To See Action Over England

Lowell, Mass., March 10 (AP)—Arthur Donahue, nicknamed "Texas Shorty," reputed to be the first American aviator to see action with the Royal Air Force over England last summer, telephoned his brother Robert in Lowell today that he was in Canada and heading for his home in St. Charles, Minn., on a short leave.

The 27-year-old flyer, who was based at an airfield in an eastern London suburb, was shot down and was burned when his plane burst into flames. He went back into action again upon recovery, flying a Spitfire.

The former American commercial flyer did not disclose how he had crossed the ocean, nor did he disclose where he had landed. He plans to see his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Donahue, of St. Charles, and two sisters, who live in Minneapolis. A third sister lives in Montana.

PRINCESS DENIED FREEDOM ON BAIL

Stephanie Hohenlohe, Who Is Resisting Deportation, Rearrested Saturday

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, March 10—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, who is resisting deportation from this country, was denied bail today and held in the hospital ward of the Immigration Station, pending the next development in her eventful career.

Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure was told that Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General, had made the express request that bail in any amount be denied her.

When her deportation was ordered last January it was said unofficially the Government considered her presence here inimical to this country's best interests. She has denied allegations she is a Nazi sympathizer.

Rearrested Saturday

Stephen White, one of her attorneys, filed today for a writ of *habeas corpus* by which she could be released from custody of immigration officers who rearrested her Saturday in her Palo Alto apartment while she was free on $25,000 bond. Next Thursday the Government must show cause why a writ should not be issued.

Thomas Lynch, Assistant United States Attorney, said Attorney General Jackson made the direct request that t[illegible]ncess not be admitted to bail. W[illegible]e demanded to know why this was done.

Says U. S. May Have Reason

"The Government may have a reason for this," Judge St. Sure commented. "A lot of things are happening these days that only the Government knows about."

White then withdrew his earlier request that she be released, after he had argued that the previous $25,000 bail was unreasonable. He said he would rather make no request for bail than have it turned down or set so high it would establish a bad precedent.

Zinc Speculation Curbed By Defense Commission

Dealers Warned on Price Rise in Brass and Copper

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—The Defense Commission acted today to prevent speculation in zinc, and indicated at the same time that government action would follow any "unjustified increases" in secondary bras sand copper.

The commission said that at its request each company producing and selling primary slab zinc had pledged that it would sell only direct to consumers or processors.

"This means that no new sales will be made on the Commodities Exchange and that no more primary zinc will be available for speculation," Leon Henderson, head of the commission's price stabilization division, said in a statement. Measures are being considered, he added, to insure sale at regular prices of zinc now held by speculators.

Mr. Henderson also said that he "issuing warnings to the secondary brass and copper markets, which have recently shown signs of following the same course, leading to unjustified price increases, which demoralized the secondary aluminum and zinc markets."

LIMITS OF DRAFT MAY BE 21 TO 25

Army Is Considering Plans for the Future.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—The limiting of compulsory military service to men between 21 and 25 years of age was reported under official consideration today as a possible compromise revision of the selective service act.

The proposal was discussed at selective service headquarters as a means of a transition, from the existing liability to service of men between 21 and 35, to the European arrangement by which men are trained when they reach a specific age such as 18 or 21.

The American Legion has sponsored a bill in Congress which would limit compulsory service to men between 18 and 25. Some army officials indicated they favored the 21-to-25-year group as a substitute. Eventually, if defense requirements demand an indefinite continuation of the selective service system, substitution of the European plan depending on our annual conscription of men of a single age is considered more satisfactory by some manpower experts.

Every year approximately 1,250,000 men reach 21. This is considered more than ample to supply needs of the land forces in normal times.

A far larger percentage of these would be eligible than among those registered under the present arrangement, since men of 21 posses fewer physical defects, have fewer dependents and are not tied to civilian jobs as older men are.

CONTROL OF PRICES URGED BY BARUCH

Calls Action Necessary Corollary Of U. S. Priority System

Believes Step Also Would Aid In Averting Defense Labor Troubles

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 10 — Bernard Baruch, who was chairman of the World War Industries Board, expressed the opinion today that price control is a necessary corollary of a priority system which the Government already has instituted for some products essential to defense.

Mr. Baruch said, too, that control of prices would do much to avert labor difficulties in the defense program.

There will be strikes, he asserted, as long as workmen see their companies' incomes climb and yet do not obtain pay increases which offset rises in the cost of living.

Mr. Baruch elaborated in an interview on an article, "Priorities: The Synchronizing Force," which he wrote for the *Harvard Business Review* published today.

Terms Control Necessary

"Price control is necessary because the priorities system is actually a means of short-circuiting the law of supply and demand," he wrote in that article. "Scarce commodities, instead of being distributed to those who can pay the highest price as under a free economy, are allocated to those needs that are the most important to the armament industry as a whole."

Other essential additions to a priorities system were listed by Baruch as control of imports and exports, conservation and the search for substitutes.

A priorities system should be designed to prevent "bottlenecks" as well as eliminate those which have appeared already, Mr. Baruch asserted.

"Priorities should be applied as soon as the action of the Government in carrying out the armament program

has made impending shortages apparent in any of the components of production," he continued.

Cites Labor's Part

Discussing labor's part in industrial mobilization, he wrote:

"The supply of man power also is a component of production that must be controlled by a thorough priorities system if the demands of the fighting forces and of industry start to exceed the total number of employables. The pools of skilled labor, of managerial ability and of men trained to be fighters should be parceled out according to a central plan based on the most vital needs of the war machine."

Such an effort, he said, "does not mean 'conscription' of labor or any compulsion of any man to work for some particular employer not of his own choosing."

"Strikes are certain to occur, and justifiably," Mr. Baruch said, "if any effort is made to take advantage of the situation to reverse labor's hard-won advances."

He said that a labor relations section of a priorities system could serve "an invaluable purpose in preventing such strikes or by winning the backing of labor for any sacrifices that are found absolutely necessary."

W. P. A. Orders 48-Hour Week On Defense Jobs

200,000 Workers to Get Pay Increase in Plan to Speed Military Projects

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Work Projects Administration today ordered a forty-eight-hour work week put into effect immediately on its defense construction projects which consist mainly of airports, access roads and building construction at Army and Navy posts.

Howard O. Hunter, acting commissioner, said the order affected 200,000 workers, and would mean an increase in their pay. They have been working from thirty to forty hours a week. Mr. Hunter telegraphed all W. P. A. state administrators:

"In order to expedite work and move up completion dates on certified defense projects, you are authorized to employ all workers on all construction projects certified by the Secretaries of the War or Navy Departments as important for national defense on a forty-eight hour a week work schedule effective immediately. . . .

"I wish to emphasize the necessity for putting this authorization into effect on all certified airport and access roads projects. This authorization supersedes previous exemptions granted with respect to hours of work on projects affected."

Mr. Hunter, who has been acting administrator since the death of Col. Francis C. Harrington, was nominated for commissioner today by President Roosevelt. He was formerly assistant to Col. Harrington.

New Naval Attache Appointed To London

Capt. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., Succeeds Capt. Alan G. Kirk, Who Had Been Transferred

Washington, March 10 (AP)—The navy announced today Capt. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., has reported for duty as naval attache in the American Embassy in London to succeed Capt. Alan G. Kirk, who recently became director of naval intelligence.

Lockwood, whose residence is at Lamar, Mo., is 51 years old and a native of Midland, Va.

His last duties before reporting in London were as chief of staff and aide to the commander of the Submarine Scouting Force.

DIES WILL ASK OUSTER OF REDS

To Urge President to Bar Them From Defense.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—Representative Dies, Democrat, f Texas, said today that he would call on President Roosevelt to initiate a nationwide drive for the discharge from Government service and defense industries of persons active in political organizations under the control of totalitarian Powers.

The chairman of the House Committee investigating un-American activities also said that he would urge the President to insist that labor unions oust communist and Nazi leaders under penalty of not being recognized for collective bargaining purposes.

If his suggestion to the President fails to bring results, Mr. Dies said that he either would introduce legislation to force the discharge of such persons or would offer a resolution stating that it is the policy of Congress that such changes occur.

Issues Statement.

Mr. Dies said in a statement:

"I shall make an urgent plea to the President to take the initiative immediately in a nationwide drive to discharge from Government service and from all national defense industries every person who has been active in political organizations under the control of totalitarian Powers unless such person can give satisfactory assurances that he or she has been duped.

"The President can use the power of letting contracts and of spending public funds so as to secure the general co-operation of industry.

"I shall also urge the President to insist that labor unions immediately oust communist and Nazi leaders upon the penalty that any union which refuses will not be recognized for collective bargaining purposes.

Wants Discharge Upheld.

"The President should insist that the National Labor Relations Board make it clear that the discharge of any such person will be upheld by the NLRB.

"I am convinced that it is imperative for the President to take this course at once to save the national defense program from sabotage and to avoid the mistakes which led to the downfall of France and other democracies."

BERLIN, MARCH 11-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-SEVERAL HOUSES WERE WRECKED AND SEVERAL CIVILIAN KILLED AND INJURED BY BRITISH WARPLANES WHICH "TRIED TO FLY OVER WESTERN GERMANY" LAST NIGHT, INFORMED SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.

TWO OF THE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY "STRONG, WELL-AIMED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE" WHICH KEPT THE RAIDERS AT A GREAT ALTITUDE, THESE SOURCES DECLARED. THE PLANES WERE SAID TOHHAVE DROPPED INCENDIARIES AND EXPLOSIVES.

THE GERMANS SAID THEIR OWN PLANES CARRIED OUT ANOTHER RAID ON THE ENGLISH SOUTH COAST PORT OF PORTSMOUTH LAST NIGHT AND STARTED SEVERAL LARGE FIRES.

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE DEFENSE OF FRANCE'S AFRICAN EMPIRE AGAINST ANY OUTSIDE ATTACK WILL BE LEFT TO "FRENCH FORCES ALONE," VICE PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN ANNOUNCED AT A SUNDAY LUNCHEON AT WHICH A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE QUESTION OF DEFENDING FRENCH AFRICA WAS "SPECIALLY EXAMINED."

BRITISH AID

TOKYO, MARCH 11-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID "NEW YORK INFORMATION INDICATED TODAY THAT THE FIRST STEP UNDER THE AID-TO-BRITAIN BILL WILL BE AN EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN DESTROYERS FOR BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS WHEREBY THE "UNITED STATES CAN SEND CAPITAL SHIPS TO FAR-EASTERN WATERS AGAINST JAPAN."

OTHER LEADING NEWSPAPERS NOTED THE OPPORTUNITIES OF INCREASED AMERICAN PRESSURE AGAINST JAPAN AND DECLARED SENATE PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE PUSHED THE U.S. CLOSER TO ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

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TOKYO--FIRST ADD LEND-LEASE REACTION X X X THE WAR.

ASAHI SAID THIS "INDICATED" FIRST STEP WOULD PROVIDE BRITAIN WITH MORE DESTROYERS TO PROTECT HER TRANSPORTS AND RELEASE U.S. CAPITAL SHIPS "AGAINST JAPAN IN ORDER TO AID (CHINESE) GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK MORE AGGRESSIVELY."

"PASSAGE OF THE BILL MEANS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS STEPPED TO THE VERY BRINK OF WAR BOTH ON THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC FRONTS," IT CONCLUDED.

MIYAKO ASSERTED THE "U.S. ALREADY HAS JUMPED INTO THE WAR IN AN UNDECLARED ROLE AS BRITAIN'S PARTNER."

"HOWEVER," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED, "THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEASURE LIES IN THE IMPERIALISTIC REARMAMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS ATTEMPTING TO TURN THE WHOLE OF AMERICA INTO A MUNITIONS FACTORY, AND TO THREATEN THE WHOLE WORLD. ALL AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN ASSURED OF REMAINING THE ONLY OASIS OF MANKIND IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NOW ARE ABOUT TO BE WHIPPED INTO TH BURNING FURNACE BY THE AMBITION OF A SINGLE LEADER.

"THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS BLINDLY DANCING TO A TUNE PLAYED BY THE PRESIDENT."

TOKYO--SECOND ADD LEND-LEASE REACTION X X X THE PRESIDENT."

HOCHI DECLARED ENFORCEMENT OF THE BILL WOULD "INEVITABLY LEAD TO AN ARMED CLASH BETWEEN THE GERMAN-ITALIAN CAMP AND THE UNITED STATES--HENCE THE EUROPEAN WAR IS ABOUT TO BECOME A WORLD WAR."

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ROME, MARCH 10-(AP)-MAJ. CORNELIUS C. JADWIN, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN ROME, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AS MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE LEGATION IN SOFIA, BULGARIA, IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TONIGHT.

(NY) JERSEY CITY, N.J., MARCH 10-(AP)-DR. THOMAS PARRAN, U.S. SURGEON GENERAL, WHO LEFT HERE EIGHT WEEKS AGO TO STUDY HEALTH CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND, SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH NEEDED AMERICAN VOLUNTEER PHYSICIANS AND NURSES.

THREE MEN WHO ACCOMPANIED DR. PARRAN ON A CIVIL MISSION TO ENGLAND RETURNED WITH HIM ON THE LINER EXCALIBUR.

THEY WERE FRED C. HORNER, OF GENERAL MOTORS, WHO STUDIED TRANSPORTATION IN ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS; GEOFFREY J. MAY, AN ATTORNEY WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD IN WASHINGTON, WHO STUDIED BRITISH SOCIAL SECURITY INSURANCE, AND MAJ. EUGENE W. RIDINGS, OF THE U.S. ARMY'S GENERAL STAFF IN WASHINGTON.

THE SHIP CARRIED 184 PASSENGERS, 82 OF THEM AMERICANS. AT BERMUDA, THE BRITISH SEIZED 2,000 OF THE 3,000 SACKS OF MAIL ABOARD, AND PLACED ABOARD 1,000 SACKS TAKEN OFF A PREVIOUS SHIP FOR EXAMINATION.

RETURNING TO ATTEND THE COMING MARRIAGE OF HIS SON WAS JAMES HAZEN HYDE, 64, WHO LEFT AMERICA IN 1905 TO BECOME A RESIDENT OF PARIS. HYDE, SON OF THE FOUNDER OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, AT 23 INHERITED THE CONTROLLING INTEREST OF A COMPANY WITH A BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF INSURANCE ON ITS BOOKS.

HE RELINQUISHED HIS INSURANCE HOLDINGS AFTER A BATTLE OF FINANCIERS FOR CONTROL OF THE COMPANY. HE SOLD OUT HIS INTEREST, WHICH CARRIED WITH IT DIRECTORSHIP IN 46 CORPORATIONS, TO THOMAS F. RYAN FOR $2,500,000.

WASHINGTON,MARCH 10-(AP)-THE ARMY PASSED THE MILLION MARK TODAY IN ITS RAPID EXPANSION, ATTAINING THE HIGHEST TOTAL SINCE DEMOBILIZATION OF THE 3,673,888-MAN WORLD WAR ARMY MORE THAN TWO DECADES AGO.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED 68,500 REGULAR, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE OFFICERS WERE ON DUTY, AND 935,000 ENLISTED MEN.

THE NAVY'S LATEST COUNT SHOWED 229,936 OFFICERS AND MEN ON MARCH 1, WHEN THE MARINE CORPS REPORTED 48,517.

THE ARMY IS SCHEDULED TO REACH 1,418,000 BY MID JUNE, WITH THE INDUCTION OF ADDITIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE TRAINEES, MOBILIZATION OF REMAINING GUARDSMEN AND ACQUISITION OF MORE VOLUNTEERS BY THE REGULARS.

WASHINGTON,MARCH 10-(AP)-SEEKING TO SPEED THE TRAINING OF 12,000 PILOTS ANNUALLY, THE ARMY AIR CORPS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLEDGLING FLIERS AND TECHNICIANS WOULD BE GIVEN BASIC MILITARY TRAINING AT THE START OF THEIR SERVICE INSTEAD OF LATER.

FOUR REPLACEMENT CENTERS WERE DESIGNATED IN THE SOUTH AND WEST WHERE PILOT AND GROUND CREW RECRUITS WILL BE "PROCESSED" BEFORE BEING SENT TO FLYING AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

OFFICIALS PREDICTED THE NEW ARRANGEMENT WOULD SPEED MATERIALLY THE UNDERTAKING TO TRAIN 12,000 PILOTS A YEAR FOR THE EXPANDING AIR CORPS, WHICH IS DUE TO HIT FULL STRIDE THIS MONTH.

THE NEW REPLACEMENT CENTERS WILL BE AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.; MAXWELL FIELD, ALA.; KELLY FIELD, TEX.; AND MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF. THE JEFFERSON BARRACKS CENTER AT ST.LOUIS WILL BE FOR TECHNICIANS, AND THE OTHERS FOR PILOTS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID FACILITIES FOR ABOUT 12,000 OFFICERS AND MEN COSTING $4,639,624 HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED FOR JEFFERSON BARRACKS, BUT GAVE NO FIGURES FOR THE OTHER CENTERS.

OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT INSTEAD OF ENTERING ONE OF 28 ELEMENTARY FLYING SCHOOLS DIRECTLY FROM CIVIL LIFE, FUTURE AIR CORPS CANDIDATES WOULD GO FIRST TO ONE OF THE NEW REPLACEMENT CENTERS FOR EXAMINATION, OUTFITTING, VACCINATION, AND SEVERAL WEEKS OF BASIC MILITARY TRAINING.

OTTAWA, MARCH 10-(AP)-PERSONS ENTERING CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1939-40 EQUALLED MORE THAN 2 1/2 TIMES CANADA'S ENTIRE POPULATION, THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION BRANCH DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE TOTAL NON-IMMIGRANT MOVEMENT, VIA OCEAN PORTS AND THE UNITED STATES, WAS 28,337,458.

"SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939, THERE HAS BEEN A MOVEMENT TO CANADA OF TECHNICIANS TO ASSIST IN SPEEDING UP THE MANUFACTURE OF AIRPLANES AND MUNITIONS," THE REPORT ADDED.

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 10-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE BROUGHT TODAY TWO COMPLAINTS UNDER THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS AGAINST THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY LTD. THE COMPANY PUBLISHES MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS OF AN OTTAWA NEWSPAPER.

ONE OF THE COMPLAINTS WAS THAT AN EDITORIAL OF JAN. 11, WAS IN PART, PREJUDICIAL TO RECRUITING AND THE OTHER THAT IT WAS PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY OF THE STATE AND THE EFFICIENT PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

THE EDITORIAL WAS ENTITLED "AT THE BUSINESS END OF THE BREN" WHICH CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT, ACCORDING TO THE COMPLAINT:

"WHEN THE LADS COME HOME FROM OVERSEAS AFTER SOME YEARS OF SERVICE AT THE REAL BUSINESS END OF THE BREN GUN THEY MAY KNOW BETTER WHERE TO SHOOT THAN CANADIAN VETERANS DID IN THE YEARS OF DEBT

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AND PRIVATION AFTER THE LAST WAR."

THIS, IT WAS CHARGED, WAS "INTENDED OR LIKELY TO PREJUDICE THE RECRUITING, TRAINING, DISCIPLINE OR ADMINISTRATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES CONTRARY TO SECTION 39A, SUBSECTION B OF THE DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS."

OTTAWA, MARCH 10-(AP)-A FEW EXPERIENCED BRITISH SHIPBUILDERS ARE ON THE WAY TO CANADA TO ASSIST IN CONSTRUCTION OF DESTROYERS, MUNITION MINISTER C.D.HOWE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

IN ANSWER TO PROTESTS THAT GREATER USE COULD BE MADE OF SHIPBUILDING FACILITIES ON BOTH THE EAST AND THE WEST COASTS, HOWE DISCLOSED THE COMING OF BRITISH EXPERTS AND ADDED THAT THE DESTROYER PROGRAM WAS BEING "PUSHED ALONG" AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.

HOWARD GREEN, BRITISH COLUMBIA CONSERVATIVE, SPOKE FOR THE WEST COAST AND WAS FOLLOWED BY V.J.POTTIER, NOVA SCOTIA LIBERAL, AND A.J.BROOKS, NEW BRUNSWICK CONSERVATIVE, WHO SAID MORE SHIPS SHOULD BE BUILT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

ONE BIG FACTOR TO BE CONSIDERED, HOWE SAID, WAS TOO FEW SKILLED WORKMEN TO KEEP SHIPBUILDING PLANTS OPERATING "AT ANYTHING LIKE CAPACITY."

THE MINISTER TOLD THE HOUSE HE BELIEVED 20,000 MEN NOW WERE AT WORK IN SHIPYARDS BUT THE GOVERNMENT STILL FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP HALIFAX AND SAINT JOHN'S,N.B. SHIPYARDS ON A 24-HOUR BASIS BECAUSE OF LABOR SHORTAGES.

BEFORE THE COMMONS HEARD ABOUT THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM A RETURN TABLED FOR DR.H.A.BRUCE, ONTARIO CONSERVATIVE, SHOWED THAT KEELS OF 104 STEEL SHIPS AND 380 WOODEN SHIPS, THE LATTER FROM 16 TO 112 FEET

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LONG, HAVE BEEN LAID DOWN IN CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING YARDS SINCE SEPT. 3, 1939.

BROOKS SAID "WE FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES FEEL THE MINISTER HAS MORE OR LESS OVERLOOKED US."

THE MARITIME PROVINCES WERE THE LOGICAL PLACE TO BUILD WOODEN AS WELL AS STEEL SHIPS, SAID MR.BROOKS.

F.D. Signs Bill, Starts Aid Flowing; To Ask 7 Billion

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Congress rushed the Lease-Lend Bill to the White House today, President Roosevelt signed it, and four minutes later ordered an undisclosed list of war materials sent to England and Greece.

Then, he confirmed to a press conference an earlier announcement by Administration leaders that he will ask Congress tomorrow for the nation's biggest peacetime appropriation—$7,000,000,000—to finance the help-Britain program. Finally, he announced that some time within a week he will make a radio talk on the subject.

Final Congressional approval took the form of a 317 to 71 House vote accepting amendments attached to the bill by the Senate, and the accompanying debate produced bi-partisan pledges of national unity, now that a majority of both Houses has spoken.

The speed started at that point. Vice-President Wallace, brushing age-old formalities aside, went to the House end of the Capitol and he and Speaker Rayburn signed it. Chairman Kirwan (D.-Ohio) of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, slipped the elaborate linen-paper document into a brief case and hailed a taxi.

At the White House, he turned it over to Clarence Hess, veteran clerk, who signed a receipt. At 3:40 p. m., Roosevelt was waiting at his desk, surrounded by photographers.

Becomes Law

At 3:51, a White House official signalled to newsmen, with a wave of his hand, that the measure whic hmay shape the whole history of the world had become law.

A list of war supplies, the property of the Army and Navy, had already been drawn up, in consultation with high oficers of the two services. At 3:55, Roosevelt ordered these on their way to England and Greece. At 4 o'clock, reporters filed into his office for the semi-weekly press conference.

Telling the newsmen what he had done, Roosevelt made it clear that, for the time being, he won't disclose either the list or the valu of the supples involved. The later, he said, is not large, and the total original cost would not necessarily be the billing price.

This he added, was for the reason that some of the equipment involved was out of date or was surplus or did not have the same monetary value as of the time it was manufactured years ago.

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[illegible]

Much significance attached to the value placed on the articles, because the new law limits transfers of equipment already on hand, or previously appropriated for, to a total value of $1,300,000,000. The question of what formulas would be followed in deciding the value was prominent in the Congressional debates. Foes of the bill argued that Roosevelt could, and advocates of the measure replied that he would not, arbitrarily set low prices for equipment transferred.

But, while the President would not disclose details, he said he will urge the Appropriations Committees of the two houses to appoint a joint subcommittee to visit the White House from time to time and receive all information on the progress of the program.

The request for $7,000,000,000 will go to Congress tomorrow in the form of a letter to Speaker Rayburn, he said, disclosing at the same time that the leadership at the Capitol has arranged to have Congress go to work on it immediately. Hearings before a House appropriations sub-committee are scheduled to begin Thursday. There will be, the President said, no waste of time.

There was some talk among legislators that, in addition to implements of war, pork, wheat and other foodstuffs may be sent soon to England. Twenty of the Navy's new motor torpedo boats may be among the first transfers, some members of Congress thought.

The action of the House took the form of a vote accepting the dozen amendments adopted in the Senate. All of these had Administration approval. Mostly, they clarify the language of the bill and impose minor restrictions on the powers conferred on the President.

Thus the House vote did not involve the merits of the bill, only those of the amendments. Consequently, most of those who voted against the measure several weeks ago cast their ballots in the affirmative today.

The affirmative voters were 220 Democrats, 94 Republicans and three Progressives. Opposed were 15 Democrats, 54 Republicans, one American Labor Party member and one Farmer-Labor member.

Among those who advocated, and pledged, national unity was Rep. Martin (R.-Mass.), the minority floor leader. Then he concluded, there was a standing ovation from Democrats and Republicans alike.

Martin explained he voted against the bill because he opposed its grant of power to the President and feared the measure would "bring us nearer war." His position in that respect is unchanged, he said, but a majority of Congress has spoken.

"We may differ among ourselves, but there is no division in our loyalty to our country or our determination to protect the security of our people," he continued. "We are one people; an undaunted people determined that real Americanism shall not disappear from the earth."

Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.), a leading opponent of the Lease-Lend Bill, declared he will make no effort to pare the $7,000,000,000 appropriation "or in any way tie the hands of the President."

"I expect also to vote for very large increases in taxes which are going to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill," he continued, adding:

"This is what the Morgans and the other international bankers asked for, and I hope they will like it."

the huge fund—the nation's biggest peace-time appropriation — under nine categories. These would include aircraft, ordnance, agricultural products, motor vehicles and similar major divisions. Under the bill, however, the President would have leeway to shift specified percentages from one category to another as the situation demanded.

A substantial part of the money probably would be used, conferees said, to acquire new aircraft plants and other defense industries which the British established or expanded here early in the war. It was reported also that additional cargo ships probably would be ordered from the new shipyards being established under a program recently approved by Congress.

Senator Carter Glass, Democrat of Virginia, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, made the announcement after the White House parley, that Mr. Roosevelt would recommend the appropriation and he said it would be "all cash."

Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, said the appropriation would cover the $1,300,000,000 worth of existing war supplies which, under the bill, may be used in the aid-to-Britain program. If, for instance, $500,000,000 worth of equipment now in the hands of the Army or Navy were turned over to England, $500,000,000 from the $7,000,000,000 appropriation would be used to replace this equipment, Senator Byrnes said—thus to avoid depleting the domestic defense.

The Chief Executive conferred with the ranking officials of the War and Navy Departments immediately after informing the delegation from Capitol Hill of the huge appropriation he planned to ask.

A score of the Senators who opposed the British-aid measure met for more than an hour in the office of Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Republican, of California, who said only that a "pleasant talk" had resulted and that "no decisions" had been reached, but that further meetings of the group might be held "within the next few weeks."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, a leading opponent of the measure, said: "This is only the beginning of what the Administration will request to help the European war," referring to the $7,000,000,000 request. "The American taxpayer must make up his mind that, now we have given the President power to carry on undeclared war all over the world, he probably is going to have his taxes doubled and the national debt will be $100,000,000,000 instead of $65,000,000,000."

Senator Wheeler reiterated his intention to stump the country "to arouse the people so that they back the President's promise not to convoy ships and not to send army, naval or air forces to fight foreign wars."

7-Billion Cash Request Aimed To Show U. S. 'Means Business'

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—The Roosevelt administration leaders' decision to ask Congress for $7,000,000,000 all in cash instead of partly in contractual authority to aid Britain was based, informed sources said tonight, on the theory that it would show the world "Uncle Sam means business."

Legislators who discussed the request with President Roosevelt at the White House earlier in the day said Mr. Roosevelt put the question of cash or contract authority up to them

"After very little discussion, we decided the psychological effect abroad would be much better if the request was for all cash," one of the conferees said.

It was learned that the President read to the group a draft of the appropriation bill which he said he would submit to the House tomorrow in a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, and some of those present said it would allocate

Sweeping Powers Given President By Passing of Lease-Lend Measure

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—The British aid bill authorizes the President to order the manufacture in Government arsenals or buy from private companies any defense article, including food, and to sell, transfer title to, lease, lend, trade or otherwise dispose of such articles to nations whose defense he deems vital to the defense of the United States.

After consulting with army and navy chiefs, the Chief Executive may dispose of military equipment up to a value of $1,300,000,000 which has been delivered or appropriated for. Before procuring any additional equipment for other nations he must obtain congressional appropriations or contract authorizations. Congressional sources disclosed today that the President will ask Congress tomorrow for $7,000,000,000 in cash.

Under the bill, the President may permit the repair of belligerent warships, aircraft and other equipment in American harbors or factories and may communicate defense information to those countries receiving war equipment. Americans are entitled to protection of their patent rights and royalties in the release of any defense information.

The bill permits Mr. Roosevelt to designate conditions under which other countries may receive aid, but all contracts under the program must be carried out by July 1, 1946. The President's contract-making authority under the program would expire on July 1, 1943, or on any earlier date designated by both Houses of Congress.

One section of the measure requires the President to report to Congress every ninety days regarding his actions under the aid program but he may withhold any information the publication of which he believed harmful to the public interest.

Anti-U. S. Move by Tokio Seen

Rome and Berlin Spokesmen Link Matsuoka Visit to Aid-for-Britain Bill.

Rome, March 11 (A. P.).—Italian spokesmen hinted today at an impending Japanese move under the three-Power pact in reaction to the United States aid-to-Britain bill.

The newspaper La Tribuna said that the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, would visit Berlin and Rome, following the American legislation action, to reach agreements with Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini under the "reciprocal engagements and joint interests of the three great Powers associated in the tripartite pact." It described the trip as an immediate answer to Washington's threatening move.

"Yesterday America spoke," La Tribuna said. "Soon Japan will say her word. It is for this that Matsuoka is coming to Berlin and Rome."

Stefani, the Italian official news agency, said that the "prospect of certain presumable developments in the international situation" will probably be considered, and a high Fascist declared that Matsuoka's visit may have important political results.

The Rome radio said that Matsuoka was expected here early in April.

Berlin Also Cites U. S. Aid.

Berlin, March 11 (A. P.).—The forthcoming visit to Berlin of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, is one of a series of counter actions to the American aid-to-Britain bill, which may be expected from the signers of the tripartite alliance, informed Germans said today, and the announcement that he would be accompanied by military experts was regarded as significant.

"Whether it is accidental or premeditated," authorized spokesmen declared, "at least it is symptomatic of our time that Matsuoka's departure for Germany coincides with the passage of the lease-lend bill. None of the Powers adhering to the tri-partite pact believes in the purely defensive character of that measure."

Nevertheless Matsuoka is coming, authorized spokesmen were emphatic in stating, to talk not war but first, law and order; second, security against aggression; third, prevention of a further widening of the combat area; fourth, reiteration that the tripartite Powers, on the one hand, do not desire to meddle with the affairs of any outside areas, and, on the other hand, that they reject any attempts to meddle with areas claimed by Germany, Italy and Japan as entitling them to undisputed leadership.

Matsuoka is expected to arrive in about two weeks.

Informed quarters pointed out that no Japanese foreign minister has visited Germany since 1905.

Whether Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, would come to Berlin to attend conferences of Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop with Japanese leaders was not disclosed, but authorized quarters said significantly, "ask that question again in about fourteen days."

Comment on U. S. Bill.

The first direct comment on the United States Senate's passage of the aid-to-Britain measure came in today's foreign press conference, in two observations by authorized quarters.

The first was to the effect that Justice Felix Frankfurter, a Vienna-born Jew, helped President Roosevelt draft the bill.

"This indicates that the bill is offensive rather than defensive," the sources asserted, "because the Jews hope to regain the position in Europe which they fortunately lost."

The second was that "Bullitt (William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France) himself is primarily to blame if it were true that a greater danger threatens the United States than ever before in its history."

"If his policies had not prevailed there would be not even a suspicion of such danger," it was said.

Bids Mikado Farewell.

Tokio, March 11 (A. P.).—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, paid a farewell visit to the Emperor Hirohito today on the eve of his departure on an important diplomatic mission to Berlin and Rome—via Moscow. There was some speculation that he may also visit Vichy.

An official announcement said that he will leave at 10:30 P. M. tomorrow, accompanied by a staff of eleven aids, and that the purpose of the trip is to "exchange personal felicitations with, and to meet, the leaders of Germany and Italy in connection with conclusion of the tri-partite pact." At the same time, it was said, Matsuoka "will avail himself of the opportunity to make personal observations on the spot of the European situation."

May Stay in Moscow.

Matsuoka's itinerary will take him to Shimonoseki, then by boat to Korea and across Korea and Manchoukuo to Manchuli, where he will board a Trans-Siberian train. The journey will take him through Moscow, but the Cabinet Information Bureau's spokesman, Koh Ishii, declined to say whether a stop-over there is planned.

[The Berlin radio announced today that Matsuoka would make a stay in Moscow before coming to Berlin.]

During his absence, the Premier, Prince Konoye, will discharge the duties of Foreign Minister, it was reported.

The newspaper Asahi said that information from New York indicated that the first United States step under the aid-to-Britain bill would be an exchange of American destroyers for British capital ships which could be sent "to Far Eastern waters against Japan." Other leading papers declared that Senate passage of the measure had pushed the United States closer to active participation in the European war and said that the opportunities for American pressure on Japan had been increased.

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U. S. TO FIGURE IN HIS TALKS, BERLIN SAYS

Strength Of Japanese Navy Emphasized By German Press

Hand Of Jews In Lend-Lease Measure Seen By Reich Spokesman

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 11—The coming visit to Axis capitals of Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, and a staff of military experts is one of the replies which the United States must expect to the British-aid bill, authorized German spokesmen indicated today.

They left it free for anyone to guess what the concrete result will be of this first visit of a Japanese Foreign Minister to Germany since 1905.

But the synchronization of Matsuoka's departure from Tokyo with final stages of passage of the British-aid bill, plus the disclosure here that military men will be with him, make it certain that America will figure in the discussions.

Navy Strength Stressed

One angle upon which the German press significantly expands is the strength of the Japanese navy.

Authorized German sources reinterpreted the three-power pact, insisting its purpose was purely defensive.

"The wish underlying the pact is prevention," one said. "But, of course, if others won't let themselves be prevented. . . ."

The sentence was left unfinished.

Two Observations Made

A spokesman at the daily foreign press conference made two observations on the British-aid bill. They were:

That Felix Frankfurter, a Vienna-born Jew, helped President Roosevelt draft the bill and "this indicates that the bill is offensive rather than defensive because the Jews hope to regain the position in Europe which they have fortunately lost.

William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France, is primarily to blame if it is true, as he asserts, that greater danger faces the United States now than ever in her history.

To Travel Via Moscow

Matsuoka is expected to leave Tokyo tomorrow, traveling via Moscow, and an official German statement said his stay in Berlin "is intended for a personal discussion of all questions arising from cooperation, as called for in the three powers pact, between Germany, Italy and Japan."

He will go from here to Rome.

Semi-official commentators said the underlying principles of his visit were law and order, security against aggression, prevention of widening the combat area and determination not to meddle in the "living space" of other powers or to permit others to meddle in the "living space" of Japan, Italy and Germany.

The well-informed commentary service, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, added: "By coordination of the energies of the three-powers pact, the young nations will be able to keep the initiative for action against the common enemy—England—in their own hands."

Fascist Press Baits U. S. With Matsuoka Trip

Rome, March 11 (AP)—"War diplomacy is on the march to make it clear that you cannot intervene in the West without intervening in the Orient," the newspaper *La Tribuna* declared today in asserting that the coming visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to Berlin and Rome was a "reply" to the newly enacted United States British-aid bill.

"The iron logic of the tripartite pact (linking Germany, Italy and Japan and with Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Slovakia as junior members) dominates the whole movement of future history and covers the whole globe," the paper asserted.

"Let It Be Universal War"

"It is no longer in the power of the Anglo-Saxon plutocratic nations to circumscribe the field of their war."

The paper said President Roosevelt would have preferred to help Britain first and deal with Japan afterward, but "unfortunately the tripartite pact prevented the American plan. . . . The tripartite pact says that if there has to be war let it be universal war.

"American intervention will automatically provoke Japan's intervention."

La Tribuna designated Japan as "enemy No. 1 for the United States," saying: "That is why Roosevelt blames us for coming to an understanding with Japan."

Bids Farewell to Emperor

TOKIO, March 11 (AP).—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka paid a farewell visit to Emperor Hirohito today on the eve of embarking on an important diplomatic mission to Berlin and Rome, via Moscow. There was some speculation that Matsuoka also might visit Vichy, temporary seat of the French government.

An official announcement said he would depart at 10:35 p. m. tomorrow, accompanied by an eleven-man staff. The announcement said the purpose of the trip was to "exchange personal felicitations with and to meet the leaders of Germany and Italy in connection with conclusion of the tri-partite pact." At the same time, it was said, Matsuoka "will avail himself of the opportunity to make personal observations on the spot of the European situation."

The journey will take him through Moscow, but the Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, Koh Ishi, declined to say whether a stopover there was planned.

No Soviet Announcement

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP).—The announcement in Tokio today that Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka would travel to Berlin and Rome (via Moscow) has not been published in the Moscow press, and there has been no Soviet comment.

LONDON, MARCH 11-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES TERMED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SIGNING OF THE BRITISH AID BILL AN "EVENT OF MOMENTOUS IMPORTANCE," AND INTIMATED TONIGHT THAT IT WOULD BE THE SUBJECT OF A PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT SOON.

BRITISH AID-NAVAL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11-(AP)-REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WOULD EXCHANGE NAVAL VESSELS AS A PART OF THE LEASE-LEND PROGRAM BROUGHT FROM VISCOUNT HALIFAX, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF THE MATTER.

HALIFAX WAS ASKED BY REPORTERS WHEN HE VISITED THE STATE DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY WHETHER AN EXCHANGE OF NAVAL CRAFT WAS IN PROSPECT. HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD THE MATTER DISCUSSED, NOR DID HE CONSIDER IT LIKELY NOW OR IN THE FUTURE.

PERSONS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BRITISH AID PLANS HAVE REPORTED THAT A NUMBER OF SPEEDY TORPEDO BOATS AND PROBABLY SOME SUBMARINE CHASERS WOULD BE SUPPLIED TO BRITAIN WITHIN A FEW DAYS BUT THAT PRESENT PLANS DID NOT CALL FOR RELEASE OF ANY DESTROYERS.

IN TOKYO, THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID TODAY IT HAD INFORMATION FROM NEW YORK INDICATING THE FIRST STEP IN UNITED STATES AID TO BRITAIN UNDER THE NEW PROGRAM WOULD BE TO EXCHANGE AMERICAN DESTROYERS FOR BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS SO THAT THE "UNITED STATES CAN SEND CAPITAL SHIPS TO FAR-EASTERN WATERS AGAINST JAPAN."

ASSASSIN'S BOMB MISSES BRITISH DIPLOMAT RENDEL AS HE ARRIVES IN TURKEY

2 Killed, 23 Injured In Blast In Lobby Of Istanbul Hotel

Three Members Of Party Of Ex-Envoy To Bulgaria Are Hurt

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, March 11—A Russian promise that Turkey need fear no attack from the Soviet should she enter the war has been given to the Turkish Ambassador to Moscow by V. Molotoff, the Russian Premier and Foreign Commissar, a competent source declared tonight.

The same informant added that the Germans were raising long-range guns in the port of Varna in Nazi-occupied Bulgaria, with the apparent intention of controlling Black Sea shipping.

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Wednesday, March 12—George W. Rendel, the former British Ministe rto German-occupied Bulgaria, escaped assassination last night in a bomb explosion in the lobby of the Pera Palace Hotel here, but two other persons were killed and twenty-three injured.

Rendel himself, apparently the main intended victim, was unhurt. One of the dead was identified early today as a Turkish plainclothesman. Some among the injured were reported near death, but most of them were not seriously hurt.

Among those injured—but all only slightly—were three members of Rendel's staff—First Secretary Lambert and two girl typist.

Body In German Hospital

The body of the first official-confirmed fatality was discovered by police in the German hospital here.

Rendel, who had arrived at the hotel to take up residence after breaking off British relations with Bulgaria, had just gone to his rooms—and that circumstance perhaps saved him from injury or death. His daughter Anne also was unhurt.

All Britons in Rendel's party who were in condition to be interviewed told the police that it was a direct attempt to assassinate the diplomat.

"Serious Repercussions"

Military authorities, who are directing the application of martial law in European Turkey, joined Government agents in an investigation, and said the crime "may lead to serious diplomatic repercussions."

A British Embassy attache was given a full report for transmission to London.

The hotel lobby was wrecked and some damage was done to the floor above. Windows in buildings across the street were smashed. The bomb burst in the lobby of the hotel, a large stone structure one block from the United States conculate, just ten minutes after the British party had entered.

Had Been His Hostess

Rendel's daughter, a tall, dark girl of 20, had acted as legation hostess in Sofia for the last eighteen months in place of her mother, who is running a hospital canteen in London. She showed the same imperturbability that she did in Sofia when she drove a car flying the British flag through the streets on the first day of the German occupation.

She was in the hotel lobby at the time of the explosion. This was her description:

"As near as I could tell the floor just flew up," she said.

Some On Sidewalk Injured

So scattered were the effects of the blast that among the injured were persons who had been standing in the hotel doorway and even some in the street.

The police began an investigation based on a tentative theory that the bomb might have been planted in one of the Britons' luggage.

One member of the party said two suitcases opened on the train were found to contain wrapped parcels and that they were sent on from the train to the hotel apart from the other luggage.

Cause Some Mistrust

He did not got into detail, but the implication was that the unexamined contents of the valises were sufficient to cause some mistrust.

This, it was disclosed, was the second attempt upon Rendel's life since he broke off Britain's relations with German-occupied Bulgaria last week.

An effort was made last night to blow up the special train on which the diplomat and sixty-seven other Britons—among them women, children and infants—traveled here from Sofia, a British source said.

May Have Been Aimed At Train

The circumstances surrounding his assertion of such an attempt were not clear, but it appeared that he based it upon the incident of the two suitcases—of which, it was said, Rendel himself had not known until after his arrival here.

The police said that, granting the assumption that the bags had contained the explosive that smashed the lobby, the intention presumably was to allow them to explode on the train en route here.

The man who found the bags told the authorities that only one was taken to the Pera Palace and the other to another hotel here, where he himself planned to stay. This was taken to a deserted area and left under guard.

Broke Off Last Week

A career diplomat who entered the service in 1913, Rendel had the task of informing the Bulgarian Premier, Bogdan Philoff, only last Wednesday that Britain was severing diplomatic relations.

In submitting the ominous notice of rupture, Rendel added some b.'ter remarks of his own face to face to Philoff.

"Our impression that Bulgaria was a western nation was wrong," Rendel said bitterly, "at least as far as the police are concerned."

Protested Theft Attempts

He had protested to the Bulgarian Government against alleged attempts to steal British diplomatic secrets and code books in Sofia and at the consulate at the Black Sea port of Burgas.

"The (Bulgarian) police are very largely under German control," Rendel charged.

Before going to Sofia, he had served as a diplomat in Berlin, Athens, Lisbon and Madrid. From 1930 to 1938, he headed the important Eastern department of the British Foreign Office. The 52-year-old Rendel left that post for the one in Bulgaria.

Train Closely Guarded Before Leaving Sofia

Sofia, March 11 (AP)—If the bomb which exploded in George W. Rendel's hotel in Istanbul was planted on his car of the British diplomatic train in Sofia, the assassin took it aboard through a squad of Gestapo agents and Bulgarian secret police.

From twenty to thirty plain-clothes men observed the departure of the British diplomat's special train from the station platform last night.

Two special baggage cars had been loaded late yesterday with his trunks. The cars were on a siding in a sparsely settled section of the city between that time and the departure in the late evening.

3 Bombs Reported Found

New York, March 11 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation, heard here by NBC, said an unexploded bomb was found in a traveling bag in an Istanbul hotel lobby, and declared that all told three bombs had been placed in the luggage of British Minister George W. Rendel before he left Bulgaria.

BRITISH ENVOY ESCAPES BOMB PLOT IN TURKEY

Hotel Wrecked as Rendel Arrives in Istanbul From Bulgaria

MEMBERS OF PARTY INJURED

Attempt Also Is Disclosed to Blow Up Train on Its Run From Sofia.

Istanbul, March 11 (A. P.).—A bomb exploding in an Istanbul hotel failed tonight in what appeared to be an attempt to kill George W. Rendel, former British Minister to Bulgaria.

At least ten persons, including members of Mr. Rendel's party, were injured. Some are dying.

Mr. Rendel and sixty-seven other British subjects arrived at the hotel from Sofia ten minutes before the bomb exploded.

Escaped Bomb in Transit.

The bomb went off in the lobby of the hotel, the Pera Palace. Mr. Rendel and his daughter were unhurt, but the First Secretary of the British legation and two girl typists were injured.

It was disclosed later that an attempt also was made to blow up the party's special train en route here from Sofia after Great Britain had severed diplomatic relations with German-occupied Bulgaria. In the party were many women and children and some infants.

Mr. Rendel's daughter was in the lobby when the explosion occurred.

"The floor just flew up," she said.

She was suffering from shock, but escaped bodily injury.

Persons standing in the hotel doorway, even some in the street, were injured.

Near U. S. Consulate

There were unconfirmed reports that several bodies had been removed from the hotel.

The police were investigating a report that the bomb might have been in the Rendel party's own suitcases, taken from the train to the hotel.

Screams of the wounded and dying could be heard from the street immediately after the blast as police and firemen fought their way into the hotel.

The hotel, a massive stone building on Mesrutiyet street, is only one block from the United States consulate. It is in the center of Istanbul's European section.

The Government reopened the hotel several months ago because of the great influx of foreigners to Istanbul.

TURKISH GROUND BATTERIES FIRE ON NAZI PLANES

Germans Reported Flying Over Frontier Forts Escape Safely.

Istanbul, March 11 (A. P.).—A foreign diplomatic source revealed tonight that three German warplanes which flew over Turkish fortifications on the Bulgarian frontier yesterday were fired on by Turkish anti-aircraft batteries.

This highly placed informant said that the German planes were not hit and disappeared over Bulgaria.

One-third of the Nazi troops in that German-occupied kingdom—or about 125,000 men—now have been placed near its frontier with Turkey, he said.

Russia Not to Block War.

Ankara, March 11 (A. P.).—Reliable but unofficial sources said tonight that Premier Molotov of Russia had given assurances to the Turkish Ambassador to Moscow that if Turkey enters the war she need not fear an attack from the U. S. S. R.

The same source—usually well-informed—said that the Germans in Bulgaria were erecting long-range guns at the Black Sea port of Varna in order to control traffic in that sea.

Cripps Pays Moscow Visit.

Moscow, March 11 (A. P.).—Diplomatic sources said tonight that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, had called on Vice-Foreign Commissar Andrei Y. Vishinsky. British officials declined comment.

Sir Stafford recently returned to Moscow from Turkey, wither he flew to confer with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and General Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, as well as with Turkish political and military leaders.

Yugoslav Council to Meet.

Belgrade, March 11 (A. P.).—Regent Prince Paul summoned for tomorrow an executive meeting of the Crown Council which authoritative quarters said would decide whether Yugoslavia would join the tri-partite alliance. All the nation's political and military leaders were summoned to attend the meeting.

A majority of political and diplomatic observers expressed the opinion that the Crown Council would find no alternative but to bow to Germany's demands. It was understood that if the expected approval was forthcoming Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincarmarkovic might go to Germany next week end for the ceremonial signing of the three-Power pact.

Tomorrow's session will at the White Palace at Dedinje, near Belgrade.

It was learned yesterday that Germany had informed Yugoslavia she must sign the Axis pact as Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have done. Nazis were said to have found "unacceptable" Yugosalvia's compromise offer to sign a non-aggression pact with Germany.

Scoff at Mediation Talk.

Berlin, March 11 (A. P.).—Statements broadcast from Belgrade suggesting that German proposals had been laid before Greece were laughed off today by authorized spokesmen as rumors. These informants said that Italy emphatically does not desire cessation of the war with Greece, and Germany, therefore, has no reason to mediate.

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Bomber Shot Down.

Negotin, Yugoslavia, March 11 (A. P.).—A bomber of undetermined nationality, but said by observers to be "presumably British," was shot down in flames yesterday onto Rumanian territory by Yugoslav anti-aircraft gunners. Yugoslavia is said to have increased her anti-aircraft batteries on the Rumanian border.

500,000 NAZIS STAND POISED IN BULGARIA

Troops Await Only Hitler's Word To Attack Greece And Turkey

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 11—More than 500,000 Nazi troops were poised tonight on the Bulgarian frontiers with Turkey and Greece—and reliable reports from Sofia said only Adolf Hitler's "go" signal was awaited

German headquarters are at Plovdiv, forty miles from the Greek frontier, eighty from the Turkish. Nazi staff officers no longer bash about Sofia's streets. All are at Plovdiv—waiting.

The military flow southward through Balkan mountain passes of tanks, supply trucks and troops h[illegible]wi[illegible]dled to a trickle.

Ambulances Move South

Make-shift ambulances covered with red crosses, physicians and nurses, mostly make up the southward trek now. This fact was taken by reliable on-the-spot observers to mean that a showdown was imminent.

Nazi supply trucks which for ten days have been racing back and forth from Sofia warehouses to the southern camps with food, fuel and other war supplies were not coming back today.

Thousands of German and Bulgarian bomber and fighter planes are lined up outside hangars on airfields all over Bulgaria ready for instant action.

Iron-Clad Nazi Control

Within the last forty-eight hours an iron-clad German-Bulgarian military control has closed down on all phases of life from the Danube river in the north to the Greek frontier. New restrictions are being imposed hourly. Many essentials are disappearing from shops as rationing is now being enforced.

Nazi planes with screaming sirens such as the Germans used in their western invasion last spring now are being tested daily over Sofia.

In many parts of southern Bulgaria gangs of workmen have constructed underground depots for drums of gasoline needed by Nazi tanks, trucks and planes.

German military police now supervise all traffic on the main north-south highways and even in Sofia's streets. Germans who were in the country as civilians for months learning the language and geography are being used on these jobs.

Under German Guard

Hotels, warehouses and other public buildings which were being used anyway for the Nazi army now are under German military guard. Railroad depots and airports swarm with men in plain clothes, checking all who come and go.

Dozens of high-ranking German naval officers, these reliable reports say, arrived this week at Sofia and immediately attended a series of conferences. There was no hint why they were there, but reports from Bucharest told of a great number of knocked-down German submarines arriving in a constant stream at the Black Sea port of Constanta, by rail from Germany.

In Sofia the orderlies of the German naval officers could be seen carrying sextants and other naval instruments.

Every flat, dry field around Sofia has been taken over as an emergency war airport. Huge tents are used for hangars.

None Now In Sofia

German general staff officers filled Sofia's hotels and swarmed the capital streets until Sunday. Then they headed for Plovdiv. Today not one general staff officer with the telltale red trouser stripe is to be seen in Sofia.

German equipment flowing southward during the first days of the occupation was all of first-rate quality, but recently has been second rate. Many trucks broke down in this latter stream and were towed into Sofia for repairs.

Military experts identified much of the latter equipment as French—seized in last spring's offensive and now repainted.

German military plans, of course, are a closely guarded secret, but reliable informants who have witnessed the lightning occupation of Bulgaria, the rapid deployment along the Turkish and Greek frontier, and the preparations for action, think it obvious that the Nazi army now is about to receive marching orders.

Yugoslav Leaders Rush To Capital To Decide Fate

Belgrade, March 11 (A. P.)—Political and military leaders of Yugoslavia sped toward Belgrade tonight in response to a call by Regent Prince Paul to discuss Germany's demand for a quick Yugoslav signature to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact.

The shifting Balkan picture will be taken up at a meeting of the Crown Council tomorrow and the opinion prevailed tonight that Yugoslavia would find no alternative but to bow to Germany's demands.

In the event the anticipated approval is forthcoming quickly, it was understood that Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic might go to Germany next week end for the ceremonial signing of the agreement.

The Germans were represented as saying they found "unacceptable" Yugoslavia's compromise offer to sign a non-aggression pact and insisted that she join the Axis as Slovakia, Hungary and Rumania and Bulgaria have done.

GREEKS SAY FOE'S LOSSES ARE SEVERE

Report Italians Suffering Worst So Far.

Athens, March 11 (A. P.).—Dispatches from the central front today said that the Italian losses in dead and wounded since a major battle developed on Friday have been the heaviest suffered by the Fascists in their Albanian campaign. A Royal Air Force communique said that motor transport concentrations and Italian camps on the Glava-Buzi road were attacked yesterday.

It was announced meanwhile that three Greek Cabinet Ministers—Elias Krimbas, Public Welfare; Babis Alivizatos, Co-operatives, and Aristides Dimitratos, Labor—would leave Athens today for an inspection trip in Macedonia and Thrace, where the Greeks are expecting a German invasion.

With the Greek Army in Albania, March 10 (delayed) (A. P.).—Greek intelligence officers said today that non-commissioned Italian prisoners told them word had been sent to the front line that soldiers who retreated would be shot. The Greeks said that these men were members of a battalion commanded by Giuseppe Bottais, one-time Governor of Addis Ababa and former Italian Minister of Education.

Rome, March 11 (A. P.).—Intense patrol operations are continuing on the Albanian front, the Italian High Command said today. In the Ninth and Eleventh Army sectors, both artillery and infantry activity were reported.

Greek airmen and artillery supported the infantrymen in widespread fighting with one of the key goals still Tepeleni.

New Gains For Greeks

Dispatches from the Yugoslav-Greek frontier said both sides suffered heavily but reported new gains for the Greeks.

North of Tepeleni bayoneting Greek troops were said to have launched "reckless but successful" attacks. New Greek gains also were reported in the Lake Ochrida region adjoining Yugoslavia.

But in several other valley strongholds the Italians were said to be holding their ground firmly.

Italian and British-Greek airmen dive-bombed each other's positions throughout the day.

New Governor Of Thrace

Aware of the German menance on the Bulgarian flank, the Government sent Kostas Kotzias, Athens Governor to Komotine in Thrace, only ten miles from the massing Nazi troops. Kotzias, who will be temporary Governor of Thrace, flew to Komotine accompanied by three Greek Cabinet Ministers.

He told the people he was determined to carry out his task "to a satisfactory conclusion—without reserve of hesitation," and said he was "animated by martyrs and heroes" in the Greek nation.

Greek Forces Claim New Gains On Albania's Mountain Slopes

450 More Prisoners, Including Three High Officers Reported Captured In Fierce Fighting

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Wednesday*, March 12—The Greek army, struggling against fierce Italian counter-fire, was declared officially today to have pegged out new gains on the bloody mountain slopes of Albania and to have taken 450 more prisoners, including three senior Fascist officers.

A Government spokesman telling of the heavy fighting in Albania said:

"We did not yield an inch in yesterday's fighting. The mountains are covered with hundreds of dead and wounded. Some prisoners estimated Italian losses since the war's outbreak at 130,000.

Machine Guns Bar Retreat

"Statements taken from these prisoners say that rear-line Black Shirt units with machine guns do not allow them to retreat."

The high command said every Italian counter-attack was repulsed with "considerable losses."

NAZIS BOMB 150 OUT OF HOMES IN BRITISH CITY

Many Buried In Wreckage After Hours-Long Raid In Northwest

Six Killed On One Street In Midlands Town; Air Attacks Intensified

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, March 12—German warplanes bombed at least 150 persons out of their homes in one area of a northwestern own and buried many others beneath wreckage in another during a raid of several hours last night.

It was the heaviest sustained attack on the town in several monhs.

Many of those dug from the debris of demolished homes as the raid ended shortly before midnight were reported in grave condition.

Raiders also concentrated on the west Midlands where hundreds of incendiaries were scattered, but fires were declared held to a minimum.

Six Killed On Street

Fatalities, however, were reported from one town where it was said six persons alone died on one street in a blasted residential section.

A number of persons were killed in one south coast town attacked for several hours. Two other raided towns in the vicinity also reported injuries and damages to homes, business buildings, a hospital and a cinema.

The attackers came in waves over the northwestern town soon after other German raiders above several London districts set the capital skies ablaze with anti-aircraft barrages.

Other Points Raided

Apparently back in force, the German Luftwaffe's nightly assaults also were felt in the Midlands, along the Thames estuary, at Liverpool, and off the coasts of northeast Scotland, South Wales and western England.

The main raids, however, were centered on the northwest town and the industrialized Midlands. Planes returning from the latter section were engaged by London's anti-aircraft guns.

But several districts of the capital were hit, and, earlier in the evening, British fighters engaged one formation of Germans in a short, fierce battle over a town on the Thames estuary.

Give And Take Warfare

Last night's attack was a continuation of stepped-up give-and-take air warfare. Monday night, Cologne, Germany's third largest city, was subjected to an R. A. F. assault declared to have started large fires in its industrial center and on the approaches of the Hohenzollern bridge spanning the Rhine.

Besides Cologne, the Air Ministry said docks at Boulogne, Cherbourg and Brest along the Nazi-held "invasion coast" were bombed, while other R. A. F. units carried out offensive patrols over airdromes in northern France. One Nazi plane was declared to have been shot down over its own base.

Several explosions were said to have followed bomb bursts in Cologne's industrial center. The Hohenzollern bridge, which apparently drew major attention from the British raiders, is an important Rhine crossing for both automobiles and trains.

Portsmouth Hit Hard

The Germans matched the blow on Cologne with a six-hour fire and explosive-bomb raid on Portsmouth, the mightiest assault yet loosed against that naval station on Britain's south coast.

Many persons were killed in Portsmouth and the surrounding area and fires raged long after the Germans had ended the attack. More than thirty fires blazed at one time.

Aerial activity tapered off during the day yesterday with sporadic Nazi raids, chiefly against Kent. One Nazi plane was downed in the afternoon off the south coast, the Government announced.

7 Planes Shot Down

The British said also that seven of the German night raiders were knocked down Monday night—four of them by Portsmouth's anti-aircraft batteries—and acknowledged the loss of three R. A. F. planes.

The Air Ministry news service said one of the German planes destroyed at Portsmouth was seen to explode in midair. Two others were sent plunging into the sea and the fourth crashed into mud on the Isle of Wight.

Nazis Bombing London Tonight

Sirens Sound in Capital as Dusk Arrives—R. A. F. Batters Cologne Heavily.

London, March 11 (A. P.).—Bombs thundered down on several London districts tonight and anti-aircraft guns sprayed the skies with a tremendous barrage shortly after an alarm had warned of the presence of German raiders.

Large fires were started in the Rhineland city of Cologne in the course of a British attack last night, the Air Ministry declared today. Docks at Boulogne, Cherbourg and Brest, along the so-called invasion coast of France, were also bombed, the communique added, while Royal Air Force fighters carried out offensive patrols over Nazi airdromes in the north of France.

The Hohenzollern Bridge at Cologne was mentioned as a specific target of the British, and the communique said that large fires were started by bombs bursting on the approaches. Many of the fires in Cologne, it added, "were observed in the industrial center and there were several explosions."

[The Hohenzollern Bridge is an important Rhine crossing for both automobiles and trains. Its approach on the west bank of the river is close to the main Cologne station.]

For the second time in two nights waves of German bombers attacked the British naval base of Portsmouth and surrounding area for six hours last night, the Government announced today.

Dispatches from Portsmouth said it was the mightiest assault of the war on that important city and that the Nazis unloaded high explosive and fire bombs, setting fires that raged uncontrolled for hours. Three of the raiders were shot down.

Cologne Attacked by R. A. F.

Invasion Ports Also Hit as Nazis Raid Portsmouth Second Night in a Row.

London, March 11 (A. P.).—Large fires were started in the Rhineland city of Cologne in the course of a British attack last night, the Air Ministry declared today. Docks at Boulogne, Cherbourg and Brest, along the so-called invasion coast of France, were also bombed, the communique added, while Royal Air Force fighters carried out offensive patrols over Nazi airdromes in the north of France.

For the second time in two nights waves of German bombers attacked the British naval base of Portsmouth and surrounding area for six hours last night, the Government announced today. Two of the raiders were officially reported shot down and the Press Association said that three others are believed to have been destroyed—one off the east coast and two over Wales.

The Government acknowledged that buildings were damaged, fires were started at several points and a number of people were killed, in spite of a furious defense put up by Royal Air Force fighters and the anti-aircraft batteries. Bombs were also dropped at widely separated points in the country, but these were reported to have caused little damage and very few casualties. London had four alarms, but neither saw nor heard any planes. It was said that the raiders were driven back by an intense anti-aircraft fire along the Estuary of the Thames.

Berlin, March 11 (A. P.).—German bombers blasted Portsmouth's dock and harbor facilities for several hours last night and badly damaged two merchant ships in British waters, the German High Command declared today, while British planes were stated to have bombed one town in western Germany, damaging a hospital and killing or injuring some civilians.

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 11—The British Admiralty announced tonight that a British submarine "has torpedoed and sunk a heavily laden Italian troop transport."

The Italian ship was said to be "of the Sicilia class of 9,646 tons."

British Steamer Reported Damaged

New York, March 11 (A. P.)—The German radio, in a broadcast heard here by NBC, declared tonight that the 9,100-ton British cruiser Sheffield was seen entering Gibraltar harbor in badly battered condition.

Britain Expects American Air Aid in Time; Seeks More U. S. Warships to Fight U-Boats

London Claims Sufficient Trained Men for the Entire U. S. Fleet—29 Ships Sunk in Week of Spring Blitz.

London, March 11 (A. P.).—A high British naval source said today that Great Britain has enough trained personnel to man the whole American fleet if it were turned over to Britain for the Battle of the Atlantic, which he said has now begun.

This source said that Britain wanted all the ships from America that she could get and asserted that already "there is hardly a convoy on the seas that doesn't number among the escort one of the American destroyers" of the fifty transferred last September.

It was then that he declared that the capacity of the British Navy to man the whole American fleet, if necessary, after questions by American correspondents. The remarks were made at a luncheon.

Attacks Are Intensified.

That the battle has started, he said, is evidenced by the intensified submarine war, by the intensified air attack on British shipping and by Britain's counter measures. These last were not disclosed, but it was said that surface raiders were less a problem to British shipping than submarines and bombing planes.

It also was stated that, while Britain welcomed the transfer of fifty destroyers from the United States in return for Western Hemisphere bases, she would be more benefited by destroyers better equipped for anti-submarine and anti-aircraft warfare such as modern warships must face.

As an indication of how Britain is able to supply crews for additional warships, another British source said that British sailors took the transferred destroyers on their voyage to Britain from Halifax as fast as the ships were ready.

Heavy Toll is Announced.

Reporting the heaviest loss of merchant shipping since last October, the Admiralty announced today a toll of twenty-nine British, Allied and neutral vessels sunk, 148,038 tons in all, in the week ended March 2. These figures contrasted, the Admiralty also pointed out, with German and Italian claims to have sunk 432,500 tons during the week specified.

In commenting on the report an authoritative spokesman observed:

"The spring blitz which Hitler promised has begun." British counter measures were improving, however, and have produced particularly successful results, the spokesman declared.

The week's losses were broken down as follows: British, twenty merchantmen, 102,871 tons; Allied eight, 41,970; neutral, one, 3,197 tons.

During the previous week the total tonnage lost was given as 65,557. Heavier weekly losses were suffered in October, when 205,000 tons of merchant shipping went down in a single week, and in September, when one week's total was 176,000 tons.

An authoritative spokesman said that the week covered by today's report was a bad one, and acknowledged that the British position was "one of anxiety tempered with confidence," though he warned against being unduly pessimistic. The British had to expect a heavier rate of losses in coming months than during the last few months, he said, because "the enemy will be making his supreme effort."

The Admiralty gave the average weekly British losses in February as 75,000 tons, as compared with 53,000 tons in January. The average weekly loss since the beginning of the war, excluding the operations at Dunkirk, is 63,342 tons.

Sinclair Says U. S. Planes Will Be Received for Battle of Atlantic.

London, March 11 (A. P.).—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair assured the British today that American airplanes will get here in time for the battle of the Atlantic.

[The British radio said today, in a broadcast picked up here by CBS, that Britain also soon would receive powerful aid from Canada, including planes of a type not available from the United States, men and war materials.]

The Air Minister told Commons that the R. A. F. was now on the threshold of its period of greatest expansion and declared that unless Adolf Hitler had a more effective secret weapon than any he has yet managed to produce British planes going into the battle would be better than German craft.

In the last ten months, he announced, the British air force has destroyed 4,250 German and 1,100 Italian airplanes and lost fewer than 1,800 aircraft.

"Leaving out of account reserves, we have destroyed half of the Italian first line," he said. "We have certainly destroyed much more than half the first line with which Germany entered the war."

He made the statement in asking the House to approve a token budget of £100 ($400) for the air force. The real amount is kept a secret.

"Herr Goebbels tells his German dupes that American help

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for Britain will arrive too late," commented Sir Archibald. "But I tell the House that splendid aircraft—the choicest fruits of American design and craftsmanship—will get here in time.

"And I hope that the House will not have long to wait for further news of American aircraft which are now in service or coming into service overseas and in all four operational commands of the R. A. F. at home.

"I cannot conceal from the House my own belief that the war is about to enter a grimmer phase. It will be no easy task to defeat Nazi Germany, but it can and will be done and my confidence is primarily based on the achievements of the R. A. F. and sister services in the last twelve months."

More Powerfully Engined.

Sir Archibald disclosed that new models of Spitfires and Hurricanes now in service have stronger engines, which have considerably increased their speeds and enabled them to fight at much greater altitudes, and that heavier armament has increased their fire power.

The new Hawker and Tornado, he said, have engines nearly twice the horse power of fighters which bore the brunt of the battle of Britain and can carry still heavier armament and yet obtain speeds well in excess of 40 miles an hour.

And, he added, other engines of even greater power are coming on. He expressed confidence that British technical superiority will certainly be maintained throughout the year 1941.

He pictured the American Brewster and Curtiss fighters as "comparable with our own single-engined types."

The American Martin Maryland medium bomber has been outrunning Italian fighters, he said, and the Douglas Boston medium bomber has proved so fast and maneuverable it is being used as a night fighter.

The four-motored Consolidated land plane and Consolidated patrol bombers also received his praise.

Ready for Guns and Planes.

Besides sailors, for additional ships, Great Britain has trained skeleton formations of flyers and soldiers to man immediately a great flood of airplanes and guns expected from the United States, it was disclosed today.

A vast pool of manpower, well-informed neutral sources said, is ready to pour into battle as soon as the United States opens stores of equipment under the aid-to-Britain measure.

It was asserted that American military, naval and air experts have been working here more than four months in close co-operation with the British so that the empire's forces can absorb American equipment quickly.

Neutral sources said:

1. Britain's naval forces are prepared to man a mosquito boat fleet to patrol the channel against any invasion and use any additional destroyers for convoy and other purposes.

2. A huge reservoir of pilots has been trained in the use of American planes and is ready to fly patrol bombers described as needed for "defense in depth of the Atlantic" against attacks on British shipping.

3. There are tank formations without tanks, machine gunners without guns and riflemen without rifles who are ready to be fitted into operating units as soon as they are equipped.

"It's lack of equipment that's been holding us back," a British source said.

[The British cruiser Sheffield, accompanied by a destroyer, has arrived at the port of Gibraltar heavily damaged, the official Berlin radio said today in a broadcast picked up at New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System. According to Jane's Fighting Ships, the Sheffield is a 9,100-ton cruiser of the Southampton class.]

Malta Raided by Axis Planes.

Rome, March 11 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that German and Italian planes again raided Malta, bombing the naval base at Valletta and an air base where two large British seaplanes were reported damaged badly.

German planes, attacking from allow altitude, set fire to several enemy tanks and motor trucks in Cirenaica, while Italian fighter planes shot down two British Blenheims, the communique added.

A strong detachment of British motor trucks in East Africa was also reported attacked from the air, about thirty vehicles being set on fire. Three British planes were driven off from an attempted attack on an Italian air base in East Africa, and one was shot down, it was stated.

Suez and Gibraltar Bombed

Cairo Reports Canal Area Not Harmed—Malta Bases Also Battered.

Cairo, March 11 (A. P.).—Air raiders again attacked the Suez Canal area today but caused no damage, nor any casualties, the Egyptian Government reported. A warning was sounded, in the course of which a few bombs were dropped, the communique said.

[German spokesmen have reported that traffic through the Suez Canal has been paralyzed by ships sunk in the channel during previous air attacks.]

Gibraltar Bombed.

Algeciras, Spain, March 11 (A. P.).—A single warplane dropped several bombs over Gibraltar today, and some observers believed that hits were scored on the huge rock fortress. The plane escaped through a heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Harar Is Bombed.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, March 11 (A. P.).—Headquarters of the British South African Command revealed today that Royal Air Force bombers heavily attacked Harar, Ethiopia, last Saturday. Harar, a provincial capital, is on the line of the British drive toward the Addis Ababa Railroad. Barracks and huts were squarely hit, the communique said, two anti-aircraft posts were struck and a third was straddled by bombs.

BRITISH DRIVE STILL NEARER TO ADDIS ABABA

Native Patriots Capture Town 180 Miles From Ethiop Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 11—Native patriots heading one of seven British imperial columns boring into Ethiopia have captured Dambacha, 180 miles northwest of Addis Ababa, and are driving on toward the capital, Middle East headquarters announced today.

Coupled with this advance, today's war bulletin said British forces which have moved into eastern Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland captured a brigade commander, a resident commissioner and their staffs and "many hundreds of additional prisoners." This column is pushing toward Harar.

The native captors of Dambacha, in Gojjam province, were declared to be close on the heels of Italians retreating toward Debramarkos, thirty miles to the southeast.

Rough Country Ahead

Between the latter town and Addis Ababa lies rough country and it was problematical whether the forces of Emperor Haile Selassie, aided by a handful of British officers and advisers, would attempt to be the first to get to the capital.

Other forces operating along the border between Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, south of Kurmuk, where the British entered Ethiopia, were reported to have occupied Afodu escarpment and now are advancing toward Asosa.

Italians who had held out stubbornly at Afodu fled, abandoned their guns and other equipment, the British communique said.

R. A. F. flyers aided the latter operation with an attack upon grounded Italian planes at Asosa. The R. A. F. also bombed besieged Cheren, in Eritrea.

Raids Made On Tripoli

In Eritrea, the Fascist air force was declared to have been virtually knocked out.

On the Libyan front, the R. A. F. announced heavy overnight raids on Tripoli and on airdromes in Tripolitania. It said harbor works and shipping were attacked, with fire and explosions resulting, and at least two enemy planes destroyed.

British authorities here say the Italian force at Cheren now numbers 40,000, including 15,000 white troops.

The cleanup of Italian Somaliland, north of the captured capital city of Mogadiscio, is continuing. As far as it is known here only two Italian garrisons remain in Somaliland, one at Hafun on the Indian Ocean, and the other inland from there.

Axis Plane Downed At Malta

Valetta, Malta, March 11 (AP)—One Axis plane was shot down and others were believed to have been damaged in a raid on Malta tonight. Damage was unimportant and there was one civilian casualty, the authorities said.

Aim To Destroy Malta

Rome, March 11 (AP)—Stefani said today the naval base of Malta has been "hammered" for the past few days by German and Italian bombers for the purpose of "destroying systematically all military objectives on the island," and following up all efforts of the British to make repairs.

ITALIAN GENERAL TAKEN IN ETHIOPIA

Civil Ruler Among Hundreds of Other Prisoners.

Cairo, March 11 (A. P.).—A brigade commander, a resident commissioner, their staffs and many hundreds of additional prisoners have been captured by the British and native forces in deep drives into Ethiopia, British General Headquarters declared today.

The imperial forces in western Ethiopia have captured the Afodu escarpment and are now advancing toward Asosa, the communique said, and further east, "patriot forces have captured the town of Dambracha and are continuing their pursuit of the Italian columns retreating toward Debra-Markos."

The reareating Italians have abandoned quantities of war materials, including six guns and an armored car, the communique added and also reported that the advance on the opposite side of Ethiopia, inland from Italian Somaliland, is developing satisfactorily. This push is aimed at the Addis Ababa railroad.

U. S. OFFICERS IN AFRICA

Marine Air Observers Arrive With 15 Ambulance Men

CAIRO, Egypt, March 11 (AP)—Two United States Marine Corps aviation observers arrived here today with a unit of fifteen American Field Service ambulance drivers.

The American officers are Lieut. Col. W. G. Farrell and Captain P. O. Parmalee, whose arrival brought to about a dozen the United States military and naval observers in this area.

Peter Muir, who headed the ambulance drivers, said they planned to operate on the Eritrean front. Many of them saw service in France and several reported they had been captured and later released by German troops in the conquest of France.

INDO-CHINESE FRONTIER PACT SIGNED IN TOKIO

Siamese Receive Far Less Territory Than They Demanded.

JAPAN REPORTED PROFITING

Said to Have Previously Obtained Right to Buy Rice and Timber in Transferred Lands.

Tokio, March 11 (A. P.).—Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China signed a Japanese-sponsored peace agreement today, ending their border dispute and giving Thailand parts of Cambodia and Laos embracing some of Indo-China's richest rice producing areas, and diplomats' circles expressed the belief that Japan had already received assurances that she may purchase the total rice crop and timber output of the ceded areas. Japan is short of both products.

Thailand receives under the treaty less than she originally demanded.

The agreement, signed at the official residence of the Japanese Premier Prince Konoye, represents Japan's first success. In her proclaimed role of leader of a sphere of influence in Greater East Asia. It provides for a boundary demarcation committee to work out the details of a new frontier that will return to Thailand the Pak-lay district of Laos and a fourth of Cambodia. These terms embody some last-minute concessions by the French, but fall far short of Thailand's original demand for roughly a third of all Laos and Cambodia.

Nobody Smiles.

The men who signed the pact after conferring here for forty days gave little sign of their feelings. None smiled. The French representatives in particular were stern-faced. Altogether about forty representatives of Indo-China, Thailand and Japan, in addition to newspaper men, witnessed the brief, austere ceremony in the Premier's ballroom.

It was understood that Thailand would gain about 25,000 square miles of territory, although no official figures were available.

Cites Tokio's Responsibilities

When the last signature was affixed the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, declared: "By this signature, friendly relations between France and Thailand have been restored, and a bond of co-existence and co-prosperity between Japan, on the one side, and those two nations, on the other, has been further cemented, thereby contributing in some measure toward the establishment of peace in Greater East Asia and the world.

"This has been due to mutual concession by France and Thailand, which deeply understand the determination and responsibility of the mediating country (Japan)—a fact to be heartily congratulated upon for the sake of mankind."

The principal delegates at the signing ceremony included the French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, white-haired and tired-looking; Prince Varnavaidyakara Varavarn, chief of the

Thai delegation, dapper in his morning coat; and Matsuoka, whose countenance was unusually severe. Matsuoka used a brush, the others pens.

Treaty Provisions Listed.

A Japanese communique was issued on the terms of the agreement. These provisions were listed:

1. France cedes to Thailand the district around the town of Pak-Lay. This provision, as far as could be learned here, would return to Thailand part of the section on both sides of the Mekong River which she lost by treaty in 1904. France would retain, however, much of the Luang-Prabang section east of the river and north of Pay-Lay, which Thailand originally demanded.

2. France cedes a slice of northern and northwestern Cambodia. The exact limits of this strip, however, were not clear immediately, but first descriptions of the new boundary indicated that it would run from the present frontier northeast to the northern tip of Tonle-Sap—Grand Lake—thence north for a short distance, thence east to the Mekong River, in the vicinity of the town of Stung-Treng. This would give Thailand part of the territory she lost in 1904 and 1907—the town of Battambang and, perhaps, the famed ruins at Angkor of a civilization more than 2,000 years old.

3. A small area across the Mekong river from Stung-Treng would be retained by Indo-China.

4. All these ceded territories before demilitarized zones in which French Nationals and Indo-Chinese natives will have full rights to go and come or keep their homes and businesses.

5. Thailand guarantees to respect and afford facilities for preservation of worship at mausoleums of the royal house of Luang-Prabang of Indo-China which lie across the Mekong from the town of Luang-Prabang in territory to go to Thailand.

6. Where the Mekong marks the frontier, the river channel shall be the border, except that the islands of Khong and Khone, above the great rapids north of Stung-Treng, shall be under Thai sovereignty but be administered jointly by France and Thailand.

Existing French establishments on the islands shall remain in French possession.

Apparently there was no provision for giving Thailand a corridor north to China such as had been suggested by some French spokesmen as an alternative to larger concessions in Cambodia.

A long-standig dispute over the frontier developed into outbreaks along the border last September. By November, patrol clashes had grown into skirmishes by larger forces, shelling of frontier positions and aerial bombardment by both sides in an undeclared war. An armistice was called on January 31 after Japan had stepped forward as mediator. Twice during the lengthy negotiations on final terms the armistice was extended, the last time indefinitely.

LONDON-SECOND ADD BRITISH-AMERICAN X X X BRITISH SOURCE SAID.

THE BRITISH HAVE DISTRIBUTED AVAILABLE MATERIAL AMONG AS MANY MEN AS POSSIBLE SO THAT ALL COULD FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE USE OF WEAPONS IN TRAINING.

THAT IS ONE REASON WHY MORE AMERICAN PLANES HAVE NOT ACTUALLY BEEN USED IN COMBAT, INFORMED SOURCES SAID.

THESE SOURCES ASSERTED "THE BRITISH WANT A POOL OF RESERVISTS READY TO HANDLE THE EQUIPMENT THEY ARE BUILDING IN INCREASING AMOUNTS THEMSELVES, AND TO BE PREPARED FOR ANY SUDDEN FLOOD FROM ANY SOURCE."

OFFICIAL CIRCLES RECALLED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S BROADCAST FEB. 9, URGING THE UNITED STATES TO "GIVE US TOOLS AND WE WILL FINISH THE JOB," AND REFERRED TO HIS STATEMENT THAT "WE DO NOT NEED AN AMERICAN ARMY THIS YEAR, NEXT YEAR, OR ANY YEAR THAT I CAN FORESEE," AS CONCRETE EVIDENCE THAT BRITAIN IS PREPARED TO ABSORB ANY WAR SUPPLIES MADE AVAILABLE.

RECENT CONSCRIPTION MEASURES PROVIDE FOR COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FOR MEN FROM 18 THROUGH 40 YEARS OLD. THERE ALSO HAS BEEN A CALL FOR MEN FROM 41 TO 55 TO VOLUNTEER FOR HOME DEFENSE.

TOKYO HAILS INDO-CHINESE PEACE PACT

Says U. S. And Briton Now Must Recognize Japan's Position In Orient

Attempts To Torpedo Parley Thwarted, Nipponese Press Declares

Vichy, March 11 (AP)—An official spokesman said today the French Government had acceded to the requirements of the peace settlement signed in Tokyo today between Thailand and French Indo-China in consideration of Japan's position in Asia and France's present situation.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo (Wednesday), March 12—The Japanese-mediated peace whereby French Indo-China yesterday ceded to Thailand one of her richest rice-producing areas was hailed in the press today as a step requiring the United States and Britain to recognize Japan's position in East Asia.

There also was a press suggestion that Germany had a hand in causing the French to accept the treaty.

Japanese Opinion Cited

The newspaper *Hochi* reflected prevalent Japanese opinion in summing up the mediation as follows:

First, teh paper said, it prevented further hostilities in southeast Asia and stabilized "Japan's leadership both in name and substance."

Second, it thwarted British-American attempts to torpedo the parley, and "those two countries, whether they like it or not, will be compelled to confirm Japan's right of leadership and reexamine their Far Eastern policies";

Third, Germany is believed to have played an important role behind Vichy, demonstrating the strength of the tripartite alliance;

Fourth, Japan's "southward advance made new progress."

Fears Warship Swap

The newspaper *Asahi* said, however, that the United States planned to trade naval auxiliaries for British battleships in a move which might severely affect Japan's naval power.

"It is only natural that the United States navy, whose plans all revolve about a trans-Pacific attack, should rejoice at the prospect of obtaining two huge new battleships," said *Asahi*.

Diplomatic circles expressed belief that Japan, short on rice, had obtained assurances that she could purchase the entire rice output of the rich area which Thailand has just acquired from Indo-China.

Thailand was understood to have acquired 21,750 square miles of territory in Cambodia and Laos, areas she lost to Indo-China in 1904 and 1907. Thus she realized some, but not all, of her demands which led to four months of border fighting. Japan stepped in and effected an armistice January 31.

New Boundary Line Traced By Saigon

Saigon, French Indo-China, March 11 (AP)—The new boundary between Thailand and French Indo-China, according to information here, runs from the Gulf of Siam at a point twenty-five miles south of Palin northeast to the vicinity of a point twenty-five miles northeast to the vicinity of a point twenty-five miles north of Siemreap, touching the west end of Grand Lake, and then east to Stungtreng, on the Mekong river, then north again along the Mekong to Khong.

Two sections go to Thailand from Laos province. They are:

From Khong on the Mekong north to twenty miles above Pakese, where the Mekong river meets the old boundary line. The southern boundary is from Khong west to a point near Cheom Khan.

From Vientiane north to Luang Prabang and west to the former border.

[By special agreement, Indo-China retains the famed Angkor ruins of a civilization more than 2,000 years old.]

Dutch East Indies Plans To Open Bureau Here

Batavia, March 11 (A. P.).—The Government presented plans today for the establishment of an information bureau in New York and asked the People's Council for an initial appropriation of $110,000.

The idea is to facilitate relations between the United States and the Netherlands East Indies. The bureau will be manned by Americans and Hollanders.

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Yunnanfu Raided By Japanese

Hongkong, March 11 (A. P.).—Japanese bombers operating from an air base in French Indo-China yesterday raided Yunnanfu, the capital of Yunnan Province, a Japanese communique said today. A newly built Chinese air field on the city's eastern outskirts was said to have been one of the objectives.

290 LEAVE CHINA

American Evacuees on Liner Sailing From Shanghai.

Shanghai, March 11 (A. P.).—The liner President Pierce sailed today for Yokohama, en route to the United States, with 290 American citizens, the majority of whom were women and children withdrawing from various countries of the Far East. At Shanghai 105 boarded the liner, so taxing her accommodations that twenty have to sleep in public rooms and corridors.

Meanwhile today the Shanghai Municipal Council announced that the city's clocks will be advanced one hour at midnight Saturday.

Shanghai time thus will be fourteen hours ahead of New York time.

American Is Reported Chief Of Burma Road

Dr. John Earl Baker, Formerly Of Red Cross, Declared To Hold Post

Chungking, China, March 11 (AP)—An authoritative source announced today that Dr. John Earl Baker, formerly of the American Red Cross, has been appointed director of the Kunming-Burma Transportation Bureau, controlling the Burma road.

Baker's tasks, the source disclosed, will be to keep the route operating smoothly and eliminate the graft and corruption which threatened to cripple its value as an artery for inbound war material to China and outbound exports which produce needed foreign exchange.

Reports recently circulated that President Roosevelt's special envoy, Laughlin Currie, had asked Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to appoint an American director for the Burma road. The reports were denied in Chungking.

VICHY BARS TRAVEL TO DE GAULLE ZONE

To Strip of Citizenship All Who Enter Free Areas.

Vichy, March 11 (A. P.).—Any Frenchman who enters territory controlled by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the so-called Free French forces, will lose his nationality, an official decree declared today. The decree, which is retroactive to December 1 last, contains the first official reference to "dissident zones"—taken to mean colonies such as French Equatorial Africa, Tahiti and the New Hebrides, which have given their support to the Free French movement.

Meanwhile it was officially announced today that Generalissimo Maxime Weygand has returned to his North Africa headquarters after a brief visit to Vichy for conferences with the Chief of State, Marshal Petain, and other French leaders. The announcement said that Gen. Weygand arrived in North Africa yesterday by plane. Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the trip secret, and strict orders were issued to halt any messages concerning his departure.

DEFENSE OF AFRICA PLANNED AT VICHY

French Reported Resisting Axis Demand for Base.

Vichy, March 11 (A. P.).—The Government news agency announced today that the French leaders have reached a complete agreement on questions relating to the defense of Africa, and reliable spokesmen said they believed that this included resistance to Axis demands for a base at Bizerte, the French naval stronghold in Tunisia.

The agreement was arrived at, the agency said, at conferences here attended by the Chief of State, Marshal Petain; the Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, and Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French forces in Africa. It added that Gen. Weygand, who came to Vichy last week, had returned to his post, arriving in Algeria last night.

Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, the Governor-General of Algeria, arrived here yesterday to explain administrative measures taken there, and the news agency said his report "satisfactorily completed that of Gen. Weygand." Informed spokesmen said that Gen. Weygand had accused Admiral Abrial of incapacity to handle native acute problems, involving the British embassies, the activities of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French followers and food difficulties.

Planes for Siam Held Up

U. S. Dive Bombers Are Removed From Manila Pier

MANILA, March 11 (AP).—American-made light dive-bomber planes, originaly consigned to the government of Thailand (Siam), were removed from a pier today by United States Army trucks, supposedly to be taken to Nichols Field, Army air base on the outskirts of Manila.

The planes, being sent to Bangkok, arrived here five months ago. Transshipment to Thailand was held up on order of the United States Government, acting under the neutrality act.

German-Language Paper To Publish In London

Die Zeitung Intended To Inspire Formation Of 'Free' Group In Allied Forces

London, March 11 (AP)—A German-language daily newspaper, *Die Zeitung*, will begin publication here tomorrow "with the consent and approval of the British Government," the Maxwell Publishing Company announced today.

The paper is intended to inspire formation of a "free German group in the Allied forces," it said. It described the objective as "that unimaginable thing: a free, independent German daily."

Italian War Prisoners To Toil On British Farms

Between 2,000 And 3,000 Captives To Be Put To Work In England

Chester, England, March 11 (AP)—Britain intends to put Italian war prisoners to work raising her crops, Thomas Williams, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, disclosed here today.

Williams told farmers the Government promises to put between 2,000 and 3,000 Italian war prisoners on farm work in Britain as soon as ships are available to bring them.

The present shipping situation, he said, is "infinitely more desperate than twelve months ago and infinitely worse than it was from 1914 to 1918."

Mexico Opens Drive To Round Up Aliens

Mexico City, March 11 (A. P.).—The Ministry of the Interior announced today a campaign to round up all foreigners illegally in Mexico.

In addition to tightening the watch on border points and ports of entry, the Ministry said, Governors and Mayors would check the immigration credentials of all foreigners.

Bomb Kills Budapest Pupils

BUDAPEST, March 11 (AP).—Two children were killed and many others injured today by a time bomb which they found near a Budapest suburban school. The children took the bomb to a classroom and it exploded when they tried to pry it open.

NEW AIDE FOR MOLOTOFF

Planning Expert Becomes Soviet Premier's First Assistant

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP)—Nicolai Voznesensky, planning expert and new alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist party, was promoted today to First Vice Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars for Economic Questions.

In his new post he became first assistant to Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff.

Maxim Z. Saburoff, Mr. Voznesensky's first assistant, succeeded him as chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Two new Vice Commissars for Defense were appointed—Lieut. Gen. P. V. Rychagoff, Air Force officer and army commissioner, and A. S. Zaporozhets, chief of political propaganda of the Red Army.

SPAIN REFUSES TO HELP NAZIS FLY TO AFRICA

Demand For Territorial Facilities Reported Spurned By Franco

Diplomatic Maneuver By Ribbentrop Said To Have Collapsed Quickly

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 11—Reliable informants said tonight that Generalissimo Francisco Franco had abruptly turned down a German demand for facilities to fly military planes across Spain to Africa.

These informants said that a well-planned "swift diplomatic maneuver" by the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, thus collapsed, and as a result, Gen. Espinosa de los Monteros, Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, lost his job.

Ribbentrop Called Envoy

This is the story:

Von Ribbentrop, it was said, summoned the Spanish Ambassador to the Berlin Foreign Office and read to him rapidly a document containing German proposals for "Spanish cooperation."

Most important of these was a demand for Spanish territorial facilities to fly military planes to Africa.

About the same time, tonight's informants continued, German Ambassador Baron Eberhard von Stohrer called upon the Spanish Foreign Minister, Ramon Serrano Suner, in Madrid "to discuss details for carrying out the agreement" which, von Stohrer claimed, already had been reached in Berlin.

Serrano Suner Surprised

Serrano Suner was taken by surprise. He declared he had no knowledge of the agreement and had not even heard of von Ribbentrop seeing the Spanish Ambassador to Berlin on the subject.

Later, Franco granted an audience to von Stohrer at his official residence, the Pardo Palace.

Stohrer, it was said, repeated the German proposals.

Franco, informed persons asserted, turned them down as "inconsistent with the honor of Spain."

Germans Worked Fast

Los Monteros, it appeared, had merely made noncommital acknowledgement of Ribbentrop's proposals when he called at the Wilhelmstrasse and, before he had a chance to report to Madrid, von Stohrer was carrying out his end of the German maneuver at the Spanish Foreign Office.

The Spanish Ambassador now will be replaced by Former Minister to Switzerland Barcenas, it was understood.

The same sources which related this story said there had been increasing pressure on Spain recently for Axis "free passage" to Africa.

PLEA TO FRANCO IS MADE BY U. S.

Leniency to Prisoners Is Humanitarian Request.

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—The United States has intervened with the Spanish and Vichy governments, it was learned authoritatively today, on behalf of thousands of Spanish republicans who are prisoners in Spain or political refugees in unoccupied France.

Appeals from Secretary of State Hull to Spanish Generalissimo Francisco Franco, it was learned, sought clemency for the political prisoners on humanitarian grounds after receipt of reports of wholesale executions and crowded prisons in the wake of Spain's civil war.

The friendly request to Franco was disclosed by individual letters from the State Department to a number of American citizens interested in the defeated forces.

The State Department's letters pointed out that since the political prisoner cases involved the treatment by Spain of Spanish nationals the United States could not claim a direct interest.

"Acting upon the broader grounds of humanity," however, the letters explained, "we have approached the Spanish Government with our views on this matter and have expressed the hope that clemency may be exercised in political cases."

Similar to Other Pleas.

The Government, in past years, has made similar appeals to European governments on behalf of Jews.

The Vichy Government declared that none of the Spanish political refugees who fled to unoccupied France had been turned over to the Franco Government.

The Franco Government officially announced after assuming power that 1,200,000 "informations" had been filed against Republicans charging crimes of all kinds.

An estimated 500,000 political prisoners were arrested. Many have been granted clemency on the ground that they had not been involved in political affairs.

Many were sentenced to prison and many executed.

Thousands still are awaiting trial and meanwhile have been assigned to build roads and carry out other reconstruction work.

An estimated 300,000 Spanish Republicans fled to France after the war, but more than 200,000 since have returned to their homes.

The estimated 85,000 still in France, 60,000 believed to be in concentration camps, consist of those charged with murder or other crimes who dare not return to Spain, or those who do not desire to live there under Franco's Government.

NAZI NEWS MEN HERE INDICTED

Transocean Bureau and 2 Employees Named.

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—A Federal Grand Jury indicted Transocean, a German news agency; its manager, Manfred Zapp, and Guenther Tonn, an employee, today for violation of the foreign agents registry law. Zapp and Tonn, German suspects, were arrested in New York. The three indictments charged:

That Transocean, a German corporation with headquarters in Berlin, had established a branch agency in the United States in October, 1938, to further the interests of the German Government and the Nazi party, but had failed to register with the State Department as an agent of a foreign principal.

Transocean has no connection with any American news service.

That Zapp, as manager of Transocean's offices and business here, had aided and abetted the agency's alleged violation, and himself had violated the law by failing to register immediately as an agent and by omitting material information both in his original registration in January, 1939, and in a supplement filed last September.

That Tonn became a publicity agent for Transocean in November, 1938, to act in "furthering the interests and ideologies" of the Nazi party by disseminating political propaganda and had failed to register. The indictments were returned by a special Grand Jury which was called last October specifically to investigate Transocean and similar cases.

The jury returned its first indictment last week, charging Friedrich Ernst Auhagen with failing to register as an agent of the German Government. Auhagen, who resides at La Salle, Ill., was released under bond.

Today's indictment charged that Zapp, representing Deutscher Verlag, a Berlin publishing house, had effected the publication and distribution in this country of the "German white paper." This paper, whose authenticity was denied, immediately, purported to be a translation of documents seized by the Germans in Poland in which it was alleged that William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, had promised the Poles that the United States would enter the war, if necessary, to help them.

The indictment charged that Zapp had effected the distribution of the "white paper" in such a manner as to conceal that either he, Deutschser Verlag or any German organization or individual had sponsored its publication, or was in any way connected with it. The Department of Justice said that the indictment charged that Zapp "procured an American publishing house—Howell, Soskin & Co.—to publish the paper over its own imprint and procured Ralph Beaver Strassburger to finance the publication and gratuitous distribution of more than 60,000 copies in such a manner as to conceal from the recipients that Strassburger had any part in its publication or distribution.

The indictment did not identify Strassburger further.

Bail Is Fixed Here.

Zapp and Tonn were arrested here by FBI agents and held in $5,000 bail each by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell with a warning that if they failed to appear in Washington when they were wanted there, any one else appearing before him on similar charges could expect harsh treatment. The Assistant United States Attorney, Richard Delafield, asked that Zapp, who is 48 years old and lives at the Waldorf, be held in $10,000 bail and that Tonn, who is 47 and lives at 244 East 86th street, be held in $5,000 bail, pointing out that they were German subjects, had no families or other ties in this country and might decide to escape rather than stand trial.

The information before Judge Leibell was that Zapp had neglected to state pertinent information when registering with the State Department and that Tonn, his assistant, failed to register at all. The New York Transocean office is at 341 Madison avenue. No comment was forthcoming there concerning the case.

U. S. DEFENSE SLOWS HEMISPHERE TRADE

Chilean Ambassador Complains Of Export Control Red Tape

State Department Is Trying To Smooth Out Delays In Shipments

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 11—Officials interested in promoting Latin American trade are trying to keep national defense needs and aid to Britain from halting United States exports to other American republics.

The threat of such a condition has been a source of worry to Latin American representatices in Washington. Day by day efforts of the State Department have been directed toward smoothing out delays arising from export control restrictions.

Assails Red Tape

Last week Rodolfo Michels, the Chilean Ambassador, in a conversation with Adolf Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, argued that red tape was causing much inconvenience by delaying delivery of needed exports to his country.

A recent survey disclosed that approximately one-third of the United States' four-billion-dollar export trade is subject to control restrictions in the interests of national defense.

The major commodities under such control include semi-manufactured and manufactured steel products, leather, aircraft, chemicals, various types of machinery and machine tools and strategic raw materials.

Export Regulations

It was pointed out, however, that not all the troubles of Latin American buyers stem back to export license regulations.

In some cases where permits are readily granted, the question of priorities arises, and in still other cases, materials needed are not available because of the greatly increased domestic demand.

Under the present system of export-control lisensing, an official explained, preference is first given Great Britain and Canada, then other nations victims of aggressors, and then Latin American purchasers. He added that as far as possible efforts are made to give Latin American buyers those amounts they received before the war.

Trouble Filling Needs

Latin American sources pointed out, however, that because of the loss of sources of supply in Europe, many Central and South American nations have turned to the United States for articles previously obtained overseas.

Such nations as Argentina and Chile would fall in that category. In addition, other nations with close United States trade ties also are finding difficulty in filling their needs.

Both Washington officials and Latin American representatives here stressed everything possible is being done to provide needed exports for Latin American purchasers.

One diplomatic source who could not be quoted said the regulations were becoming less obstructive each day. Another called the situation one that would naturally follow the United States' change from peacetime production to the peak of supplying extensive rearmament needs.

And Now Herr Hitler Plans to Dress Us

He and Il Duce Will Dictate World Fashion.

By the Associated Press.

Rome—Axis clothes on the world's women is the aim of a new agreement among Germans and Italians to win for themselves the fashion primacy once held by the French.

Just which Italian or German city, if any, is to replace Paris as the capital of style in clothing as well as politics has not been announced. But an intensive worldwide campaign of publicity for Axis fashions has been launched.

The German-Italian fashion agreement provides for an exchange of ideas in styles and the sharing of the market for women's wear in Europe and the world. Designers of the two countries are to meet every three months (alternately in Germany and Italy) to decide on what women will wear the next season. Buyers from abroad will be invited to both countries.

Permanent Italian and German fashion committees, composed of experts in the leading houses of each country, have been set up for a monthly exchange of "technical and artistic information," meaning information on materials, colors and designs.

The Axis styles are to be designed and carried out in the materials and with the accessories available under the self-sufficiency programs of Germany and Italy.

The German Fashion Institute has acquired the Dutch publication, "International Textiles," and put half of its pages at the disposal of Italy.

The Germans and Italians are to agree on the share of each in the export business.

"Paris has completed its task," the newspaper, Giornale d'Italia said in commenting on the Axis plans.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique today:

Last night a small force of aircraft of the Bomber Command made a successful attack on the industrial center of Cologne. The weather was good and the results were easy to observe.

Bombs were seen to burst on the approaches to the Hohenzollern Bridge, where large fires were started. Many of the fires were observed in the industrial center, and there were several explosions.

German naval bases in the occupied territory were attacked by other squadrons of aircraft of the Bomber Command. Though the weather was less favorable on the coast of France, good results were observed at Boulogne.

From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked the docks at Cherbourg and at Brest. One aircraft is missing from these operations.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command carried out offensive patrols over airdromes in northern France. One of our aircraft is missing from these patrols.

A supplementary Air Ministry communique:

Last night one of our bombers destroyed an enemy aircraft over its airdrome in enemy-occupied territory. It has been confirmed that another enemy raider was destroyed over this country during last night's raids.

A communique of the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security:

Enemy activity over this country during the night was largely concentrated on the south of England, where a coastal district was the main target.

In this district, the attack began soon after dark and continued for about six hours. Buildings were damaged and fires started at several points, and a number of people were killed in this attack, but casualties should not prove to be unduly heavy.

Bombs were also dropped during the night at a few widely separated points elsewhere in the country, but they did little damage and caused very few casualties.

Two enemy bombers are known to have been destroyed during the night.

Another Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

There was some activity by enemy aircraft over Kent late this afternoon. Most of it was confined to coastal areas, however, and two aircraft came far inland.

Otherwise enemy activity today was slight. No reports have been received of any bombs having been dropped on land. One enemy aircraft was shot down by our fighters off the south coast this afternoon.

It now is known that four enemy bombers were destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire in the Portsmouth area last night. A total of seven enemy aircraft therefore was destroyed last night by our defenses.

An Admiralty communique issued tonight:

The commander in chief of the Mediterranean reports that one of our submarines has torpedoed and sunk a heavily laden Italian troop transport of the Sicilia class, of 9,646 tons.

An earlier Admiralty communique:

A night raiding bomber has been engaged and destroyed by one of his Majesty's ships. A direct hit was made on the German aircraft, a Junkers 88, by H. M. destroyer Holderness (Comdr. F. J. C. Halahan, D. F. C., R. N.). The bomber was blown to pieces in the air and there were no survivors. No casualties or damage were sustained by H. M. destroyer Holderness.

CAIRO, March 11 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique today:

Libya and Eritrea: Nothing of importance to report.

Ethiopia: Imperial forces have captured the Afoudu escarpment and are now advancing toward Asosa.

In their retreat the enemy have abandoned four guns with quantities of other equipment including an armored car.

Further east, patriot forces have captured the town of Dambacha and are continuing their pursuit of the Italian columns retreating toward Debra Markos. Two guns and quantities of other war material have been captured.

Italian Somaliland: Our advance into Ethiopia is developing satisfactorily. Many hundreds of additional prisoners have been taken, including a brigade commander, a resident commissioner and their staffs.

A Royal Air Force communique:

In Italian East Africa bombers of the South African Air Force heavily raided Harar on March 8, several direct hits being registered on barracks and other military buildings.

Farther north, workshops on the Decamere Road near Teclasan and the railroad near Havi Mantel were successfully attacked by R. A. F. bombers.

Our aircraft continued to give heavy active support to troops moving on Cheren. Several enemy gun positions were bombed and machine-gunned. A bridge on the Cheren-Asmara Road was heavily bombed, and a large petrol dump was destroyed southwest of Asmara. At Asosa our fighters machine-gunned and destroyed two enemy bombers on the ground. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

Enemy aircraft attacked Malta yesterday, but there were no R. A. F. casualties.

Anti-aircraft fire damaged and probably destroyed several enemy fighters. Enemy aircraft approached Port Said and Ismalia during last night. Some bombs were dropped near R. A. F. airdromes, but no damage was caused.

A later R. A. F. communique tonight:

On the night of March 10-11, the R. A. F. made heavy bombing raids on Tripoli, Harbor buildings and shipping in the harbor were attacked. One large fire on a jetty was followed by loud explosions.

Other aircraft raided enemy airdromes in Tripolitania. Two enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed as a result of the bombing, and others were seen to be thrown about and damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

CAIRO, March 11 (AP).—An Egyptian Ministry of Interior communique:

An air raid warning was sounded early this morning in the Suez Canal area, in the course of which a few bombs were dropped. No damage or casualties resulted.

Greek

ATHENS, March 12 (Wednesday) (AP).—The Greek high command communique today:

The enemy continued an intensive effort of great violence. All attempts were repulsed with considerable losses. As a result of our counter-attacks we took 450 prisoners, including three senior officers.

Our aviation successfully bombed objectives on the battlefield.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Lixuri, on the island of Cephalonia, and a town in western Peloponnesus. There were no casualties or damage.

German

BERLIN, March 11 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

The air force everywhere suc-

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cessfully continued the fight against Great Britain. Last night, strong fighting units attacked Portsmouth port and dock facilities in an assault of several hours. Violent explosions and big fires resulted in the harbor, with heavy destruction in wharf facilities.

The air force bombed several merchantmen and seriously damaged two off the British southeast coast and in Bristol Channel.

Hangars and shelters were destroyed in an attack on Hawkins airport. Destruction of several grounded planes was assumed.

Units of the German air force again attacked Valleta Port and the airport of Luca, on the Island of Malta.

British troop concentrations and motorized columns of Agedabia, in North Africa, were effectively attacked with bombs, and other weapons and several tanks and other transports were destroyed or damaged.

The foe dropped bombs on one town in western Germany last night. No military objectives were hit—on the contrary, dwellings and one hospital were heavily damaged, killing or injuring some civilians.

Italian

ROME, March 11 (AP).—The Italian high command communique today:

On the Greek front, in the sectors of the 9th Army there were patrol actions. In the sectors of the 11th Army, there was activity of artillery and local infrantry actions.

Our planes bombed the naval base at Valletta on Malta. Planes of the German air corps during a low altitude raid on Malta, seriously damaged two large seaplanes.

In North Africa, at Giarabub, a new enemy attack was repelled.

German planes attacked from low altitude and set fire to several enemy tanks and motor trucks in Cirenacia.

Our fighter planes shot down a Blenheim plane.

In East Africa, on the northern front, there was intense activity of our patrols.

Our air force attacked a strong detachment of British motor trucks from a low altitude, hitting and setting fire to about thirty of them.

Enemy planes which attempted to hit one of our air bases were attacked and put to flight by our fighter planes, which succeeded in shooting down a Blenheim bomber.

Diary Of The War

[By the Associated Press]

A half-million Nazi shock troops were massed in Bulgaria opposite the Greek and Turkish frontiers last night and reliable reports from Sofia said they were only waiting Adolf Hitler's "go" signal to strike.

Thousands of bomber and fighter planes were lined up on every available airport and many improvised fields—ready for action. Underground fuel vaults have been dug. German general staff officers have deserted Sofia and now are at their headquarters in Plovidv, forty miles from Greece's frontier.

Greece sent three Cabinet ministers and a temporary governor to Thrace, opposite the massed German army.

The new governor, Kostas Kotzias, told the Greeks in Thrace he had arrive dto carry out his task "to a satisfactory conclusion—without reserve or hesitation."

War In Albania

In Albania the Greek high command said 450 more Italian prisoners including three senior officers had been taken in fierce fighting.

A Government spokesman said Albania's mountain slopes were strewn with hundreds of casualties in a war that has gained momentum with the melting of big snow fields.

Reliable informants told the Associated Press that Generalissimo Franco of Spain had flatly turned down a German demand for territorial facilities to fly military planes across Spain to Africa to aid Italy.

Assassins In Turkey

In Turkey an apparent assassination attempt on George W. Rendel, former British Minister to Bulgaria, failed when a bomb exploded in the lobby of an Istanbul hotel, killing two persons and injuring twenty-three.

Rendel and sixty-seven other British subjects arrived at the hotel from Sofia ten minutes before the bomb exploded. Later it was disclosed an attempt also was made to blow up the party's special train en route to Istanbul after Rendel had severed British diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

Balkan Events

In Ankara, Turkish capital, a competent source said Russia had promised Turkey need fear no attack from Soviet Russia should she enter the war against Germany on Britain's side.

Diplomatic sources almost at the same time revealed that three German warplanes flying over Turkish fortifications along the Bulgarian border yesterday were fired upon by Turkish anti-aircraft guns.

Yugoslav leaders were en route to Belgrade for a crown council meeting today to decide whether Yugoslavia should join the Axis—under a reported demand by Germany that she sign as a full-fledged member. The leaders, summoned by Regent Prince Paul, were believed to have no alternative but to yield to Germany.

British Optimism

Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, told a cheering House of Commons in London yesterday that Britain had the trained personnel to man all American equipment sent to her under the British aid bill, and that "splendid aircraft will get here in time."

The Admiralty's announcement of a weekly loss of 148,038 tons of shipping hight lighted Britain's need for vessels to combat the German sea menace.

Axis Reaction

Authorized spokesmen in Berlin pointed to the forthcoming visit there and in Rome of Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, as an Axis reply to enactment of the British aid bill.

Italian sources in Rome gave the impression that Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini would hold that the bill is tantamount to American entry into the war.

War In Africa

In Africa one of seven columns pressing into Italian Ethiopia was said by the British to have penetrated beyond Damacha, 180 miles northwest of Addis Ababa.

Another operating beyond Gabre-Darra in the south was said to have captured a brigade commander, resident commissioner and their staffs in addition to "many hundreds" of prisoners.

The other columns were attacking from different points along the Kenya and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan borders.

But at Cheren, Eritrea, Italian defenders, estimated at 40,000, still stubbornly held up the British attempting to get by that mountain gateway to Asmara, the capital.

The British Mediterranean command said a heavily-laden Italian troopship had been torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine.

R. A. F. headquarters in Cairo said new heavy attacks were made on the western Libya harbor of Tripoli and near-by Fascist airports.

War In The Air

German bombers again gave Britain a sustained pounding last night, concentrating on the industrial midlands and a northwest town.

More than 150 persons were bombed from their homes in the northwest town. Several fatalities were reported in the Midlands raids.

Indo-China Loses

In Tokyo the Japanese-mediated peace settlement between French Indo-China and Thailand resulted in French cession of some 25,000 square miles to Thailand. The area included rich rice lands, and diplomatic circles believed Japan, short on rice, had obtained assurances that she could purchase the entire output of the transferred territory.

In the War Zone

Gayda's Words Are a Reminder That Delivery Is Essence of Aid

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

As Washington, anticipating the passage of the lease-lend bill, has prepared to rush small naval craft to Britain to help deal with the Nazi U-boat campaign, the Fascist end of the Axis has accused Uncle Sam of open intervention in the war, and warned him darkly that in the wrath to come all supplies for England will be sunk.

The spokesman was Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist writer, who ranks among the chief trumpeters of the Axis. He did such a workmanlike job that one could almost hear the grim phrase "spurlos versenkt" (sunk without trace) come ringing down from the desperate days of the world war.

As though to give substance to his words, the British Admiralty today reported that British, Allied and neutral shipping losses leaped to twenty-nine vessels (148,000 tons) for the week ending March 2. This is by no means a record, but it's bad, although London states that countermeasures are improving. An authoritative source, in commenting that Britain's position is "one of anxiety tempered with confidence," added:

"The spring blitz which Hitler promised has begun."

Signor Gayda talked rather expansively of the rights and duties of a neutral under The Hague conventions, but he did make one point well worth our attention:

"It is not enough that arms, munitions and other war means leave the United States. They must reach their destination."

Delivery is Problem.

That's precisely the crux of the whole grave position growing out of the submarine campaign. We might manufacture enough instruments of war to conquer the whole world, but if they couldn't be delivered in England they would avail her no more than a row of small beans.

Hitler strikes shrewdly when he hits at Britain's sea communications. Imperial defensive and offensive operations depend on keeping the ocean lanes open. Otherwise there could be no mutual assistance between the Dominions and the mother country. Indeed, the very life of the keystone of the empire—the British Isles—hangs on those communications.

Britain is almost wholly dependent on sea-borne traffic for both food and industrial materials. During even normal times she imports 50,000 tons of foodstuffs and 110,000 tons of merchandise daily.

She would literally starve, to say nothing of economic garroting, if the Nazis cut the sea lanes for a few months.

Atlantic Lanes Vital.

Britain's imperial lifelines run through the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. Of these the Atlantic is the most important, because a large percentage of her food and raw materials come from North America. It is to this vital Atlantic route that the Axis is devoting its main attention, especially in view of our all-out aid.

In this connection Gayda threatened us vaguely with possible disagreeable surprises from the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis in the Pacific. The Italian press today also indicates that the forthcoming visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka to Rome and Berlin will have to do with Japan's role in event of trouble with the United States over aid to the Anglo-allies.

Britain's gravest immediate danger lies in the heavy sinkings of ships loaded with foods and supplies more precious than gold. Her first business is to insure that her sea communications are kept open, for if those are closed she will lose the war. One of her greatest needs at the moment is small, fast warcraft to cope with the submarines, and that's why Washington plans to make some of these life-savers her earliest contribution.

Speed, and still more speed, is essential for the aid program. The U-boat campaign is likely to be intensified with fresh reserves at any time now.

TOKYO, MARCH 11-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL GUMPEI SEKINE, A WIDELY-READ JAPANESE NAVAL CRITIC, ADVANCED TODAY A BOLD GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITION OF JAPAN'S "CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE"--INCLUDING INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

AT THE SAME TIME THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID INFORMATION FROM NEW YORK INDICATED THE UNITED STATES' FIRST STEP UNDER THE AID-TO-

BRITAIN BILL WOULD BE AN EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN DESTROYERS FOR BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS WHICH COULD BE SENT "TO FAR EASTERN WATERS AGAINST JAPAN."

OTHER LEADING PAPERS DECLARED SENATE PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE HAD PUSHED THE UNITED STATES CLOSER TO ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR AND SAID THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN PRESSURE ON JAPAN HAD BEEN INCREASED.

HIGHLIGHTING A SERIES OF PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL ADVOCATING IMMEDIATE ADVANCEMENT OF JAPAN'S SOUTHWARD POLICY, ADMIRAL SEKINE WROTE IN THE MANSHU (MANCHURIAN) NICHI NICHI THAT THE JAPANESE CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE SHOULD "FIND ITS LATITUDE IN A CIRCLE FORMED WITH A STRAIGHT LINE CONNECTING TOKYO AND COLOMBO (CEYLON) AS ITS RADIUS."

SUCH A CIRCLE WOULD INCLUDE VIRTUALLY ALL THE MAJOR PACIFIC ISLANDS, INCLUDING HAWAII AND THE ALEUTIANS, AS WELL AS MOST OF ASIA. THE CONTEXT OF THE ARTICLE, HOWEVER, INDICATED SEKINE WAS THINKING CHIEFLY OF SOUTHERN TERRITORIES.

JAPAN, HE SAID, "HAS NO TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS, BUT THE CRUX OF THE MATTER LIES IN THE QUESTION: IF BRITAIN IS DEFEATED UNDER WHOSE CONTROL WOULD THE SOUTHERNERS FALL?"

"IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE NO POWER AND NO INTENTION TO CULTIVATE SUCH LAND, AS HAS BEEN DEFINITELY PROVED IN THE PAST," SEKINE DECLARED, "AND IF THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN NATIONS HAVE NO TIME

SEKINE DECLARED, "AND IF THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN NATIONS HAVE NO TIME FOR IT BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION, THERE CAN CERTAINLY BE NO OTHER NATION BUT JAPAN TO TAKE UP THE TASK."

TANGIER, MARCH 11-(AP)-DISPATCHES REACHING HERE TONIGHT SAID GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, UPON HIS RETURN TO NORTH AFRICA FROM VICHY, HAD ANNOUNCED THAT MOSLEM REPRESENTATIVES SOON WOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AN ADVISORY BODY, AS HE PROCLAIMED FRENCH COLONIAL UNITY WITH THE MOTHERLAND.

FOR MANY YEARS, DELEGATES FROM "FRENCH NORTH AFRICA" WERE PERMITTED TO SIT IN ON SESSIONS OF THE OLD CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND SENATE, BUT MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSEMBLY WAS DESCRIBED AS A NEW STEP.

WEYGAND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE ON THE SUBJECT, MENTIONING EXCLUSION OF JEWS FROM THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AS A BENEFIT TO ARABS AND COMMENTING THAT THE ARABS HAD NOT FOUGHT "WITH THE SAME FAITH AND SINCERITY" IN THE RECENT WAR THAT THEY DISPLAYED IN THE WORLD WAR.

AT THE SAME TIME, GENERAL AUGUSTE NOGUES, GOVERNOR OF FRENCH MOROCCO, ISSUED A STATEMENT AT RABAT DENYING "ENGLISH PROPAGANDA" THAT NORTH AFRICAN SUPPLIES WERE REACHING GERMANY.

PARIS, MARCH 5(DELAYED)VIA BERLIN)-AP-FINES OF 100,000 AND 30,000 FRANCS, RESPECTIVELY, WERE ORDERED AGAINST TWO PARIS MOVIE HOUSES FOR SHOWING FILMS NOT APPROVED BY THE GERMAN CENSOR BUT ON THEIR PLEA THAT THE SHOWINGS WERE FOR WINTER RELIEF, MILITARY AUTHORITIES WAIVED XPAYMENT.

BELFAST NORTHERN IRELAND, MARCH 11-AP-BETWEEN 5,000 AND 6,000 WORKERS HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE HERE SINCE MARCH 7, IT WAS DISCLOSED IN THE NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

FEAR THAT THE STRIKE IN AN UNIDENFITIED PLANT (PRESUMABLY A WAR INDUSTRY) MIGHT SPREAD WAS EXPRESSED BY THOMAS HENDERSON, WHO SAID THE WALKOUT WAS CAUSED BY THE DISMISSAL OF TWO MEN BY AN ENGINEERING FIRM IN CHARGE OF EMPLOYMENT. APPRENTICES ALSO STRUCK, HE SAID, BECAUSE TRAINEES AFTER A SHORT PERIOD WERE BEING PAID MORE THAN APPRENTICES.

LABOR MINISTER JOHN GORDON APPEALED TO MEMBERS TO AVOID DEBATE BECAUSE OF DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HE HOPED WOULD BRING A SETTLEMENT TOMORRW.

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LONDON, MARCH 12-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-CAPT. GEOFFREY OLLIVANT BROOKS OF THE R.A.M.C. WAS CAUGHT IN THE PATH OF 100 BATTLE-CRAZED STAMPEDING HORSES WHILE TENDING A WOUNDED TOMMY.

THE CAPTAIN PROMPTLY THREW HIMSELF OVER HIS HELPLESS PATIENT AND SAVED HIS LIFE. THEN, HIMSELF SUFFERING FROM SEVERAL BROKEN RIBS, HE CONTINUED TO TREAT HIS PATIENT AND 30 OTHER SOLDIERS INJURED IN THE MAD CHARGE.

TODAY THE OFFICER RECEIVED THE GEORGE MEDAL.

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 11-(AP)-A MAJORITY BLOC OF THE SENATE ADOPTED TODAY A RESOLUTION APPROVING PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY, "IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACIES AND AGAINST TOTALITARIAN REGIMES."

THE RESOLUTION DECLARED WORKERS OF THE WORLD COULD ATTAIN SOCIAL JUSTICE "WITHOUT SURRENDERING TO THE STERN RUSSIAN IDEAL OF THE IRON DICTATORSHIP OF STALIN."

OTTAWA, MARCH 11-(AP)-TWO MORE PUBLICATIONS WERE ADDED TODAY TO THE SEVERAL HUNDRED BANNED FROM ENTRY TO CANADA UNDER DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS BY THE CUSTOMS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE.

THEY ARE "THE OCTUPUS," AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BOOK PUBLISHED AT OMAHA, NEB., AND "VITEZEK LAPJA" (SOLDIER'S PAPER), HUNGARIAN-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT BUDAPEST.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 11)

U.S.ARMY ENGINEERS SURE
THEY CAN EQUAL FEATS
OF EUROPEAN CORPS

HOW GERMAN ENGINEERS
SOLVED A PROBLEM (260)

BY JOHN FRYE

(ADVANCE) CINCINNATI, MARCH 11-(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS ARE CONFIDENT THAT, IF CALLED UPON, THEY COULD DUPLICATE OR BETTER THE MILITARY FEATS OF THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

THEY EXPRESS ADMIRATION FOR FEATS OF GERMAN ENGINEERS IN POLAND AND THE LOW COUNTRIES, BUT POINT OUT THAT THE REALITIES WERE DIFFERENT FROM SOME POPULAR ACCOUNTS AT THE TIME.

THUS, THEY EXPLAIN, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE GERMAN ENGINEERS REPLACED BLASTED BRIDGES WITH PORTABLE ONES BUILT WEEKS IN ADVANCE TO EXACT MEASURE OF THE STREAMS.

ALL PORTABLE BRIDGES ARE SECTIONALIZED AND CAN BE MADE TO FIT ANY RIVER, THEY SAID, SIMPLY BY ADDING OR SUBTRACTING SECTIONS. EXACT FIT IS NOT IMPORTANT, SINCE SHOVAL WORK ON THE BANKS WILL MAKE ADJUSTMENTS OF A FEW FEET.

THE GERMAN ENGINEERS DID SOME OF THEIR LABORATORY WORK RIGHT IN THE FIELD, ON ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS. CAPT.PAUL THOMPSON, AMERICAN OBSERVER WITH A GERMAN REGIMENT IN POLAND, GIVES THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPTURE OF "FORT IX" NEAR WARSAW IN AN ACCOUNT IN THE PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE, "THE MILITARYENGINEER":

ENGINEERS CREPT UP TO THE CONCRETE WALL AND SET OFF A 40-POUND CHARGE OF TNT. IT MERELY MADE A CRACK. THEY TRIED SUCCESSIVELY LARGER CHARGES UNTIL A 100-POUND CHARGE KNOCKED A THREE-FOOT HOLE THROUGH WHICH HAND GRENADES COULD BE THROWN AND THROUGH WHICH GRENADES WERE TOSSED BACK OUT.

THEY ALSO SCRAMBLED UP LADDERS AND TOSSED SMOKE CANDLES OR POURED OIL INTO VENTILATORS AND THEN IGNITED IT. THE GARRISON HAD THE CHOICE OF SMOTHERING OR SURRENDERING.

AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN SIMILAR PROBLEMS, AND ARE EQUIPPED WITH MATERIEL FOR SUCH WORK.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 11--SENT MCH 10)

AMS--FORD BUDGET (NEW)

BY JAMES H.COBB, JR.

WAYS,GA.,MARCH 11-(AP)-HENRY FORD WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE YOUNG MEN RUNNING THIS NATION'S GOVERNMENT AND BELIEVES THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM WILL BE "EDUCATIONAL TO THAT END."

THE DETROIT AUTOMOBILE MAKER SUGGESTED THAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD FUNCTION ALONG INDUSTRIAL PATTERN AND PREDICTED THAT OBJECTORS TO WAR "WILL MAKE THEMSELVES HEARD" IN AMERICA.

"IF OUR YOUNG MEN ARE TO DO OUR FIGHTING, WHY CAN'T THEY RUN THE COUNTRY?" THE 77-YEAR-OLD INDUSTRIALIST ASKED IN AN INTERVIEW JUST BEFORE LEAVING BY TRAIN FOR DEARBORN,MICH., AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS AT HIS PLANTATION HOME NEAR HERE.

"THE DEFENSE PROGRAM WILL SERVE TO BUILD OUR YOUTH PHYSICALLY, TRAIN THEM IN LEADERSHIP AND AT THE SAME TIME INTRODUCE MANY OF THEM TO NEW VOCATIONS.

"WITH THIS TRAINING BEHIND THEM, MORE YOUNG MEN WILL ENTER PUBLIC OFFICE AND THE NATION WILL BE BETTER OFF, FOR THE OLD HEADS HAVE MADE A BOTCH OF THINGS IN MANY QUARTERS.

"GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO BE MODELED MORE AFTER INDUSTRY, WITH ADVANCEMENT IN OFFICE BASED ENTIRELY ON ABILITY AND RECORD OF SERVICE."

ON THE SUBJECT OF DEFENSE AND EDUCATION, HE SAID:

"THE DEFENSE PROGRAM HAS BROUGHT OUT VIVIDLY THAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS MORE MEN SKILLED IN TRADES. BY SKILLED I MEAN JUST THAT, NOT A MERE SMATTERING OF A SUBJECT.

"TOO MANY OF OUR SCHOOL GRADUATES LACK SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND HAVE NO PARTICULAR DESTINATION WHEN THEY SET OUT UPON THE SEA OF COMMERCE. I AM GLAD TO NOTE THAT VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND COURSES ARE SPRINGING UP RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

"THE DANGER IN THIS PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLING IS THAT WE MAY GET TOO FAR AWAY FROM THE FUNDAMENTALS OF EDUCATION. WE MUST RETAIN THE BASIC EDUCATION TOO."

IN THIS RURAL COMMUNITY, WHERE FORD OPERATES SCHOOLS FOR ABOUT 500 CHILDREN, THE REGULAR CURRICULUM HAS BEEN SUPPLEMENTED WITH SUCH STUDIES AS COOPERATIVE FARMING, WOOD AND METAL WORKING SHOPS FOR BOYS AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE FOR GIRLS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY BRITAIN SOON WOULD RECEIVE "POWERFUL AID" FROM CANADA, INCLUDING PLANES OF A TYPE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE UNITED STATES, MEN AND WAR MATERIALS. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

THE CANADIAN SPEED-UP OF WAR EFFORTS, BBC SAID, HAS AMONG ITS OBJECTIVES THE PROVISION OF 25 CIVILIAN AIR SQUADRONS FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE; THE DOUBLING OF THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF 36,000 MEN IN THE EMPIRE AIR TRAINING SCHEME; AN INCREASE IN THE CANADIAN NAVY TO 413 SHIPS AND 27,000 MEN BY THE END OF MARCH, 1942, COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF 175 SHIPS AND 15,000 MEN, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF DESTROYERS AND LONG-RANGE BOMBERS.

NYC

CASSIDYS 01430 SOVIET CABINET APPOINT SR.MILSTEIN FIRST VICECOMMISSAR TIMBER INDUSTRY PARAGRAPH THIS FOLLOWED YESTERDAYS NAMING VOZNESENSKY FIRST VICEPREMIER FOR ECONOMIC QUESTIONS SEVERAL OTHER APPOINTMENTS PARAGRAPH TIMBER COMMISSARIAT WAS ONE CRITICIZED DURING COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE FOR LACK EFFICIENCY. 11/3/41

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YUGOSLAVS SAID TO AGREE IN PRINCIPLE TO AXIS PACT

Accord Reported Reached by Crown Council, but Delay Will Be Asked—Britons Hear Nazis Are Bombing Greece.

Belgrade, March 12 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia was reported in usually reliable Government quarters to have agreed in principle to sign the three-Power pact of Berlin, Rome and Tokio.

It was said that Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic would go to Berlin within a few days to discuss the formula they now have devised in a session of the Crown Council to meet Germany's demands.

They will ask, it is said, that Germany grant a transition period in which to prepare pro-British public opinion in Yugoslavia for the signing, lest there be internal trouble.

The official news agency announced that Premier Cvetkovic had cancelled a long list of engagements for Friday, tending to confirm reports that he might leave that day for Germany.

Two Proposals Submitted.

It was understood that the Crown Council had decided to present for German approval the following proposals:

1. Yugoslavia would sign some sort of friendship declaration with Germany before signing the Axis pact.

2. Then the two governments would discuss demobilization of the Yugoslav Army as demanded by Germany, a guaranty that this country will not make any military moves, and Germany's demand for passage of troops through the southeast corner of Yugoslavia into Greece.

One neutral diplomat who has followed the diplomatic jockeying for weeks said that the Government was inclined to give in on the demobilization plan, but that the army leaders still were arguing against it.

The Yugoslav proposals were in response to what this informant said were five major German demands, namely:

1. Demobilization of the Yugoslav army.

2. Complete German control of economy, transport and communications.

3. The right to ship war material through Yugoslavia, reserving Rumania and Bulgaria for the transport of men.

4. The right to pass troops through Yugoslavia if necessary, and

5. Signature of Yugoslavia to the tripartite pact.

With Adolf Hitler keeping Greece and Turkey guessing by massing more than 500,000 troops on their northern frontiers, neutral observers predicted prior to the emergency meeting of the Crown Council that Hitler might have his answer before nightfall. Virtually all these sources agreed that Yugoslavia, virtually encircled by the Axis, would choose to sign and thereby open a new avenue for a thrust against Greece.

It was expected that at any moment Turkey would give her reply to German overtures aimed at weaning her from Great Britain, but there were indications that she might let Yugoslavia move first.

All reports from Bulgaria indicated that the big German Army concentrated along the Greek and Turkish frontiers was ready to go at a moment's notice.

Showdown Deemed Imminent.

Observers expressed belief that a showdown was imminent, basing their conclusion on these facts:

Within the last forty-eight hours the steady southward movement of German troops through Bulgaria—which has been under way ten days—has dwindled suddenly to a trickle.

German staff officers, who have been seen everywhere in Sofia, have disappeared from the capital and headed for field headquarters at Plovdiv, forty miles from the Greek frontier and eighty miles from Turkey.

Thousands of German and Bulgarian warplanes are lined up on airdromes all over Bulgaria, ready for action, while Nazi aircraft, with screaming sirens, such as were used last spring in western Europe, make daily test flights over Sofia.

An iron-clad military control has been clamped on the area between the Danube River and the Greek frontier.

Greece Showing Fight.

Greece, nevertheless, gave every indication of her determination to fight a Nazi invasion.

Kostas Kotzias, Athens Governor, arrived by plane in Thrace and took up quarters at Komotine, only ten miles from the Bulgarian frontier, as temporary Governor of Thrace. He was accompanied by three cabinet ministers, who immediately began an inspection of frontier defenses.

Axis quarters suggested, however, that Greece might make only a gesture of resistance, then, having demonstrated the hopelessness of attempting to cope with such a great power as Germany, ask an armistice and replace the present "war government."

Turkish Premier Speaks.

Ankara, March 12 (A. P.).—Premier Refik Saydam, speaking for nearly two hours, told Turkey's single political party today of the nation's attitude toward the German occupation of Bulgaria.

Details of his speech were not immediately available, but politicians said that party members had unanimously approved the Government's policy.

Greece Is Reported Bombed.

Istanbul, March 12 (A. P.).—Members of the British party which arrived here from Bulgaria yesterday said that they have been told by a Greek officer that German planes already had begun bombing Greek towns from Bulgarian bases.

The train bearing the party, including the staff of the British legation in Sofia, twice entered Greek territory en route to the Turkish frontier.

On one occasion the train was delayed, it was said, and a Greek officer explained that it had been compelled to halt because German planes were raiding the town of Dede Agach in Thrace.

SLAVS GIVE IN, AGREE TO SIGN UP WITH AXIS

Belgrade Asks Only For More Time Before Putting Pen To Paper

Delay Is Sought To Try To Modify Pro-British Sentiment

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 12—Yugoslavia, the last Balkan state uncommitted to either of the great belligerents, has agreed in principle to sign up with the German-Italian-Japanese alliance, Government circles said tonight, but wants more time before the pen is put irrevocably to the paper.

After hours of urgent conferences, Regent Prince Paul and his advisers were understood to have decided to give in, but made these counter-proposals to the German demands:

That Yugoslavia sign immediately only a declaration of friendship with Germany and thus be allowed a transition period, before going all the way, to try to modify pro-British sentiment in this country in an effort to avoid possible internal trouble.

That the German and Yugoslav governments have a further discussion of Nazi demands for the demobilization of the Yugoslavian army, for a guarantee that the Yugoslavs will make no military moves, and for the right to pass troops through southeastern Yugoslavia from Bulgaria into Greece.

Resistance Held Useless

This form of capitulation, it was understood, was made upon representations by military leaders to Prince Paul that military resistance was impossible since the country is all but surrounded by Axis areas.

Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic will go to Berlin soon, it was said, to put the compromise formula before the Nazis. The Premier canceled a long list of local engagements for Friday.

The full list of the German demands, as reported here by a neutral diplomat, was this:

Demobilization of the Yugoslav army—against which it was understood the army high command was strongly arguing.

Complete German control of the country's economic life, transport and communication.

The Nazis to have the right to ship war material through Yugoslavia, presumably reserving the lines in Bulgaria and Rumania for the movement of troops.

Germany to have the right to pass troops through this country if deemed necessary—apparently a hard condition to the Government here.

Yugoslavia formally to sign the Axis pact.

Whole Nation Nervous

The long period of diplomatic maneuvering that preceded the Government's decision made the entire nation nervous.

It was understood that Italy was taking a hand in applying the pressure. The Germans themselves circulated threats that Yugoslavia must capitulate quickly or face the Nazis' "might"—a reference which could have been intended to suggest invasion or even partition.

Some Yugoslavs predicted that Germany would accept the compromise, declared their belief that the Nazis would do much to avoid war here. Some German sources, in answer, spoke significantly of "pint-sized countries" and said Hitler would never accept a diplomatic defeat from such a nation.

Nazis Arrest 26 Slovaks For Currency Juggling

'Black Bourse' Netted 300% on Smuggled Marks

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, March 12 (AP).—Twenty-six employees of the Slovak National Bank, nearly half of the entire staff, were reported arrested today on a charge of operating an ingenious "black bourse" dealing in Germany's strictly controlled currency.

They were accused of buying large sums of marks smuggled out of Germany by refugees at the rate of 4 Slovak crowns a mark, then sending them back to Germany with Slovaks employed in the Reich.

The workers deposited the marks in German banks, it was said, for transfer to Slovakia, and through the official clearance bank then received the official rate of 14 crowns for the marks transferred from Germany to Bratislava. The importation and exportation of marks is illegal in Germany. (Slovakia is under German protection.)

Plot Laid to Turco-British Foes

Britons in Istanbul Say Rendel Bombing Was Planned in Bulgaria.

Istanbul, March 12 (A. P.).—British sources here said today they considered that the attempt to assassinate George W. Rendel, British Minister who left German-occupied Bulgaria, was plotted to mar Turco-British relations.

Four persons were killed and more than twenty were injured by explosion of the bomb last night in the lobby of the Pera Palace Hotel, where the British diplomat had brought his party from Sofia by train only a few minutes before. Mr. Rendel escaped.

The British said that they believed that the plot was engineered in Bulgaria and that the bomb was rigged to explode on Turkish soil.

The official Turkish news agency said that it had been established that two suitcases containing bombs were mixed with the luggage of the British party at the Sofia railroad station before the departure of Mr. Rendel's private train.

The agency said that a police investigation had disclosed that one of the suitcases was taken to the Pera Palace with the rest of the British baggage and that the other was taken to another hotel nearby by a Briton who became suspicious of the bag's contents. This man notified the police, the agency said, and they opened the bag and found explosives.

Investigators, who indicated they foresaw serious diplomatic repercussions, examined passengers on all trains, searched baggage compartments and questioned all persons wishing to leave Istanbul for Bulgaria.

The dead were:

Miss Gertrude Ellis, formerly stenographer at the Sofia legation.

An unidentified woman.

Two Turkish detectives.

The most seriously injured included Miss Terene Armstrong, another legation stenographer, and two British consuls, G. P. Paton and C. H. Page, both stationed in Istanbul. Miss Armstrong's legs were amputated and it was expected she would not live.

Others who were injured included First Secretary Lambert, Cipher Officer Capt. Bell and

the Rev. Mr. Bell of the Church of England, all of whom came from Sofia with Mr. Rendel.

Bulgaria May Be Questioned.

London, March 12 (A. P.).—An authoritative source intimated today that Great Britain would ask Bulgaria whether she took precautions to safeguard the departure of the British Minister, George W. Rendel, some of whose party were victims of a bomb explosion a few minutes after they arrived at Istanbul last night.

[The United States legation has taken over Britain's diplomatic affairs in Sofia.]

Berlin Accuses British.

Berlin, March 12 (A. P.).—German sources said today that the British themselves may have been responsible for the bomb explosion in the Pera Palace Hotel at Istanbul yesterday.

Recalling German allegations that British secret service agents had tried to blast the water supply at Sofia, authorized sources said, "it is possible that some of the same explosive supply was taken into the Pera Palace Hotel in Istanbul and was badly timed."

ISTANBUL BOMB MISTAKEN FOR RADIO BATTERY

Seen On Train By British Legation Employes, Says Investigator

Ten Turkish Newspapers Suspended For Sensational Stories On Blast

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, March 12—Turkish investigators probing the suitcase bomb assassination attempt on the life of George W. Rendel, British Minister to Bulgaria, declared tonight that British Legation employes had seen the bomb, but thought it was a "radio battery."

The Turkish prosecutor said two employes of the legation, which left German-occupied Bulgaria after a diplomatic breach, became suspicious on the train of two unmarked suitcases with British baggage, opened them and found only personal effects and a "radio battery."

Second Bomb Made Harmless

One of the bags was taken to the Pera Palace Hotel, where a bomb explosion shortly afterward killed three persons and injured twenty-two others.

The other suspicious suitcase was reported to police, who identified the "battery" as a bomb and made it harmless.

Investigators studying fragments of the exploded bomb said it apparently was an acid-fuse bomb and might have resembled a radio battery.

Britons in Istanbul charged the bombing was a plot to "mar Turkish-British relations" and hinted that "serious diplomatic repercussions" might result.

10 Istanbul Papers Suspended

Ten Istanbul newspapers were suspended under martial law regulations for "contravention of laws under a state of siege against sensational handling of news and needlessly exciting the public" by their stories of the bombing.

In the edict, the largest mass suspension of newspapers since European Turkey was placed under martial law, six will cease publication for two days and four will be banned for three days.

The Bulgarian Consul General in Istanbul, saying he had heard reports of police rounding up Bulgarian suspects in the case, declared no Bulgarian citizens had been taken into custody.

Girl, Two Detectives Killed

The three victims of the bomb, which wrecked the lobby and two floors of the hotel, were Miss Gertrude Ellis, former stenographer of the British Legation in Sofia, and two Turkish detectives.

Miss Terene Armstrong, another legation stenographer and most seriously injured of the twenty-two hurt in the blast, was not expected to live. Her legs were amputated. Two British consuls at Istanbul, G. P. Paton and C. H. Page, and three other Britons were among those hurt.

Rendel, who arrived at the hotel only moments before the explosion, had gone to his rooms and escaped injury. His daughter Anne was knocked flat in the lobby, but was unhurt.

New "Athenia Case," Nazis Hint

In Berlin, German sources said the bomb in the Istanbul incident may have been British property and its explosion an accident.

The Berlin radio, in a German-language broadcast, offered as a solution that "the British tried to stage another Athenia case."

"When Mr. Rendel decided to leave Sofia," the broadcast said, "he had to solve the unpleasant problem of dealing with all those appliances charged with high explosives which were used in Bulgaria or about to be used to terrorize public opinion. Mr. Rendel could not leave them in the legation building; he could not discharge them, because that might have caused inconvenient noise; he therefore had to include them in his luggage."

SOFIA, BULGARIA, MARCH 12-(AP)-BULGARIA THROUGH ITS OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY DISCLAIMED TONIGHT ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SUITCASE BOMB EXPLOSION WHICH WRECKED THE LOBBY OF THE BRITISH LEGATION'S HOTEL IN ISTANBUL LAST NIGHT.

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THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE LEGATION LUGGAGE WAS IN CHARGE OF BRITISH OFFICIALS FROM THE TIME THEY LEFT THEIR SOFIA LEGATION UNTIL THEY REACHED THE TURKISH BORDER. THERE, THE AGENCY CONTINUED, BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID ALL PIECES WERE ACCOUNTED FOR.

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THE AGENCY ALSO SAID THAT GEORGE W. EARLE, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BULGARIA WHO ACCOMPANIED THE BRITONS TO THE BORDER "EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE GOOD ORDER IN WHICH THE DEPARTURE WAS EXECUTED."

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CHURCHILL HAILS AID BILL PASSAGE AS ACT OF FAITH

U. S. Army Mission Already in England to Plan Air Co-ordination.

London, March 12 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill formally thanked the United States today for passage of the British aid bill, which he called a "new Magna Carta . . . an inspiring act of faith."

With an American military mission in the gallery—he later received the Americans in a private room—Mr. Churchill solemnly read the following statement to the House of Commons:

"The lease-and-lend bill, as the House is aware, became law yesterday when it received immediately the signature of the President. I am sure the House would wish me to express, on their behalf and on behalf of the nation, our deep and respectful appreciation of this monument of generous and far-seeing statesmanship.

Duty of Free Nations.

"The most powerful democracy has, in effect, declared in solemn statute that they will devote their overwhelming industrial and financial strength to insuring the defeat of Nazism in order that nations, great and small, may live in security, tolerance and freedom. By so doing the Government and the people of the United States have, in fact, written a new Magna Carta which not only has regard to the rights and laws upon which a healthy and advancing civilization can alone be erected but also proclaims by precept and example the duty of free men and free nations, wherever they may be, to share the responsibility and burden of enforcing them."

Mr. Churchill told the House he might expand his words in a special broadcast to the United States. He did not say when it would be made.

Cheers Greet Statement.

Noisy cheers marked the close of Mr. Churchill's statement. Although the floor of the Commons was filled, there were only eight men in the gallery—members of the United States Army mission here to co-ordinate American and British air plans. They were in uniform. After the speech Mr. Churchill received these in a private room and spoke with them for a quarter of an hour.

The American officers later went to luncheon with a group of Members of Parliament headed by Capt. L. F. Plugge, chairman of the Parliamentary Science Committee, and including Admiral Sir Murray Seuter, Wing Commander Wright and Colonel Arthur Evans. The appearance of the Americans in the Commons was the first official disclosure that such a mission was here. The mission is composed of Major-Gen. Carlyle H. Walsh, Major-Gen. Millard F. Harman, Col. J. L. Hatcher, Col. B. M. Giles, Major J. G. Moore, Major A. J. McChrystal, Major R. E. Nugent and Major C. P. Cabell.

Action Hailed in Canada.

Ottawa, March 12 (A. P.).—Passage of the United States bill to aid Britain will stand as one of the milestones of freedom and points the way to ultimate and certain victory, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said in Commons today.

"To the whole democratic world this new policy of the United States has brought a fresh hope and renewed resolution," he said.

PREMIER PLANS BROADCAST TO U. S. ON SUBJECT

Britain To Use Measure As Ammunition For Propaganda Guns

'Shattering' Reaction Expected On Masses Of Axis-Ridden Lands

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 12—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, voicing the "deep and respectful appreciation" of Britain, told the United States today the British aid bill constituted a "new Magna Carta . . . a monument of generous and far-seeing statesmanship."

The House of Commons was Churchill's sounding board, and repeated bursts of cheering interrupted his statement. A United States military mission of eight uniformed men—the only persons present except House members—looked on from the gallery.

As Propaganda Ammunition

Timed with Churchill's speech was the disclosure that Britain would train her propaganda weapons full blast on Axis and Nazi-occupied territories to tell the people of the aid bill's passage and "the decisive significance this must be in the war."

"It is the kind of news that even the most Gestapo-ridden country cannot keep from percolating through the mass of its citizens," the authoritative Press Association's lobby correspondent said. "And when their morale is as low as it is today, for example in Italy, the tidings should have a shattering effect, especially when the people recall how America put the finishing touches to the last war.

Magna Carta For Free Nations

"The most powerful democracy has, in effect," the Prime Minister said, "declared in solemn statute that they will devote their overwhelming industrial and financial strength to insuring the defeat of Naziism in order that nations, great and small, may live in security, tolerance and freedom.

"By so doing the Government and the people of the United States have, in fact, written a new Magna Carta, which not only has regard to the

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rights and laws upon which a healthy and advancing civilization can alone be erected but also proclaims, by precept and example, the duty of free men and free nations, wherever they may be, to share the responsibility and burden of enforcing them."

May Broadcast To U. S.

Churchill indicated later that he might expand his words in a special broadcast to the United States, explaining that "I must choose the exact moment for such a broadcast."

After finishing his speech, he received members of the United States mission, here to coordinate American-British military plans. They included Major Generals Carlysle H. Walsh and Millard F. Harman, Colonels J. L. Hatcher and B. M. Giles, and Majors J. G. Moore, A. J. McChrystal, R. E. Nuget and C. P. Cabell.

The appearance of the United States Army men in the House was the first official disclosure that such a mission already was in London.

Clears Way For Cooperation

With the aid bill now law, British officials feel freer to propose concrete means of British-American cooperation.

This was reflected by the suggestion in authoritative circles that the two countries adopt a common policy toward the French threat to convoy French food ships through the British blockade, perhaps providing that Americans should supervise distribution of supplies passed to the unoccupied zone to see that none reached occupied zones or Germany herself.

United States Ambassador John G. Winant discussed Britain's own food problem today with Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

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Lease-Lend Law Means Victory, Premier King Says

Ottawa, Ont., March 12 (AP)—Passage of the United States bill to aid Britain "will stand as one of the milestones of freedom and points the way to ultimate and certain victory," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said in the House of Commons today.

"To the whole democratic world this new policy of the United States has brought a fresh hope and renewed resolution," he said.

Enactment of the measure, he said, demonstrates that the United States is determined to provide whatever it takes to insure final victory for Britain.

"This result has been achieved not by propaganda, but by deed—the great deed of the people of Britain and the wanton deed of the aggressor."

Canada can be proud, the Prime Minister said, of her part in arousing American opinion.

De Gaulle Thanks U. S. For Aid-To-Britain Bill

New York, March 12 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French movement, thanked the United States for passage of the British-aid bill in a broadcast over the British radio today.

"In the name of the French nation, I thank the United States for the decision she has taken," said de Gaulle whose speech in French was recorded and translated by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"This decision means that the United States has passed judgment, once and for all, that the tyranny of dictators constitutes the greatest danger and infamy which ever have menaced the world."

British Invasion Barges

London, *Thursday*, March 13 (AP)—Britain has invasion barges of her own, it was disclosed today, and used them in last week's raid on the Lofoten Islands of Norway.

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The press carried pictures of one of the barges nearing the snowy shore. It was painted white and the high, boxlike bow showed regularly spaced holes, possibly loopholes for riflemen.

High-Flying Nazi Bombers Give Liverpool Year's Longest Raid

Others Strike At London And Sections All Over Country — New-Type Anti-Aircraft Fire Heard

MAR 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, March 13—Five R. A. F. battle planes flying into Germany were shot down during the night, authorized sources announced today in reporting the first British air raid on Berlin in eighty-two days.

Two other North German cities also were British objectives during the night, they said. No details were given.

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, March 13—German bombers, flying so high they could scarcely be heard, subjected Liverpool to its longest raid of the year overnight and struck simultaneously at London, the Midlands, East Anglia and southwest and southeast England.

London had three alarms, greeting the first with a thundering artillery barrage different from anything previously heard and indicating some new development in anti-aircraft defense. The second alarm, after midnight, passed without the sounds of battle, but was quickly followed by a third.

Four raiders were reported shot down, two in northwest England and two in the south, and two crewmen were captured.

High-Flying Bombers

Authorities said the bombers over Liverpool flew so high they bombed indiscriminately but said only one death and a few injuries were reported. Damage was not stated.

Nature of the defensive fire was not disclosed, but its noise resembled that of heavy artillery rather than the familiar crack of conventional anti-aircraft guns.

The alarms came earlier than on the last two nights as the raiders roared over Dover Strait on a cold easterly wind and with bright moonlight to light the heavy seas below.

Kiel Docks Raided

On the offensive side, the British Air Ministry announced that shipyards and docks at the huge German naval base of Kiel and at nearby Bremerhaven were bombed "successfully" Tuesday night by the R. A. F.

The ministry news service said British pilots flying in moonlit skies saw their bombs start one extensive fire at Kiel and saw other bombs burst on shipbuilding yards and docks.

A British communique reported also that a lone bomber had dropped explosives on an oil-storage plant at Rotterdam and a factory near Utrecht, both in Holland.

German raiders gave a northwestern English city its heaviest attack in months Tuesday night, and continued sporadic raids over England, although the only daylight bombing was reported from East Kent.

Four Messerschmitts crossed the southeast coast late in the afternoon, but were reported driven off by British fighters and anti-aircraft fire. Sirens sounded also in London.

In Tuesday night's raids six persons were killed in one Midlands residential district, and in another 150 were driven from their homes by bombs which were believed to have buried others in wreckage.

The British claimed destruction of a Heinkel 115 as it attempted to attack a convoy off the east coast of Scotland, a Heinkel 59 seaplane off the Danish coast and another Nazi plane at an airport in northern France.

Palace Bombed Again

Earlier in the day, the Government disclosed that Buckingham Palace, official home of Britain's King and Queen, had been scarred again by bombs.

Three explosive bombs fell on the palace grounds, one killing a policeman and wrecking a lodge and a wall, while three others and numerous incendiaries fell near by. Some palace windows were broken.

A wing of the palace was wrecked by bombs last fall, but no casualties were reported.

MAR 13 1941

Nazi Said To Have Bagged 3 More British Planes

Berlin, March 12 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Werner Moelders, German air ace, was credited tonight with his fifty-ninth, sixtieth and sixty-first "enemy" planes in German news dispatches describing a large-scale air battle over the English Channel today.

The news report said a great number of British Spitfires were chased back to England during the fight, and that all German fliers returned to their bases.

Moelder's squadron recently was credited with bagging its five hundredth "enemy" plane.

Moelder's citations mention that he bagged many of his "enemy" planes while fighting with Franco's forces in the Spanish civil war.

NAZI BOMBS FALL IN PALACE GROUNDS

Policeman Killed as Lodge Is Hit at Buckingham.

MAR 13 1941

London, March 12 (A. P.).—Three high explosive bombs fell recently in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, official residence of the King and Queen, the Government disclosed today. A policeman was killed when one of the bombs struck a lodge on the palace grounds.

The story of the rescue of a blue Persian cat after being buried for four days in the ruins of the lodge was passed by the censor, indicating that the bombs may have fallen during last Saturday night's attack on London, described as the heaviest in many weeks.

A policeman said that six bombs in all fell in the vicinity of the palace, three of them striking outside the grounds. He pointed to a chalky spot in the road and said: "There's where an incendiary hit. It lit up like all hell around here, but we got it out quick."

The force of the explosions shattered some of the palace windows. The structure was actually hit in raids last fall.

It was also disclosed today that the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, the largest hospital in Wales, was hit in a recent raid. There were no casualties and patients were removed to other hospitals.

KIEL NAVAL BASE ATTACKED BY R.A.F.

MAR 13 1941

Northwest of England City Is Heavily Raided.

London, March 12 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force made a successful attack on the Kiel Naval Base in Germany last night, an official report said today.

A large fire and heavy explosions resulted, the Air Ministry declared, and also told of attacks on the Bremerhaven Docks, near Kiel. Two airdromes in Northwest Germany also were bombed, the communique said, while yesterday, by daylight, a single British craft bombed an oil storage plant at Rotterdam and a factory near Utrecht, both in Holland.

On the other hand, German night raiders bombed the industrial Midlands of England last night, and a city in the northwest of England suffered its heaviest sustained attack in several months. The latter attack drove at least 150 persons from their homes and buried others in wreckage. Six persons were killed in a residential street in a Midland city. Throughout the entire country, however, the casualties were few and the damage was not great, the Government reported.

The destruction of two German planes was announced.

Berlin, March 12 (A. P.).—The German High Command today reported that British bombers dropped explosive and incendiary bombs at a number of places in North Germany last night, killing and injuring civilians and causing restricted property damage.

DNB, the German official news agency, said that the British attacked the Kiel naval base during the early morning, but that their explosives fell partly on a purely residential section. Homes were destroyed and two civilians killed and thirteen injured, the agency added.

DNB reported in a dispatch from The Hague that English planes dropped bombs in central Holland also, killing one civilian and injuring thirteen others.

LOADED ITALIAN TROOPSHIP SUNK

British Submarine Attacks in Mediterranean.

London, March 12 (A. P.).—A heavily laden troop transport has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by a British submarine, the Admiralty revealed last night. The announcement did not disclose the precise scene of the attack and the transport was identified only as of the Sicilia class, 9,646 tons.

Berlin, March 12 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency today reported in a dispatch from Oslo, in German-occupied Norway, that the 1,152-ton Norwegian freighter Mira became a war victim last week while in British service. Most of her crew were saved, it said. The Mira's home port was Bergen.

Meanwhile today the German High Command reported that attacks on Great Britain's supply lanes during the four months from November through February resulted in the destruction of 2,037,000 tons of merchant shipping. The German Navy was said to have sunk 1,524,000 tons and the air force 513,000 tons.

"Furthermore the air force seriously damaged 175 enemy merchant ships by bomb hits," the communique continued, adding that enemy losses from mines were not included.

The High Command also said that Nazi coastal guns shelled enemy naval vessels in the English Channel, and that a scouting plane off the coast of Scotland bombed a large ship sailing in a convoy, causing her to list.

BRITAIN MAY OUST SHIPPING MINISTER

MAR 13 1941

Replacement Of Ronald Cross By Lord Beaverbrook Rumored In London

Change In Leadership Of Transport Bureau Also Is Reported Near

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 12—The Parliament-

ary lobby correspondent of the authoritative press association said today that among Government changes "being talked about in the smoking rooms of Westminster" is one which would replace Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, with Lord Beaverbrook, energetic Minister for Aircraft Production.

Talk of this and other changes coincided with reports from Australia, unconfirmed here, that Cross was slated to go there as British High Commissioner.

Had Been Criticized

The Shipping Ministry has been criticized by Sir Willie Reardon-Smith, Bristol shipping magnate, who charged it with "red tape" and "sidetracking practical shipping men of ability."

The lobby correspondent also offered "for what it is worth" a report that Beaverbrook's successor as Air Production Minister would be Lieut. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Transport, who, in turn, would be succeeded by Col. John J. Llewellin, Parliamentary Secretary of Beaverbrook's Ministry.

Public criticism of the Transport Ministry also came last week from Lord Stamp, chairman of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, who said Government transport demands often "make nonsense."

Resignations Reported

Llewellin addressed a conservative committee of members of Parliament on aircraft production, including questions raised in Commons yesterday concerning some resignations from the Ministry.

These included Sir Henry Tizard, chairman of the Aeronautical Research Committee, who, Independent Austin Hopkinson said, quit because he found it impossible to work at the Ministry of Aircraft production.

Llewellin denied this, but added that Sir John Salmond of the Royal Air Force had resigned but denied three others in the Ministry were leaving.

cil for Civil Liberties that "the whole managing staff of the B. B. C. should be sacked instantly."

"Daily we throw in the teeth of Germany and Italy," he said, "the reproach that they abolished the rights of public meetings and free speech. And this is the moment selected for the B. B. C. to give a world exhibition of British Naziism gone mad. . . . When shall we learn to liquidate our fools?"

Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, later told a questioner that the B. B. C. had promised to reconsider the cases of the artists, who were associated with the recent Leftist Peoples Convention which urged a "peoples peace" and friendship with Russia.

Mr. Duff Cooper said a number had attended the convention without any "reprehensible" motives.

turnips.

Having sampled everything, the reporter felt heavy from the effects and decided to cancel all engagements for the evening—a course reminiscent of other days and other scenes.

The term, "bar," he concluded, was apt.

MAR 13 1941

Britain Interns 977 Of Own Citizens

London, March 12 (A. P.).—A total of 977 British citizens are interned in Britain under the Defense of the Realm act, it was disclosed today. During January, eighteen, including eight of enemy origin, were sent to internment camps and 129 were released.

Campbell Reaches London

Causes Speculation on Possible Sale of United States Wheat

LONDON, March 12 (AP).—Thomas Campbell, Montana wheat farmer and a long-time friend of President Roosevelt, arrived in London today, causing British speculation as to whether he was here to sell surplus American wheat.

"I'm here unofficially," Mr. Campbell replied guardedly when he was asked the nature of his mission. "But, of course, I will see many persons, including Prime Minister Churchill."

He denied that he was seeking to sell wheat to Great Britain, but, asked whether Britain could grow her own, he replied that he believed this would be too costly.

MAR 13 1941

Dublin Bombed in January

The bombing was the first since Dublin and near-by areas were raided four times Jan. 2-3, resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to twelve. The Dublin government identified some of the bombs as of German manufacture and protested to Berlin.

Belfast Ship Strike Ends

Belfast, Northern Ireland, March 12 (AP)—Settlement of a strike by more than 5,000 shipyard workers was announced today. The men will return to their jobs tomorrow. The strike began March 7 as result of dismissal of two men and dissatisfaction of apprentices over their rate of pay.

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT CONFERRED WITH FOOD MINISTER LORD WOOLTON A HALF HOUR TODAY ON THE BRITISH FOOD SITUATION.

DN747AES

MAR 13 1941

NEW YORK, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN RADIO, HEARD HERE TODAY BY CBS, SAID MESSAGES RECEIVED IN SYDNEY FROM LONDON INDICATED "THAT THE BRITISH MINISTER FOR SHIPPING, RONALD H. CROSS, MAY BE APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA."

THE PRESENT HIGH COMMISSIONER IS STANLEY M. BRUCE, AN AUSTRALIAN NOW RESIDENT IN LONDON, WHO WAS APPOINTED IN 1933. CROSS IS AN ENGLISHMAN.

MAR 13 1941

MED4AES

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-A BLUE PERSIAN CAT--HUNGRY BUT UNINJURED--WAS RESCUED AFTER BEING BURIED FOUR DAYS IN THE WRECKAGE OF A LODGEHOUSE DEMOLISHED BY A BOMB AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

WORKERS, ATTRACTED BY THE CAT'S MEWING, REMOVED PIECES OF HEAVY MASONRY TO MAKE THE RESCUE.

MED9AES

Potato Bars Add To Woes Of Fat Reporter

By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

MAR 13 1941

London, March 12—Food Minister Lord Woolton amazed Britain's wartime trenchermen today by announcing the opening of potato bars—unusual convivial spots where you can get all the potatoes you can eat for 30 cents.

Eating of potatoes is officially encouraged because they are plentiful, while other foods generally and sweets in particular are scarce.

Girl Attendants

The Ministry displayed a new bar, appointed with an eye to stimulation of the appetite and to handsome effects; glittering fixtures and pert girl attendants vie for attention.

The potato is served in many forms, from "springtime soup"—not bad—and "potato split"—not too bad—to potato waffle with honey, which is delicious.

"The test is this," Lord Woolton told the reporter, a large man. "You must eat everything and give an unbiased report."

"But can't my Lord see that I'm trying to lose weight?" the newsman replied.

The Food Minister countered: "We're trying to win the war. Carry on."

Meanwhile, the boys in the back room were having "pickaninnies," potatoes in jackets stuffed with shredded cabbage, diced carrots and

Mother's Gift to Soldiers Celebrates Son's Birthday

By The Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, March 12—Two Canadian soldiers were standing in the street in this town when a limousine pulled up near them today.

A well-dressed woman of middle age leaned out of the car and thrust a packet toward one of the soldiers.

"Please take this, Laddie, as a present for you and your friend," she said. Her car drew away rapidly.

The soldier opened the packet. Inside were 150 one-pound notes and this note:

"For a soldier serving his country. Today is my son's birthday. He was killed early in this war and my husband was killed in the last war. The money would have been used as a birthday present for my boy. Use it, Laddie, and God bless you. From a broken-hearted mother."

New Orleans-Born R.A.F. Flyer Awarded D. F. C.

James Hayward Little, Squadron Leader Since May, Cited For "His Excellent Leadership"

London, March 12 (AP)—R. A. F. Squadron Leader James Hayward Little, who was born in New Orleans, La., was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross today.

Little, a squadron commander since last May, was credited with numerous night flights and with downing a Dornier 17 on one occasion.

His citation said "his excellent leadership contributed materially to the operational efficiency of his squadron."

Little's father lives in Hoylake, England.

MAR 13 1941

Donegal Areas Bombed By Unidentified Airplane

Missiles Drop Near 2 Towns, but Do No Damage

DUBLIN, March 12 (AP).—The Eire government information bureau reported that bombs were dropped early today by an unidentified plane near Carndonagh and Innishowen, County Donegal, but that no damage was done.

The bureau also announced that a British plane came down in the sea this morning in the neighborhood of Galway City, and that two crewmen who survived were interned.

Carndonagh is a small town twenty miles east of Londonderry. Innishowen is in the extreme northwestern part of County Donegal.

SHAW IS CRITICAL

Playwright Pays Respects to British Broadcasting.

London, March 12 (A. P.).—George Bernard Shaw declared today that the British Broadcasting Company's barring of certain radio artists whom it accused of Leftist sympathies was "an exhibition of British Naziism gone mad."

MAR 13 1941

The old playwright asserted in a message to the National Coun-

30.24- 8009

3024-8009

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE SECRETARY OF RONALD H.CROSS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING, SAID TODAY HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THERE WAS ANY BASIS IN FACT FOR A RADIO REPORT WHICH SAID CROSS MIGHT BE APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA.

(THE REPORT, HEARD IN NEW YORK BY CBS, WAS BROADCAST BY THE AUSTRALIAN RADIO.)

MAR 13 1941

WY1028AES

OSLO, NORWAY, (VIA BERLIN), MARCH 12-(AP)-THE 3,150-TON NORWEGIAN STEAMER HULDRA, LAUNCHED FIVE MONTHS AGO, WAS LISTED TODAY AS SUNK, A VICTIM OF THE WAR. THE CREW WAS SAVED.

MAR 13 1941

ME945AES

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-DISTRIBUTION OF STEEL-FRAMED HOUSE SHELTERS FOR AIR RAID PROTECTION WILL BEGIN NEXT WEEK, WITH AN INITIAL ALLOCATION OF 7,500 WEEKLY FOR THE LONDON AREA.

MAR 13 1941

DN644AES

GERMANS REPORT BRITISH SHIP SUNK

Was Attacked by Planes—Naval Craft Shelled.

Berlin, March 12 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, said a ship of about 1,000 tons was sunk today when German fighting planes attacked numerous British outpost boats on the English east and south coasts.

At the same time the High Command said that Nazi coastal guns shelled enemy naval vessels in the English Channel, and that a scouting plane off the coast of Scotland bombed a large ship sailing in a convoy, causing her to list.

DNB also reported in a dispatch from Oslo, in German-occupied Norway, that the 1,152-ton Norwegian freighter Mira became a war victim last week while in British service. Most of her crew were saved, it said. The Mira's home port was Bergen.

Meanwhile today the German High Command reported that attacks on Great Britain's supply lanes during the four months from November through February resulted in the destruction of 2,037,000 tons of merchant shipping. The German Navy was said to have sunk 1,524,000 tons and the air force 513,000 tons.

"Furthermore the air force seriously damaged 175 enemy merchant ships by bomb hits," the communique continued, adding that enemy losses from mines were not included.

Nazis Claim Big Fires

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Thursday*, March 13—Informed sources declared today that "good hits and big fires were observed" in the city and port of Liverpool when strong units of German fighting planes attacked it last night.

MAR 13 1941

Nazis Say British Lost 3,784 Planes

Berlin, March 12 (A. P.).—An authorized source said today that German statistics indicated that 3,784 British planes had been destroyed between June 23, 1940, and the end of last month.

MAR 13 1941

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told Commons yesterday that Britain had lost fewer than 1,800 aircraft in the last ten months, and declared that in that period British flyers had destroyed 4,250 German and 1,100 Italian planes.

ANOTHER FRENCH VESSEL IS SEIZED

MAR 13 1941

Ship Taken Into Gibraltar Despite Darlan Warning.

Algeciras, Spain, March 12 (A. P.).—Another French freighter intercepted by British warships was taken into Gibraltar harbor today. The ship, about 1,500 tons, is one of a number of French vessels which have been escorted to Gibraltar in recent weeks.

Darlan's Warning Recalled.

In Vichy on Monday, Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan of France warned the British that the French Navy would provide convoys for its merchantmen, unless the British ceased to interfere with shipping.

DUCE DIRECTS ITALIANS' FIERCEST ATTACKS; BUT GREEKS SMASH THEM ALL

MAR 13 1941

Mussolini Said To Have Taken Command Of Fighting In Albania, But Enormous Losses Are Reported In Four Days Of Fighting

Athens Asserts Fascist Leader Has Laid Down Ultimatum To His Generals To "Do Something" By This Saturday

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 12—The Ministry of Marine asserted tonight that an Italian bomber had attacked a loaded hospital ship "which already had been announced to the Italian Government as such and was bearing the regular Red Cross sign."

It said the ship, steaming southward full of wounded, near the island of Levkas, was attacked "by a trimotored Italian seaplane of the type Cant 7506, which from a height of about 300 meters (about 975 feet) dropped three bombs.

"They fell at a distance of hardly 50 meters (about 175 feet) from her stern. Fragments of these bombs caused slight damage to the deck."

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 12—A Greek spokesman declared tonight that Premier Mussolini, personally taking command on the Albanian front, had spurred the Italian army on a fierce counter-offensive, but that it was smashed by the Greeks in four days of heavy fighting.

The spokesman also declared il Duce had laid down an ultimatum to his generals to "do something" by Saturday.

The accelerated attacks—heaviest of the Albanian war—cost the Italians enormous losses in man power, the spokesman said, and they left the battlefield strewn with dead and wounded soldiers.

MAR 13 1941

Still Heavy Fighting For Tepeleni

The basis for the Greek reports on Mussolini came from Italian officers captured in the prolonged and heated fighting for Tepeleni, Greek sources said.

The Greek high command indicated the Italians have failed to dent Greek lines despite the ferocity of the fighting. A communique said 200 more prisoners had been taken.

The Italians struck at six points along the line, with the greatest forces thrown into such an action since the war began, and were everywhere thrown back, Greek dispatches said, adding that the Greeks were in fact able to seize new positions

in the heights northwest of Tepeleni.

Mussolini In Albania Five Days

Among the prisoners taken yesterday, this official informant said, were Black Shirt officers who said that Mussolini had been in Albania, in the central sector, for five days.

His visit, these officers were quoted as saying, was to bolster the morale and prestige of his troops, and he declared to his military leaders that he was leaving Saturday and that they must accomplish something before he departs.

The Fascist counter-thrusts, begun yesterday in force, suggested the beginning of a sustained major counter-offensive.

"The Italians," the spokesman summed up, "displayed great activity yesterday, having attacked over a twenty-kilometer (about twelve miles) front, using large forces.

Repel Successive Attacks

"The attack was violent and supported by every possible means. All day our troops repelled successive Italian attacks, inflicting very heavy losses. At sunset the battlefield was strewn with dead and wounded.

"At another point the enemy tried to outflank our troops but failed and suffered heavily as the result of counter-attacks launched by our men, who dispersed their assailants and took 450 prisoners, including 115 of a battalion of Black Shirts with their officers and commander."

He added that Greek bombers caused "much damage" to Italian camps.

Too Many For Bearers

The Fascist wounded, the Greeks declared, were so numerous in some areas that Italian stretcher bearers were unable to clear the field and the Greeks themselves picked up twenty wounded Italian officers.

"We did not yield an inch," said a Greek spokesman. "The mountains are covered with dead and wounded."

The Italians, said Greek accounts went into battle against the stolid Greeks crying out *"avanti per Duce"*—forward for the leader—but found only disaster at the end of their charges.

Two Battalions Destroyed

One Black Shirt battalion was declared to have been destroyed save for 187 men taken prisoner; of another battalion 738 strong only 7 officers and 70 men were said to have survived.

The Fascist units in action included one named Bruno Mussolini, in honor of Premier Mussolini's son.

An official spokesman estimated, on the basis of intelligence work among Italian captives, that Italy's aggregate losses in the Albanian campaign now stand at 130,000 men.

While Balkan observers reiterated the belief that Greece was prepared to fight on indefinitely, despite the massing of thousands of Nazi troops at her frontier with Bulgaria, Britons arriving in Turkey from Bulgaria declared they had been informed that German planes already had begun to bomb Greek towns from Bulgarian bases.

Their information came from a Greek officer, they said, and in support they related this incident: While a train bearing a British diplomatic party from Bulgaria to Istanbul was in Greek territory it was compelled to halt for a time, the Greek officer explaining that the Nazis were raiding the town of Dede Agach in Grecian Thrace.

The British Royal Air Force, continuing its strong support of the Greeks, announced here that at least five Italian warplanes were shot down yesterday over the central sector and that others were severely damaged. Every attacking British plane was declared to have come through safely.

Rome Reports Foe Repulsed

ROME, March 12 (AP).—Italian air formations continued to pound Greek lines in Albania and ground troops repulsed Greek attacks in the Viosa River sector, capturing some prisoners and inflicting "heavy losses," the Italian high command said today. German bombers were reported to have made another attack last night upon the British Mediterranean base of Malta.

An authoritative source asserted that Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai and Under Secretary of Corporations Tullio Cianetti were in good health and declared: "British reports that they had been killed in Albania are false and entirely invented." He said the reports might have resulted from the Greek capture of a Maj. Bottai, of the Bersaglieri, who, he added, was no kin to the Education Minister.

Rome Reports for Harassed.

Rome, March 12 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that the Italian Air Force continued to pound the Greek lines in Albania and declared that their ground troops had repulsed Greek attacks in the Viosa River sector, capturing some prisoners and inflicting heavy losses. Tepeleni is in the Viosa Valley.

Greeks Beat Off Six Assaults

MAR 13 1941

Italians' Losses Are Reported to Be Heavy—Driven Back in Tepeleni Sector.

Athens, March 12 (A. P.).—The Italians, using the biggest force they have employed thus far, attacked at six different points in Albania yesterday after careful artillery preparation, but all thrusts were repulsed, Greek military dispatches said today. The Greeks added that they had been able to advance their own lines in the Tepeleni sector.

Black Shirt units stormed the Greek lines shouting "Avanti per Duce"—"Forward for the Leader." One entire Black Shirt battalion was declared to have been wiped out, with the exception of 187 men taken prisoners, while in the case of another only seventy officers and seventy men survived out of 738.

Captured Italians said that one of the Black Shirt units taking part in the operations was the Bruno Mussolini battalion, named for a son of Premier Mussolini.

R. A. F. Also Is Active.

The Greeks said that the Italian wounded were so numerous that stretcher bearers were unable to clear the battlefield. Twenty Italian officers were listed among the prisoners.

A Greek spokesman announced earlier that 450 more Italian prisoners had been taken and that some of the captives had estimated Italy's losses in the campaign at 130,000 men.

R. A. F. headquarters announced that five Italian planes had been downed and others severely damaged in a battle over the central Albanian sector yesterday. Italian troops and motor transports again were attacked on the Glave-Buzi Road, but the pilots said that they were unable to determine the results because of low clouds.

GIBRALTAR RAIDED SECOND DAY IN ROW

Nazi Airmen Attack Malta —British Bomb Rhodes.

MAR 13 1941

La Linea, Spain, March 12 (A. P.).—For the second successive day, a single bomber attacked the Fortress Rock of Gibraltar today, dropping bombs into the harbor and flying so low that the British defense forces were able to fire back with machine-guns.

Rome, March 12 (A. P.).—British warplanes again have attacked Italian air bases on the island of Rhodes, inflicting some damage and wounding one person, the Fascist High Command reported today. British air attacks on Tripoli and Italian bases in Eritrea were also acknowledged, but the results were minimized.

German planes continued their attacks on British bases in North Africa, while the Italian Air Force blasted at the British forces in Somaliland, the communique continued, and added that German bombers made another attack last night on the British Mediterranean base of Malta.

EDITORS WE ARE CHECKING REPORTS THAT BRITISH TROOPS ARE BEING LANDED IN GREECE, SO FAR WITHOUT CONFIRMATION. BRITISH, GREEK, UNITED STATES, ITALIAN AND GERMAN LEGATIONS IN BELGRADE ALL EXPRESS DOUBT. (THE AP)

MAR 13 1941

Malta Has Three Alarms

VALLETTA, Malta, March 12 (AP).—Three air-raid alarms were sounded in Valletta today following a violent night attack in which eighteen persons were killed. Nineteen others were injured when Axis raiders flew over in bright moonlight.

MAR 13 1941

British Raid Troop Camp

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 12 (AP)—British South African headquarters announced today that British planes had attacked an Italian troop camp in the Jijiga-Harar area of Ethiopia.

BRITISH SET FAST PACE IN ETHIOPIA

MAR 13 1941

Advance 120 Miles In Two Days In Dash To Cut Rail Line At Diredawa

Italians Massing, Embarrassed To Find Fortifications Face Wrong Way

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 12—A British column invading eastern Ethiopia after the conquest of Italian Somaliland advanced 120 miles in the last two days, the Middle East command announced today.

This force was credited with the capture of Dagha Bur, Ethiopian town some 400 miles north of Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland capital. Its position tonight was given as ninety miles south of Jijiga, with no important Fascists forces standing in the way up to that point.

At Jijiga the road up which the British are striking turns westward fifty miles to Harar, and from there the imperial force intends to push thirty miles on to cut the Addis Ababa-Djibuti railway at Diredawa.

Fortifications Face Wrong Way

The Italians have at least 10,000 troops massed for the defense of the Jijiga-Harar region and are hurrying new fortifications, British authorities said, but they were declared to be embarrassed by the fact that their existing fortifications are facing the other way. This, the British explained, was because they envisaged possibility of an attack from Djibuti but never thought of an invading army coming from Italian Somaliland.

South Africans and black troops from East and West Africa have made this advance, the most successful of seven British thrusts into Ethiopia.

Italian Losses Put At 31,000

Italian losses in casualties and prisoners since the British crossed the Juba river in Italian Somaliland less than a month ago were estimated by the Middle East command today at 31,000. The remainder of the Fascist units in Somaliland were said to have been broken up and dispersed.

It was disclosed that Australian and New Zealand troops arrived in the Middle East from England "some time ago" but it was not indicated whether these participated in the campaign in the North African colony of Libya. Today's communique reported "no change in the situation" in Libya and Eritrea.

18 Malta Civilians Killed

Axis planes killed eighteen civilians and injured nineteen in a moonlight raid last night on the Mediterranean island of Malta, the British announced today. There were three other alarms during the day.

In Somaliland, the British said, the Fascists abandoned 46 field guns, 12 coast defense guns and some 350,000 gallons of gasoline.

Eleven Italian and four German ships were declared destroyed by the British in recently taking Mogadiscio and Chisimaio, Italy's only two ports on the Indian Ocean.

Nazis Supplant Italians In Air

Except in Albania and the Island of Rhodes, the British said, the Fascist air force had all but faded from the picture in the Mediterranean and African arena.

The Germans, whose air activity has been increasing in this region, appear to have taken the place of Italy's armed forces. British sources said the latter seemed to have been relegated to the position of a labor corps for the German combatants.

Heavy R. A. F. Raids On Rhodes

Heavy R. A. F. raids on the Italian-fortified island of Rhodes at the entrance to the Ægean Sea were officially reported to have been carried out on both Monday and Tuesday nights.

Last night, it was stated, large fires were set on the airports at Maritza and Calato and considerable damage done to enemy aircraft on the ground. "A large quantity of heavy bombs" was dropped, a communique said.

Similar results were reported for the Monday night raid.

MAR 13 1941

BRITISH SETBACK REPORTED

Rome Says Italians Captured a Position in Cheren Area

ROME, March 12 (AP)—Italian troops were reported today by the High Command to have captured a British position in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, "putting the garrison to flight."

The Italian Air Force attacked British forces in Italian Somaliland, it was reported. British air attacks upon Tripoli, Libya, and Italian bases in Eritrea were acknowledged, but the results were minimized.

30.24 — 8011

30.24 — 8011

HITLER IN OLD AUSTRIA

Pays Surprise Visit to Linz to Celebrate Annexation.

Linz, March 12 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler made a surprise visit to this former Austrian city tonight to participate in the festivities tomorrow marking the third anniversary of Austria's annexation by Germany.

He arrived at 9 P. M. and was enthusiastically greeted by the population, many of whom knew him where he was an obscure political leader from his native Austrian village of Braunau.

MAR 13 1941

HITLER IS SPEAKER AT AUSTRIAN RALLY

He Takes Part in Festivities on Anniversary of Annexation

LINZ, Germany, March 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler arrived here unexpectedly tonight for ceremonies tomorrow commemorating the third anniversary of the linking of his native Austria with the Reich.

Herr Hitler spoke at a mass meeting in a festival hall near the railway terminal. He contended Austria, particularly the Linz region, had benefitted greatly by the union with Germany. He made one digression into world affairs—proclaiming a united German will for victory over all enemies. It was said 40,000 persons heard his address.

Three years ago he returned to Austria for the first time in twenty-five years, at the head of a triumphal parade, and from a balcony here he triumphantly proclaimed a new Pan-German union.

His arrivals tonight was less spectacular, although he was enthusiastically greeted by the townspeople, many of whom had known him long ago as a political agitator in the Village of Braunau, his birthplace.

Speaking today at an anniversary celebration here, Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, declared that Germany was winning in the war "the place in the sun which the world of plutocracy so long denied her." It was, he said, a "class battle between the rich and poor nations" in which Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain already had lost.

LINZ, GERMANY, MARCH 12-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER, ARRIVING HERE UNEXPECTEDLY TONIGHT FOR CEREMONIES TOMORROW COMMEMORATING THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANSCHLUSS LINKING HIS NATIVE AUSTRIA WITH THE REICH, DECLARED THE WAR OF 1870 ENDED WITH TREMENDOUS SUCCESS AND "THE END OF TODAY'S STRUGGLE WILL NOT DIFFER A HAIR'S BREADTH."

AS QUOTED BY DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, THE FUEHRER ADDED THAT "THE WORLD WILL RECOGNIZE THAT EVERYTHING ELSE COULD BE BENT BEFORE THE ARMED FORCE OF THE THIRD REICH COULD BE BENT."

PRAISING THE NAZI PARTY AND PEOPLE, HE PROMISED, "THE HOUR OF OUR FINAL VICTORY WILL COME, WHEREUPON WE WILL DEVELOP VERY THOROUGHLY THE PLANS WE HAVE MADE."

HITLER SPOKE AT A MASS MEETING IN A FESTIVAL HALL NEAR THE RAILWAY TERMINAL.

HE CONTENDED AUSTRIA XXX THIRD GRAPH.

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KA115AES

LINZ--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD HITLER XXX RAILWAY TERMINAL.

THE FUEHRER SAID, "THEN (AFTER THE WAR) WE WILL WORK HARDER AND MORE AND MORE TO GIVE THE GREATER REICH THE CHARACTER OF A NATION OF ENDEAVOR, THE CHARACTER OF A STRONG SOCIAL COMMUNITY LIFE. . .WE ARE NOT OBLIGATED TO ANY CLASS OR TO ANY GROUP; WE BOW TO NO HUMAN BEING, BEFORE US IS THE RECOGNITION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. . . BEFORE US IS THE GREATER GERMANY."

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HE CONTENDED AUSTRIA XXX THIRD GRAPH AS BEFORE.

KA119AES

LINZ--SECOND ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD HITLER XXX THE GREATER GERMANY. (OPENING QUOTES)

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"A LITTLE OVER A YEAR AGO CHURCHILL WAS NOT QUITE CLEAR ABOUT THE FIRMNESS OF THE PEOPLE OF MY HOME (AUSTRIA). I ASSURED HIM THEN THAT I HOPED THE TIME SOON WOULD COME WHEN HE COULD INFORM HIMSELF BETTER. THIS TIME ARRIVED.

"ENGLAND GOT THE LESSON, AND I DO NOT HAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE FIRMNESS OF THE BRITISH BRIGADES WAS GREATER THAN THAT OF THE OSTMARK (FORMER AUSTRIA) BATTALIONS IN NORWAY AND FRANCE."

HE CONTENDED AUSTRIA XXX THIRD GRAPH AS BEFORE.)

KA141AES

WOMEN COUNT LESS THAN EVER IN REICH

Are Unable Now To Obtain Berths On Trains, Lochner Reports

MAR 13 1941

Travelers Nervous, He Says, And Ask About Food In Switzerland

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

Berlin, March 12—It's a man's world more than ever in Germany now.

This was made plain on our return to Germany from a four-week vacation in the Swiss Alps.

At Basel my wife was unable to obtain a berth because all German sleepers now are reserved for men.

"During these war times men traveling through the night must arrive at their destination fully rested," was the explanation offered us.

Sleeper Tickets No Good

We produced two paid sleeper tickets.

"Sorry," said the agent, "but you bought tickets on February 7. New regulations have superseded them."

So we took a tedious day train leaving Basel at 5.50 A. M. and arriving in Berlin at 10 P. M.

On the train, we noticed the look of surprise on fellow passengers when they saw our tanned faces. Other travelers were for the most part pale and it seemed to us that they, as belligerents, were far more nervous than the neutral Swiss.

"How's The Food?"

One stock question asked by virtually everybody who learned we came from Switzerland was:

"How's the food over there?"

We reentered Germany on one of those monthly one-dish Sundays—when all Germany eats only a one-course dinner and turns the money thus saved over to the Reich's winter relief fund.

One Course—Soup

We had one palatable course of thick pea soup with about two ounces of beef in it. Some travelers, especially soldiers, asked for a second helping. They were told they could have only one dish for the fixed price of one mark (about 40 cents); if they wished another they must pay for it. Many did.

We saw many trains of coal and lumber rolling in the direction of Italy.

Switzerland, a country without coal, obtains her supply from Germany and in return she places her railway system—including the famed St. Gotthard pass and Simplon tunnels—at the disposal of the Axis for the transport of fuel.

We couldn't help but notice that military uniforms dominated the scene at every station through which we passed, and in the coaches of our abnormally long train.

Furloughed men appeared to be hastening back to their regiments. Long freight trains carried every conceivable kind of equipment.

One of the most interesting sights along the route was a big flotilla of barrage balloons, like those Britain uses, hovering over one huge industrial plant.

In train compartments the conversation was restrained, for everywhere signs warned: "Be careful when talking—the enemy is listening."

Yet in our compartment, where there usually were one or two German officers, nobody took offense at our speaking English or reading American magazines.

NAZIS RESENT AID TO BRITAIN AS 'MEDDLING'

MAR 13 1941

Roosevelt Charged With Seeking To Be "Referee For Whole World"

Lease-Lend Law Reprisals Hinted Behind Matsuoka's Berlin Trip

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 12—Germany's most accurate semi-official reflector of Foreign Office opinion, the *Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz*, bitterly denounced the new American British-aid law tonight as "the most flagrant North American meddling" in an affair which is none of its business.

"The time is past," said *Korrespondenz*, "when unauthorized powers can concern themselves in regions foreign to them. Attempts in this direction have strengthened fitting counter-measures because it is no accident that the Japanese Foreign Minister now is coming to Europe to consult with his allies on measures to protect the interests of the three powers in their living spaces."

Roosevelt As "World Referee"

The organ said the contention that the law was defensive was disproved by the fact that it contemplates "sacrificing American army supplies.

"He who really feels himself threatened," it said, "does not customarily give up his weapons.

"Roosevelt with the lend-lease law apparently seeks to be a referee for the whole world," *Korrespondenz* went on. ". . . Roosevelt claims for himself and his Government a capacity for omnipresence and is ready to assume the heritage of England also in the matter of arrogance."

Can't Be Stopped, Nazi View

Enactment of the British aid bill by the United States Congress is making a profound impression in all strata of German life.

But the final analysis of all available comment is that anything the United States may do to help Britain cannot change the forward surge of the German political and military forces toward the "new European order" conceived by Adolf Hitler.

This comment, both semi-official and informal, reflects German appreciation that the American decision may have vast importance on immediate developments.

"Won't Change Things In End"

Yet the general conclusion, as expressed here, is that "it won't change things in the end."

[The German radio, recorded in New York by NBC, went so far as to say that "the United States will appear to help England all she can, but in reality, she will endeavor to induce Germany to agree to a negotiated peace. After the signing of such a negotiated peace the United States of America then hopes to take over the inheritance of the remains of the British Empire. However, . . . Germany never will acquiesce to any negotiation proposals."]

Military Developments

Giving emphasis, in German eyes, to the contention that American aid cannot save Britain, were these military announcements today:

1. By The High Command—That the German navy and air force sank 2,037,000 tons of merchant shipping space in British supply lanes from November through February.
2. By An Authorized Source—That 3,784 British planes were destroyed from June 23, 1940, through February 28, 1941.

For a long time German public opinion has been prepared for a great increase in American assistance to Britain. So, now that the British aid law finally has been enacted, the German comment is: "That was to be expected."

Talk Of Counter-Measures

In fact, Germans insisted tonight, the signatories to the three-power Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact already are effecting counter-measures. Thus, it was said, the forthcoming visit to Berlin and Rome of the Japanese Foreign Minister is of more significance than enactment of the British aid bill.

The *Dienst aus Deutschland*, well-placed commentary service, said "we feel ourselves to be prepared against all possible developments."

"It is recalled," *Dienst* continued "that the Führer (on February 24) to the accompaniment of great applause assured his hearers that every ship would be torpedoed which came within vision of German torpedo tubes."

Earlier, a Nazi spokesman made an unfinished comment:

"Mr. Roosevelt is an unpredictable man. Let him send one convoy and . . . ."

MATSUOKA OFF TO VISIT BERLIN

MAR 13 1941

Tokio Foreign Minister to Pray to Sun Goddess.

Tokio, March 12 (A. P.).—Hundreds of Japanese gave a rousing sendoff tonight to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, on a trip to Berlin and Rome to "tighten Axis co-operation and explain the real significance of Japan's foreign policy."

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that Matsuoka and his staff of eleven aids would leave the train for a visit to the Shrine of the Sun Goddess at Ise, near Osaka, and then would fly to Taikyu, in Korea, continuing their trip by train Friday by way of Moscow. Japanese officials usually report to the Sun Goddess upon beginning or returning from a momentous mission.

At the station Matsuoka had to fight his way through the cheering crowd of well-wishers. High-ranking German and Italian diplomats were also there to see him off. One gray-bearded Japanese loudly intoned prayers for the success of his mission, while others shouted encouragement for what the Japanese believe will be an attempt to enlist wholehearted Axis support of Japan's plan for southward expansion.

INDO-CHINA PLEDGE TO TOKIO REPORTED

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Siam Also Said to Promise No Third-Power Ties.

Tokio, March 12 (A. P.).—French Indo-China and Thailand have assured Japan that they have no intention to enter any agreement with any third Power which might prove inimical to Japanese interests, the newspaper Asahi said today, adding that these assurances were delivered at Tokio's request after the signing yesterday of the Japanese-negotiated treaty between Thailand and Indo-China.

At the same time, the French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, was reported to have delivered to the Japanese Foreign Office a note expressing the expectation that Japan would strictly observe the terms of the agreement of August 30, last, under which Japanese troops were permitted to enter Indo-China.

The Japanese newspapers were unanimous in acclaiming the treaty between Thailand and Indo-China as a diplomatic achievement compelling the United States and Great Britain to recognize Japan's leadership in East Asia. Kokumin declared that Anglo-American influence in southeastern Asia had been struck a heavy blow.

Batavia, March 12 (A. P.).—Dutch East Indian observers said today that they believed that through the Indo-China peace negotiations Japan has taken a long step toward establishing in East Asia the sphere of co-prosperity of which Japanese expansionists have been talking.

These spokesmen regarded as relatively unimportant the cession of Indo-Chino border territories to Thailand, but expressed concern over the possibility that invisible clauses in the treaty may give Japan the use of bases in those two countries.

Berlin Says of Aid-to-Britain Measure: 'Let Roosevelt Send One Convoy and—'

Berlin, March 12 (A. P.).—The official German attitude toward the United States aid-to-Britain bill, a Nazi spokesman said today, may be summed up with the words: "We are not surprised, but are prepared for anything."

More solemn than usual, the spokesman declared: "Mr. Roosevelt is an unpredictable man. Let him send one convoy and——" The sentence was left hanging.

"We are determined to torpedo everything that approaches England," the spokesman went on after a pause. "We will see. We are ready for anything, come what may.

"As a matter of fact, the law's aims have been in operation a long time. They got fifty destroyers, but the fact remains that needed materials have not arrived in desired volume and we will see they do not do so hereafter."

The German radio declared that "the lease-lend bill was rushed through the Congress merely to make a showing of honesty, whereas in reality the United States Government is intent only upon the speediest acquisition of a maximum number of British possessions."

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"The United States will appear to help England all she can," the radio continued. "But in reality she will endeavor to induce Germany to agree to a negotiated peace. After the signing of such a negotiated peace, the U. S. A. then hopes to take over the inheritance of the remains of the British Empire.

"However, the one big fly in the American ointment is the fact that Germany never will acquiesce to any negotiation proposals. Winners do not negotiate. They dictate, and the sooner the hypocritical American Government realizes this fact, the better off she will be."

OPENS SOVIET RELATIONS

Thailand in Exchange of Notes —Russia Records Tension

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia and Thailand exchanged notes today establishing diplomatic relations.

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There will be further negotiations for establishment of commercial relations.

Simultaneously, the Army newspaper Red Star said that the establishment of a new Thailand-Indo-China frontier strengthened Japanese influence in that part of the world and that, therefore, the South Seas situation remained tense.

Japan, the paper said, continues to concentrate warships there and the United States and Great Britain have taken counter-measures.

SAYS REDS PLEDGE HELP TO CHINESE

Japanese Press Charges There Is Secret Pact.

Shanghai, March 12 (A. P.).—Local Japanese press circles said tonight that they had learned of a secret mutual assistance pact whereby Soviet Russia would assist Chinese communists in establishing a Chinese Soviet area.

They said the accord was concluded at Moscow on March 8 by Gen. Mao Tse-Tung, leader of the Chinese Communist party. According to this report, Gen. Mao has been in Moscow since February, conferring with Soviet leaders.

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The Japanese press recently has been emphasizing differences between the Central Chinese Government headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and the Red forces which have been fighting Japan. The Chungking regime has declared that no insubordination would be tolerated.

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30.24-8013

MISSION IN CHINA BOMBED

Seventh Day Adventists Lose Hospital and Other Buildings

CHUNGKING, China, March 12 (AP)—The United States Embassy was informed today that the Seventh Day Adventist mission at Yencheng, Central Shansi Province, was wrecked by Japanese air bombs on Jan. 28.

Mission officials said six bombs fell inside the compound and more outside, causing damage estimated at $5,000.

Most of the buildings, including a hospital, were said to have been made uninhabitable. The American Flag was prominently displayed in the compound, outside the city.

No casualties were reported though the damage was said to be the greatest to mission property since the bombing and subsequent fires at Chungking last Aug. 20.

TOKYO, MARCH 13-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE BELIEF THAT FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA WILL BE JOINED BY THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO, GEN. EUGEN (CORRECT) OTT, ON HIS CURRENT TRIP TO BERLIN WAS STRENGTHENED TODAY BY REPORTS THAT MATSUOKA PLANNED TWO AERIAL HOPS TO HASTEN HIS ARRIVAL IN HARBIN.

OTT ARRIVED IN HARBIN WEDNESDAY, ACCORDING TO DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY.

NEWSPAPERS TODAY REPORTED THAT MATSUOKA AND HIS PARTY, AFTER LEAVING TOKYO BY TRAIN LAST NIGHT, WOULD FLY FROM OSAKA TO TAIKYU, KOREA, THEN GO BY RAIL TO KEIJO, KOREA, AND BY PLANE AGAIN TO HSINKING. THERE THE PARTY PLANNED TO BOARD A TRAIN ARRIVING IN HARBIN SATURDAY AT 10 P.M.

THE PRESS MADE SUCH OF MATSUOKA'S DEPARTURE AS A NEWS STORY BUT EXPRESSED LITTLE EDITORIAL ENTHUSIASM, SIMPLY REITERATING THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO EXPLAIN JAPAN'S "TRUE PURPOSE" TO HER AXIS PARTNERS.

KA1042PES

TOKYO, MARCH 13-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE BIG TOKYO NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI CARRIED UNDER A SHANGHAI DATELINE TODAY A STORY STATING THAT APPLICATION OF THE U.S. LEASE-LEND ACT WOULD MEAN MORE LOANS TO CHINA AND HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN WAR MATERIALS, THEREBY PLACING THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT "UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY."

THE DISPATCH SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE LOANS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS AND WATERPOWER AS WELL AS FOR STABILIZATION AND THAT 80 AMERICAN TECHNICIANS SOON WOULD BE SENT TO CHUNGKING TO WORK OUT DETAILS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IT SAID, SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN WARPLANES, BIG GUNS AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS WOULD BE EXPEDITED.

IT SAID THAT IN RETURN, IN THE EVENT OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CHINA WOULD PROVIDE AIR BASES PLUS EXCLUSIVE U.S. CONTROL OF THE GOLD, COPPER, TUNGSTEN, ALUMINUM AND TUNG OIL PRODUCTION.

"HENCE," IT CONCLUDED, "THE ACTUAL POWER OF THE CHUNGKING REGIME NOW HAS BEEN SUBJECTED COMPLETELY TO THE EXPLOITATION OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES."

KA1045PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 12-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA IN A BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TODAY AS SAYING JUST BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR BERLIN AND ROME THAT HE WAS GOING TO "EXPLAIN THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY AND TO TIGHTEN AXIS COOPERATION."

THE NEWS AGENCY REPORTED MATSUOKA SAID HIS AIM FOR STRENGTHENING AXIS COOPERATION WOULD BE "WITH THE VIEW OF MAKING SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD CONSTRUCTION OF A LASTING PEACE AND A NEW WORLD

ORDER WHICH FORMS THE OBJECTIVE OF THE THREE-POWER PACT." IT QUOTED HIM FURTHER, HOWEVER:

"I HAVE NO SPECIAL MISSION NOR ANY PARTICULAR OBJECTIVE. I WILL EXCHANGE FELICITATIONS ON CONCLUSION OF THE THREE-POWER PACT WITH LEADERS OF GERMANY AND ITALY AND HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE FRIENDLY TALKS WITH THEM."

MATSUOKA EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD PROMISED GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO THAT HE WOULD VISIT THEIR CAPITALS WHEN JAPAN LINED UP WITH THE AXIS LAST ~~JUNE~~ SEPT. 27, BUT THAT OFFICIAL BUSINESS HAD PREVENTED HIM FROM DOING SO EARLIER.

HE PLANNED TO GO BY WAY OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY AND MOSCOW, AND EXPECTS TO BE BACK IN TOKYO BY MID-APRIL.

(GERMAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN THAT MATSUOKA PROBABLY WOULD ARRIVE IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL AROUND MARCH 22. INSTEAD OF MARCH 19 AS PREVIOUSLY INDICATED.)

ME903AES

SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER L'OPINION, COMMENTING ON THE JAPANESE-MEDIATED PEACE SETTLEMENT WHICH CEDED PARTS OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA TO THAILAND, DECLARED TODAY "THIS IS A DAY OF ANGER AND SADNESS AND MOURNING."

"INDO-CHINA WILL BOW TO HER YOKE, BUT WILL LIVE FOR THE DAY WHEN JUSTICE IS DONE," THE NEWSPAPER CONTINUED IN AN ARTICLE MARKED BY MANY BLANK SPACES REPRESENTING THE WORK OF THE CENSOR.

TA135PES

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, MARCH 12-(AP)-A BILL FOR APPROPRIATION OF $6,000,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF AMERICAN AIRPLANES WAS PLACED BEFORE THE PEOPLES COUNCIL TODAY AS ONE ITEM IN THE NEW $16,000,000 DEFENSE PROGRAM. PASSAGE APPEARED TO BE CERTAIN.

WY1006AES

SINGAPORE, MARCH 13-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-REPORTS FROM INFORMED SAIGON QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT PIERRE PAGES, FORMER GOVERNOR OF COCHIN CHINA, THE SOUTHERNMOST STATE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA, SOON WOULD LEAVE FRANCE TO SUCCEED ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX AS GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALL INDO-CHINA. CONFIRMATION WAS NOT OBTAINABLE HERE.

ADMIRAL DECOUX WAS COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FAR EASTERN SQUADRON LAST JULY WHEN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT NAMED HIM GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE COLONY TO SUCCEED GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, WHO SUBSEQUENTLY JOINED THE FREE FRENCH COUNCIL OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

KA1220AES

MANILA, MARCH 13-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-MAJOR GENERAL BASILIO VALDES, PHILIPPINE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, TOLD THE BUDGET COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT THAT THE COMMONWEALTH CONTEMPLATED HEAVY INCREASES IN BOTH ARMAMENTS AND PATROL SHIPS WITH FUNDS DUE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROGRAM FOR THE OFFSHORE PATROL, WHICH FORMS THE PHILIPPINE NAVY, INCLUDES PLANS FOR A FLEET OF SPEEDY "MOSQUITO" TORPEDO BOATS.

GENERAL VALDEZ SAID $52,000,000 WHICH CONGRESS DECLARED PAYABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES AS REFUNDS ON THE SUGAR EXCISE TAX, PLUS DEVALUATION OF THE DOLLAR PROFITS, WOULD BE USED TO FINANCE THE

30.24—8015

PROPOSED INCREASES IN DEFENSE ITEAMS.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON, IN HIS RECENT REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE NATION, SAID THAT HE HAD MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO WASHINGTON REQUESTING PERMISSION TO USE THE REFUNDS EXCLUSIVELY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

GENERAL VALDES DISCLOSED THAT THE SMALL TORPEDO BOATS, FORMERLY PURCHASED FROM ENGLAND, NOW ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED LOCALLY.

HE SAID FOUR OF THE CRAFT NOW ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION HERE AND THAT ONLY THE MOTORS WOULD HAVE TO BE IMPORTED.

EDS: MAKE READ VALDES THROUGHOUT, PLS.

SF 1025PPS NM

AUKLAND, N.Z., MARCH 12-(AP)-A GERMAN SEAFARER WHO HAS RANGED OVER THE SOUTH SEAS AND THE PACIFIC SINCE THE LAST GREAT WAR WHEN, AS A FARMER HERE, HE WAS INTERNED AS AN ENEMY ALIEN ARRIVED IN NAPIER HARBOR WITH A HOME-MADE PASSPORT AND MANIFESTATIONS OF GOOD WILL.

FROM HIS 32-FOOT KETCH, WHICH HAS TOUCHED SHORES AS DISTANT AS BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, FLEW HIS OWN FLAG IN TOKEN OF HIS AVOWED INDEPENDENCE OF NATIONALITY.

ON THE PASSPORT HE COMPOSED SOMEWHAT LYRICALLY TO REPLACE GERMAN CREDENTIALS HE SAYS HE TOSSED OVERBOARD AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, HE PROCLAIMED HIMSELF A "CITIZEN OF THE WORLD" AND BESPOKE "PROTECTION UNDER THE GOOD WILL OF THE WORLD."

THE PORT AUTHORITIES WERE IMPRESSED BY THE LITERARY NATURE OF THE PASSPORT HELD BY THE SKIPPER, GEORGE JOHN DIBBEN, BORN IN KIEL, GERMANY.

BUT THEY SEALED HIS VESSEL, THE TE RAPUNGA, AND PUT HIM RIGHT BACK WHERE HE WAS IN THE LAST WAR--AN INTERNMENT CAMP.

A NEW ZEALAND NEWSPAPER DARKLY SUGGESTED THAT "FROM THE VERY NATURE OF HIS ARRIVAL DIBBEN AND HIS YACHT COULD HAVE BEEN IN POSITION TO ASSIST PROWLING NAZI RAIDERS."

KA845PES

VATICAN ON RATIONS

Allotments Even Affect Pope Pius XII.

VATICAN CITY, March 12 (A. P.).—The rationing of food and some other goods was introduced in Vatican City today, affecting all residents including Pope Pius XII.

The allotments are slightly more generous than those in effect in Italy. Vatican City residents, for example, will be allowed a pound of coffee a month; Italians can't have any coffee.

The rationing fixes these limits among others: 3½ ounces of meat a day and two small loaves of bread; a quarter-pound of butter a week, 4½ pounds of sugar a month and 22 gallons of gasoline monthly.

Rome's Butter Ration Quarter Pound a Month

Rome, March 12 (A. P.).—Strict control over the production, distribution and sale of butter will be assumed by the Government on March 24, it was announced today.

Italians have been experiencing difficulty in obtaining their ration—which in Rome is less than a quarter of a pound a month, and in the provinces about five ounces a month.

Portuguese Ship Lands 63 Survivors

Lisbon, Portugal, March 12 (A. P.).—The Portuguese liner Carvalho Araujo arrived today from Madeira and the Azores with sixty-three survivors from British ships sunk recently in the Atlantic. In September, 1939, the same ship rescued eighteen survivors from the torpedoed British freighter Manaar, one of the earliest victims of the war.

Vienna to Celebrate Anschluss Tomorrow

Vienna, March 12 (A. P.).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and the Nazi Youth Leader, Baldur von Schirach, will speak here tomorrow at ceremonies marking the third anniversary of Germany's annexation of Austria. The anniversary will be a business holiday in Vienna for the first time.

ALIENS SCHOOL LAW

Vichy Changes Front on Religious Education.

Vichy, March 12 (A. P.).—The French Government re-established today complete academic neutrality in religion by modifying recent laws which orientated the schools toward closer religious study.

The original laws were enacted last December under the sponsorship of Jacques Chevalier, Minister of Public Education. The changes were suggested by his successor, Jerome Carcopino.

Under the revised plan it is specified that, instead of studying "duty toward God," students would study "respect for family, country, thoughts of others and various religious beliefs." Instead of the "notion of God" there will be substituted "Christian civilization."

Another change forbade religious instruction by religious authorities in the public schools. Children still will be permitted to take time from their regular school hours to obtain religious instruction.

Spain to Repair London Embassy

Madrid, March 12 (A. P.).—The Government today authorized the expenditure of 415,000 pesetas (about $37,500) to repair war damages to the Spanish embassy in London.

U. S. Observer at Vichy Is Recalled to Report

Vichy, March 12 (A. P.).—Robert Murphy, counselor of the United States Embassy, left today for Washington, where he has been summoned for consultation. He will travel via Spain and Portugal.

Hindus Threaten Resistance

Bombay, March 12 (AP)—Hindu Mahasabha, the third largest political party in India, decided today on a campaign of civil resistance because of the refusal of the Viceroy to assure dominion status for India within one year after the war is over.

ASKS CONGRESS FOR 7 BILLIONS TO BUY ARMS

Roosevelt Cites Necessity of Encouraging Nations Fighting Dictators.

SPECIFIC ITEMS ARE LISTED

$2,054,000,000 Is Set as Sum Needed to Provide Planes, Engines and Parts.

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today a request for a $7,000,000,000 appropriation to carry out a "fixed policy of this Government to make for democracies every gun, plane and munition of war that we possibly can."

In a letter to Speaker Rayburn, transmitting detailed estimates of the budget director for the $7,000,000,000 expenditure, Mr. Roosevelt asserted:

"I strongly urge the immediate enactment of this appropriation."

The President declared that this country has felt that "it was imperative to the security of America that we encourage the democracies' heroic resistance to aggressions, by not only maintaining but also increasing the flow of material assistance from this country."

Therefore, he said, Congress had enacted and he had signed the British aid bill.

The President's request for the biggest peace-time appropriation bill in the nation's history went to Congress less than twenty-four hours after he signed the bill into law and aproved the first list of supplies to be shipped to Britain and to Greece.

Most Money for Aircraft.

The appropriation estimate of Budget Director Smith broke the $7,000,000,000 down into various categories, of which the largest by far was $2,054,000,000 for "aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts and accessories."

Other categories were: $1,343,000,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts and materials, including armor and ammunition and their components.

$1,350,000,000 for agricultural, industrial and other commodities and articles.

$362,000,000 for tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks and other automotive vehicles, with spare parts and accessories.

$629,000,000 for vessels, ships, boats and other water craft, and equipage, supplies, materials, parts and accessories.

$260,000,000 for miscellaneous military equipment, supplies and materials.

$752,000,000 for facilities and equipment for the manufacture or production of defense articles, including the construction, acquisition, maintenance and operation of these facilities, and the acquisition of land for sites.

$200,000,000 for testing, inspecting, repairing, or otherwise putting in good working order any defense articles for the Government of "any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

This last item presumably would be used in part to effectuate terms of the British aid law under which warships of Great Britain might be repaired in American bases.

Some Change Possible.

The budget director's statement proposed that the President be allowed to transfer up to 20 per cent of any of these various sums from one category to another, but with no appropriation to be increased by that process by more than 30 per cent.

Plans, meanwhile, were formulated to rush the request through Congress.

Speaker Rayburn announced at a press conference that the big appropriation bill probably would be ready for House debate on Monday or Tuesday of next Week.

"We are going to put anything else aside when a thing like that comes up," he said.

40 Million for Extras.

In addition to the larger items, $40,000,000 was recommended for payment of expenses to carry out purposes of the act not specified or included in the various general categories of proposed appropriations. Another $10,000,000 was recommended for administrative expenses.

The $7,000,000,000, Budget Director Smith said, should remain available until June 30, 1943, the expiration date of the British aid act.

He suggested also that the President be allowed to transfer from the appropriation to the funds of various Government agencies amounts equal to the value of defense articles released by those agencies to other Governments, up to the total of $1,300,000,000 limit provided in the statute.

Speaker Rayburn, following an unusual procedure, had the President's letter and the budget estimate read to the House. In his letter proposing the enormous outlay for all-out aid to countries resisting aggressions, the President said that through the aid legislation "our country has determined to do its full part in creating an adequate arsenal of democracy."

"This great arsenal will be here in this country," he added. "It will be a bulwark of our own defense. It will be the source of the tools of defense for all democracies who are fighting to preserve themselves against aggression."

He said that defense equipment produced under the British aid law would remain under control of the United States until it was ready for disposition.

Hearings Open Tomorrow.

The Budget Director's estimate apparently was in the form of legislation which could be introduced immediately. The House Appropriations Committee has arranged to begin hearings tomorrow on the $7,000,000,000 appropriation, and the President called a meeting for this afternoon of the Government witnesses who will testify.

There was no mention in either the communication of the President or of the budget director of priorities or of the specific materials and supplies which might be sent first to such countries as Britain, Greece and China. But the fact that planes and equipment accounted for the largest part of the appropriation indicated that that phase of the program would be stressed.

The size of the fund for farm, industrial and other commodities indicated, too, that the administration intends to use the law as far as possible to prevent Britain from losing the war with the Axis Powers through starvation.

Calls Conference.

Mr. Roosevelt called to the White House for an afternoon conference the men who are expected to testify for the administration. The group includes Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau and Stimson, either Secretary Knox or Under-Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Rear Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, Acting Chief of Naval Operations.

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, commenting on this meeting, said: "You might call it a select seminar."

House naval experts said destroyers built in world war days might eventually be released to the British as new destroyers join the fleet.

A total of seventy-four of the old destroyers now are in service with the navy, thirty-nine others have been converted into seaplane tenders, mine-layers and mine-sweepers and six have been made over into troop transports.

In the opinion of naval authorities such of these as might ultimately be transferred to the British would be valuable for escorting merchant convoys and for duty in the English Channel.

Persons in close touch with administration plans for British assistance have said that no early transfer of naval craft, other than torpedo boats and submarine chasers, was contemplated.

At present the navy has 160 destroyers in service, including the seventy-four old ones. Its construction schedule calls for completion of at least 115 more by the end of 1943.

Important international reaction was envisioned more specifically in Senate quarters. Senator Mead, Democrat, of New York, commented: "I think the President's request may have a greatly depressing effect on the aggressor nations and a stimulating and encouraging effect on the defender nations."

As to the size of the sum, opinion in Congress was varied, but Representative Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, influential in appropriations matters, forecast it would be approved by the House as asked and Senate Democratic leaders appeared confident.

Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, said, however, that "I think it an excessive sum to be appropriated," and added "the money should be appropriated from time to time as there is a need thereof."

Wheeler to Vote for Fund.

On the other hand, Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, one of the lease-lend bill's most hard-hitting opponents, announced he would make no effort to reduce what the President requested. "I also expect to vote for very large increases in taxes which are going to be necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill," he said.

Russia Axis "Arsenal"

New York, March 12 (AP)—The Budapest radio in a Hungarian-language broadcast heard by NBC said tonight Soviet Russia will become the "arsenal for totalitarianism" and will play the same "arsenal" role for Germany that the United States is playing for England.

DIRECT LINK WITH NORWAY

Radio Telegraph Circuit To Be Resumed Today, R. C. A. Says

New York, March 12 (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America announced today that the direct radio-telegraph circuit between the United States and Norway would be resumed at 2 A. M. tomorrow.

Since last April 21, all traffic originating in this country for Norway has been handled over the Berlin circuit.

How Seven Billion Will Be Spent

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 12. — President Roosevelt's request for $7,000,000,000 to carry out the lend-lease program was broken down by Budget Director Smith into various categories, of which the largest by far was $2,054,000,000 for "aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts and accessories."

Other categories were:

$1,343,000,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and their components.

$1,350,000,000 for agricultural, industrial and other commodities and articles.

$362,000,000 for tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, with spare parts and accessories.

$629,000,000 for vessels, ships, boats and other water craft, and equipage, supplies, materials, parts and accessories.

$260,000,000 for miscellaneous military equipment, supplies and materials.

$752,000,000 for facilities and equipment for the manufacture or production of defense articles, including the construction, acquisition, maintenance and operation of these facilities, and the acquisition of land for sites.

$200,000,000 for testing, inspecting, repairing, or otherwise putting in good working order any defense articles for the government of "any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

In addition to the larger items, $40,000,000 was recommended for payment of expenses to carry out purposes of the act not specified or included in the various general categories of proposed appropriations. Another $10,000,000 was recommended for administrative expenses.

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AMERICAN YOUTH TELLS OF AIR RAIDS

Served Seven Months With Canadians in Britain.

Ottawa, March 12 (A. P.).—John Paul Hanes, a 19-year-old Philadelphian, is back after seven exciting months of soldiering in England. He might have been there yet, but documents forwarded from Philadelphia suggested his return on the ground that he is under-age. So he will be back in the United States soon, looking for a chance to join the American Army.

A bombing raid made a Godfather of Hanes. He was in a London shelter one night when a baby was born. No doctor was in sight. So Hanes helped take charge, and the grateful mother named the six-pound boy Paul in his honor. On another occasion, he was in a basement shelter when the eleven-story apartment house above him was hit and "came down like an avalanche," but the shelter occupants escaped. But most of the time he was just "somewhere in England" with a unit of the Royal Canadian Medical Corps.

Hanes had served a year in the United States Army before he got the idea of joining up with Canada. Discharged at Fort Meade a year ago, he joined a circus, traveled up into New York State with the elephants and acrobats, then crossed into Canada and enlisted here on July 4, 1940.

SEES U. S. AT WAR 'EXCEPT SHOOTING'

Ordnance Engineer Won't Amplify Statement.

Cleveland, March 12 (A. P.).—A conference on defense production, told succinctly by one speaker that "we are at war, all except the shooting," heard today how a plant working on 3,089 light tanks for the army is averting any shortage in skilled labor. The statement that "we are at war, all except the shooting," came from R. T. Kent, advisory engineer in the Ordnance Department, in the midst of a discussion.

There was no amplification of that assertion as the production men, meeting under the sponsorship of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Army Ordnance Association, buckled down to problems. Frederick A. Stevenson, vice-president of the American Car & Foundry Company, which is turning out five tanks a day at Berwick, Pa., said that his company pays a bonus to "teaching operators" to show unskilled men how to operate a machine of limited operation. This takes six to eight weeks.

Another speaker urged that defense manufacturers rush their old machine tools into operation and "spend less time waiting for new machines which are more needed by some one else."

69 P. C. OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH EMPIRE

$224,000,000 In January Sets High Record Since War Began

Shipments To Japan Sink To A New 4½-Year Low Mark

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 12—The British Empire bought $224,000,000, or sixty-nine per cent. of all United States merchandise exports in January, the Commerce Department reported today.

The Empire percentage of American trade has been rising steadily since the war began, but the January figure was the highest so far.

Exports To Japan Off

The Empire total included $116,631,000 to the United Kingdom, $61,886,000 to Canada, $4,142,000 to Australia, $11,836,000 to South Africa, $4,826,000 to Malaya $8,780,000 to India, and $2,374,000 to Hong Kong.

Exports to Latin America, which have been gaining under war influences, dropped back $6,000,000 to $59,210,000 in January. Mexico accounted for the largest single drop.

Partly due to United States restrictions on exports of defense materials, shipments to Japan fell off forty per cent, to $11,600,000, the smallest total for any month in four and a half years.

Diary Of The War

[By the Associated Press]

The smashing of Italy's greatest counter-attack of the war in Albania, which the Greeks said was personally ordered by Premier Mussolini, was reported last night in Athens.

A Greek spokesman declared the Italians, told by il Duce to get results by Saturday, suffered enormous losses when they struck at six separate points along the line, throwing the most troops into action since the war began. The spokesman said the Italians were repulsed; that the Greeks, in fact, occupied new positions northwest of Tepeleni, which they have been trying to capture for weeks.

On Diplomatic Front

On the diplomatic front, the prime topics were how soon Yugoslavia would sign with the Axis—a conclusion reported now to be inevitable—and the new British-aid law of the United States.

In London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the British Commons that the act constituted a "new Magna Carta . . . a monument of generous and far-seeing statesmanship."

Berlin observers reported that the United States action made a deep impression throughout Germany, but German spokesmen insisted that anything the United States may do to help Britain could not change "things in the end." An organ which reflects Foreign Office opinion decried the act as "flagrant meddling."

Spain And Reich

Spain made haste to follow her reported refusal to allow German planes passage over Spain to Africa with an expression of "unshakeable" friendship with Germany, delivered by Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner at the opening of a German press exposition in Madrid. Serrano Suner said the two countries were working toward the common goal of a "more just Europe."

On Ethiopean Front

The British said a column invading eastern Ethiopia after the conquest of Italian Somaliland had rushed 120 miles in the last two days and last night was ninety miles south of Jijiga with no real Italian troops between it and Jijiga.

The British Middle East command estimated the Italians have lost in casualties and prisoners 31,000 men since the British crossed the Juba river in Italian Somaliland less than a month ago.

Aerial Warfare

In London, the British Air Ministry reported another "successful" bombing of shipyards and docks at the German naval base at Kiel and near-by Bremerhaven.

German raids on Britain continued, Liverpool being subjected to its longest raid of the year overnight, London having three air alarms and raiders harassing the Midlands, East Anglia and southwest and southeast England.

Istanbul Bomb Blast

Turkey's investigation of the suitcase bomb assassination attempt on George W. Rendel, British Minister to Bulgaria, continued, with announcement that British legation employes saw the bomb but thought it a "radio battery." Three persons were killed and twenty-two others wounded when the bomb exploded.

In Far East

With a Japanese-sponsored peace treaty safely signed by Thailand and French Indo-China, Japan's Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, left last night for Berlin and Rome to "tighten Axis cooperation and explain the real significance of Japan's foreign policy."

Day's Communiques of War Powers

British

LONDON, March 12 (AP).—A communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries today:

Enemy aircraft crossed the south coast last night and penetrated in fair numbers to the Midlands as far as the northwestern counties. Bombs were dropped at a number of points in these areas, but damage was not heavy.

In one northwestern district, some buildings were set on fire, and a certain amount of other damage was done. All fires were extinguished, or under control, before daybreak.

A few isolated incidents are reported from other parts of England and Wales.

The work of fire parties throughout the west Midlands was reported to have been particularly good and contributed greatly to the ineffectiveness of the raid in this area. The attacks, which nowhere were very heavy, ceased about midnight.

Casualties throughout the country were few.

A later Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

There have been few enemy aircraft over this land today, and the only bombs reported to have been dropped were on east Kent. They caused no casualties and did little damage.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night aircraft of the bomber command successfully attacked the German naval base at Kiel. Flashes of heavy explosions and the glare of large fires were observed. The docks at Bremerhaven and two airdromes in northwest Germany also were bombed.

In daylight yesterday a single aircraft of the bomber command bombed an oil storage plant at Rotterdam and a factory near Utrecht.

In the course of offensive night patrols aircraft of the fighter command destroyed an enemy aircraft on an airdrome in northern France.

Aircraft of the coastal command on patrol yesterday destroyed an enemy aircraft. None of our aircraft is missing from any of these operations.

CAIRO, March 12 (AP).—The British Middle East command communique:

Libya and Eritrea—No change in the situation.

Ethiopia—Operations by imperial and patriot (native) forces are successfully developing in all areas.

Italian Somaliland—Continuing their advance, our troops occupied Dagha Bur, 400 miles north of Mogadiscio, on March 10. Enemy losses sustained since our crossing of the Juba River are now estimated at 31,000.

In other sectors our troops are continuing pursuit of Italian forces retreating toward the Ethiopian frontier.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Greece: Bombers of the R. A. F. carried out a heavy raid on Rhodes during the night of March 10-11. At Calato, an enemy airdrome halfway between Lindos and Lakania was bombed, causing a large fire in the southwest corner of the airdrome following four heavy explosions and several smaller ones. Airdromes at Maritza and Kattavia also were attacked, causing fires.

[One part of the communique which duplicated an earlier one released at Athens has been deleted.]

Eritrea—Further attacks were made on the railway.

Ethiopia—Enemy motor transport on the road between Lafarug and Hargeisa and on the Jijiga-Harar road was machine-gunned. An Italian bomber on the Jijiga airdrome was shot up by aircraft of the South African Air Force. The airdrome appeared to be deserted. Fighter aircraft gave our advancing troops air protection.

Tripolitania—It is now known that in a raid on an enemy airdrome in Tripolitania reported in a special communique yesterday, five enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Malta—Enemy aircraft raided Malta during the night of March 10-11, causing some damage. Property was only slightly damaged. One DO-215 was shot down by our fighters, and anti-aircraft fire destroyed another enemy aircraft.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

A supplemental communique of the R. A. F. Middle East command:

The principal airdromes on the island of Rhodes were heavily raided last night by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. A large quantity of heavy bombs was dropped, causing a number of fires. A particularly large one was started at Maritza; another at Calato.

Considerable damage was done to dispersed enemy aircraft. All our aircraft returned safely.

ATHENS, March 12 (AP).—The Royal Air Force command communique:

Troop movements and motor transports on the Gullava-Buzi road were attacked by R. A. F. bomber formations yesterday, but the full results of the raid could not be observed, owing to low clouds.

Our fighters intercepted a large formation of enemy fighter G-50's in the central front sector, and five were definitely shot down and a number of others severely damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, March 12 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Last night and today, the fourth day of his offensive activity, the enemy increased his efforts without effect. All of his attacks were repulsed by our troops. His losses were considerable.

As a result of successful local operations we took 200 prisoners, including four officers. Our aviation assisted successfully in these operations.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Argostoli, on the Island of Cephalonia. There were no casualties. There was slight damage to buildings.

A Ministry of Marine communique:

One mile south of the islet of Sessoulo, situated near the Island of Levkas, our hospital ship Socrates, which already had been announced to the Italian government as such and which was bearing the regular Red Cross sign, steaming southward full of wounded, was attacked by a tri-motored Italian seaplane of the type CANT 7506, which from a height of about 300 meters (about 975 feet) dropped three bombs.

They fell at a distance of hardly fifty meters (about 175 feet) from her stern. Fragments of these bombs caused slight damage to the deck.

German

BERLIN, March 12 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Merchant warfare during the four winter months from November, 1940, to Feb uary, 1941, inclusive, has been especially successful. During this time the enemy lost 2,037,000 tons of shipping space therefrom—1.524,000 tons sunk by the navy and 513,000 tons by the air force.

Furthermore, the air force seriously damaged 175 enemy merchant ships by bomb hits. Losses to the enemy resulting from mines were not counted in these figures.

Combat squadrons of the air force last night bombed vital war industrial facilities in Birmingham, as well as harbor dock facilities in London and Southampton.

A scouting plane off the north coast of Scotland bombed a large ship sailing in convoy, which lay with a list after a direct hit. Successful attacks during the day were directed against airdromes in the south England harbor of Portsmouth.

Long-range army artillery shelled enemy navy vessels in the Channel. Squadrons of the German air force in the Mediterranean area scored bomb hits of the heaviest caliber on military establishments on the Island of Malta.

Further attacks were directed against British motorized columns in North Africa.

Last night the enemy dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on a number of places in northern Germany. Besides restricted property damage, some civilians were killed or injured.

Between March 6 and March 11 the enemy lost eleven airplanes, four of which were downed in air battles, two by anti-aircraft and one by naval artillery. Four planes were definitely destroyed on the ground. Destruction of other planes on the ground can be reckoned with. During the same time, our own losses totaled nine planes.

Italian

ROME, March 12 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, the enemy attacked the sector of Viosa and was repulsed, our troops inflicting heavy lossses on the enemy. Prisoners and arms were captured.

In continuous actions yesterday and last night, our air squadrons repeatedly attacked supply bases, military defense works, batteries and troops of the enemy. In air fights, two enemy planes were shot down. Two of our planes failed to return.

On the night of March 11, German air corps planes bombed military works at Malta.

In northern Africa, German air corps bombed British barracks and trucks.

On the night of March 10, the enemy made an air raid at Tripoli. There were no victims and slight damage.

In the Aegean, enemy planes attacked our air bases on the island of Rhodes. One person was wounded, and some damage were inflicted.

In eastern Africa, our detachments attacked and occupied an enemy position in the Cheren sector (of Eritrea), putting the garrison to flight.

Our air force scatter-bombed enemy forces in the Somaliland sector, starting large fires.

British planes bombed some localities in Eritrea without causing damage worth mentioning.

In the War Zone

Indications Are That Hitler's Supreme Spring Effort Has Begun

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Hitler's great spring offensive against the British Isles, by sea and by air, and America's lease-lend bill, which is calculated to help the Anglo-Allies to evade disaster in this mighty effort and then go on to win the war, would seem to have got into action simultaneously.

There has been a sharp increase in German bombing and U-boat activity, and Britain believes the battle of the Atlantic is under way. Over at the other end of Europe the Balkans are hanging half over the precipice of war.

Coincident with all this there is a gathering of the Axis clan on the move. Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka is coming to Europe to confer with his German and Italian allies, and see for himself how the war goes.

Playing Opportunist Game.

That is likely to be a momentous conference. The attitude of the triple alliance toward the United States will be a big item for consideration. There is bound to come up the question of whether Japan shall enter the war on the side of the Axis in an effort to make a quick killing in the near future.

Indications are that Matsuoka will be governed by what he finds from examination on the ground. Since part of the Japanese press takes the attitude that Nippon is playing an opportunist game, there seems no reason why we should blink the question.

On that basis it may be assumed that if the Japanese believe Hitler has the war in his pocket they will play his game. Otherwise they will avoid a clash with either America or Britain.

Taking it all in all, it looks as if the moment of Britain's supreme danger is approaching rapidly. The Axis is going to put everything it has into an effort to achieve a knockout.

It is a moment of danger for the United States as well. Quite apart from other considerations there is always the possibility that the Axis will decide to drag us into the war. It is wise to recognize that, so the shock won't be too great if its comes.

Apropos of the lease-lend bill, there came out of London yesterday the amazing statement that Britain has on hand enough trained personnel to man the entire American fleet if it were turned over to Britain. This claim was made by a high British naval source, who said England wanted all the ships she could get.

This would mean that Britain has sufficient reserves to man 322 naval ships of all classes. The figures for our personnel aren't available, but they were over 171,000 in 1940, with a large reserve.

Figures Fail to Agree.

The London statement sent my temperature up a bit, because only last week I stated in this column that my best information was Britain could man a considerable number of warships immediately, but not another fifty destroyers such as we traded for naval bases. My figures came, if not from the horse's mouth, at least from the nose-bag.

I made the point in connection with Britain's desire for more vessels. My reason for inquiring about the reserve was because it was obvious that if Britain couldn't man more ships, she might in desperation ask somebody else to do it. And it struck me this might be our Uncle Sam—a matter of considerable concern to us Yankees.

So yesterday when the new figures arrived from London, I tossed them into the nose-bag. Back came the equivalent of feathers," in a very Oxford accent. I was assured that somebody in London was dreaming.

I mention the matter here, not to raise a controversy between two British experts, for the matter can well be considered water over the dam, but as preface to the observation that the public is entitled to careful consideration by those whose business it is to make public announcements. Understatement or overstatement of facts creates confusion and makes it difficult for the man in the street to estimate situations in which he is being asked to play a big part.

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

NIGHT LEAD SPANISH (BJT)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MADRID, MARCH 12.-FOREIGN MINISTER RAMON SERRANO SUNER PROCLAIMED TODAY SPAIN'S "UNSHAKEABLE" FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMANY AND DECLARED THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE WORKING TOWARD THE COMMON GOAL OF A "MORE JUST EUROPE."

SERRANO SUNER, SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF A GERMAN PRESS EXPOSITION, SAID THERE SHOULD BE NO DOUBT AS TO THE FIRMNESS OF THE TIES BINDING THE TWO TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENTS.

WHEN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR BROKE OUT IN 1936, HE SAID, EUROPEAN COUNTRIES "CLOSED THE RANKS OF FRIENDSHIP AND HOSTILITY" AND SINCE THE END OF THAT CONFLICT SPAIN'S POSITION HAS BEEN WELL KNOWN TO EVERYONE.

ALTHOUGH SPAIN HAS BEEN AN ONLOOKER THUS FAR IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, SERRANO SUNER SAID HER AIMS AND THOSE OF WARRING GERMANY WERE FOR A

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NEW EUROPE WHICH WOULD ACHIEVE A "GEOGRAPHICAL AND MORAL FULLNESS."

THE FIRST BATTLEFIELDS OF THIS EUROPE, HE SAID, WERE THOSE OF SPAIN'S CIVIL CONFLICT.

GERMANY, HE ASSERTED, MAY FEEL "JUSTLY PROUD" OF THE TRIUMPHS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND THE ARMS OF THE THIRD REICH. HE ADDED THAT THE SPANISH AND GERMAN PRESS WORK IN THE COMMON SPIRIT OF "MILITARY AND REVOLUTIONARY CAMARADERIE."

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, BARON EBERHARD VON STOHRER, ADDRESSED THE GATHERING, DECLARING THAT THE TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES HAD TAKEN THEIR PRESS OUT OF "IRRESPONSIBLE" HANDS AND PLACED IT AT THE SERVICE OF THE NATION.

WE423PES

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TODAY DESCRIBED AS "COMPLETELY FALSE" A REPORT BROADCAST BY GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE'S "FREE FRENCH" THAT FRENCH NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN MOROCCO WOULD BE PUT AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GERMANS.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT REMINDED THE FRENCH PUBLIC OF THE DECLARATION BY GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER OF FRENCH AFRICAN FORCES, THAT "THE EMPIRE'S DEFENSE WILL BE ENERGETICALLY ASSURED BY FRENCH FORCES ALONE."

WY1111AES

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT LIFTED CENSORSHIP OF FRENCH REPORTERS OF DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, BUT HELD PUBLISHERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR PRINTING ONLY WHAT OFFICIAL POLICY PERMITS.

THE ACTION FOLLOWED HUGE INCREASES IN THE CIRCULATION OF SWISS NEWSPAPERS AND COMPLAINTS FROM THE PUBLIC THAT FRENCH NEWSPAPERS LACKED REAL INFORMATION.

FRENCH REPORTERS HEREAFTER WILL BE ABLE TO WRITE WHAT THEY PLEASE, BUT NEWSPAPERS MAY BE SUSPENDED IF ARTICLES DISAPPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT ARE PRINTED.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD NO REASON TO REGRET LIFTING OF THE CENSORSHIP ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS LAST JAN. 20.

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PARIS, MARCH 6-(DELAYED-VIA BERLIN)-(AP)-THE PARIS BOURSE IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN MARCH 15 FOR STOCK TRADING UNDER REGULATIONS DESIGNED TO CHECK SPECULATION BUT TO PROVIDE A SUFFICIENTLY ACTIVE MARKET TO END THE "BLACK BOURSE" WHICH HAS BEEN OPERATING SINCE THE OCCUPATION STARTED.

REGULAR BOURSE TRADING HAS BEEN LIMITED TO BONDS AND SIMILAR SECURITIES EXCEPT FOR A BRIEF PERIOD OF CRIPPLED OPERATIONS IN THE FIRST WEEKS AFTER THE GERMANS MARCHED IN LAST JUNE 14.

THE NEW RULES APPEAR TO REQUIRE PHYSICAL DEPOSIT OFMANY TYPES OF STOCKS TO BE TRADED, AND DIVIDENDS ARE TO BE LIMITED APPROXIMATELY TO PRE-WAR LEVELS. THE PRESS SAID THIS WAS TO ENFORCE "SAVING" ON THE PART OF CORPORATIONS. A SIMILAR SYSTEM IS IN VOGUE IN GERMANY UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH MAKE THE GREATER AMOUNT OF CAPITAL AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

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OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 12-(AP)-PASSPORT REGULATIONS FOR CANADIANS DESIRING TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES WILL BE CHANGED APRIL 1, THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.

ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL ONE-YEAR PASSPORTS AT A COST OF $1 IS TO BE DISCONTINUED AND THE POLICY WILL BE TO ISSUE PASSPORTS WHICH WITH RENEWALS, WILL BE GOOD FOR TEN YEARS.

THESE WILL COST $3 WHEN FIRST TAKEN OUT AND WILL BE GOOD FOR TWO YEARS. THEY MAY BE RENEWED AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS AT A COST OF $1 FOR EACH RENEWAL.

CANADIANS WISHING TO OBTAIN THE REGULAR PASSPORT, COSTING $5 FOR FIVE YEARS AND RENEWABLE FOR ANOTHER FIVE YEARS FOR $2 MAY CONTINUE TO DO SO.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLAINED THAT THE DECISION TO DISCONTINUE ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL $1 ONE-YEAR PASSPORTS WAS TAKEN BECAUSE THE EMERGENCY WHICH EXISTED LAST YEAR WHEN THEY WERE INAUGURATED NOW IS PAST.

THESE PASSPORTS WERE BROUGHT INTO BEING AFTER THE UNITED STATES, WITH SHORT NOTICE, REQUIRED CANADIAN VISITORS TO PRODUCE PASSPORTS.

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BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-GERMAN CONQUERORS OF THE NETHERLANDS HAVE REQUISITIONED DUTCHMEN'S GOLD FROM A TO Z, ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS RECEIVED BY DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE.

SOON AFTER HOLLAND'S OCCUPATION LAST MAY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THAT ALL DUTCH-OWNED GOLD MUST BE SOLD TO THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED NETHERLANDS BANK, BEGINNING WITH CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES START WITH THE LETTER A AND CONTINUING IN ALPHABETICAL SEQUENCE.

EVEN PERSONS IN THE Z-LISTING NOW HAVE TURNED IN THEIR GOLD FOR DUTCH PAPER CURRENCY, IT WAS REPORTED.

GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES, THE REPORTS STATED, ARE TRYING TO REESTABLISH TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND OTHER GERMAN-OCCUPIED NATIONS IN ORDER TO MAKE HOLLAND A PAYING CONQUEST.

TRADE BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM, WHICH STOPPED ENTIRELY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER THE INVASION, WAS SAID TO BE RECOVERING GRADUALLY, AND THE DUTCH WERE NEGOTIATING A NUMBER OF OTHER TRADE AGREEMENTS WITHIN THE NAZI ECONOMIC SPHERE.

HOLLAND EXPORTED TWICE AS MUCH GARDEN PRODUCE TO GERMANY IN 1940 AS IT DID IN 1939.

WHILE MANY FOODS ARE STRICTLY RATIONED THE DUTCH WERE REPORTED STILL TO HAVE ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS. BUT FRESH FRUIT WAS SCARCE, AND SHORTAGES WERE ANTICIPATED IN MANY MAJOR FOODSTUFFS.

TO SYSTEMATIZE HOLLAND'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT TRADE A CENTRAL ORDER BUREAU HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GERMAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

THE BUREAU IS CHARGED PARTICULARLY WITH STIMULATING PRODUCTION OF GOODS NEEDED IN GERMANY, ESPECIALLY WAR SUPPLIES. IT ACTS AS DISTRIBUTION AGENT FOR ALL RAW MATERIALS.

THE TRADE AND EXPORT MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE GERMANS ARE NOT EXPECTED TO HAVE ANY EFFECT ON AMERICAN-NETHERLANDS COMMERCE, NOW VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

30.24-8021

30.24-8021

FLIERS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

NEW YORK, MARCH 12--MORE THAN 500 FLIERS, DRAWN FROM A GROWING AMERICAN RESERVOIR OF CIVILIAN PILOTS, HAVE ENLISTED IN ENGLAND'S ROYAL AIR FORCE AND THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SINCE MID-JULY LAST YEAR.

MORE THAN 400 ARE FLYING INSTRUCTORS IN CANADA. ABOUT 40 ARE FERRYING ENGLAND-BOUND BOMBING PLANES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. ABOUT 80 ARE TRANSFERRING BRITISH-MADE PLANES FROM FACTORIES TO AIRDROMES.

A FEW HAVE JOINED THE "EAGLE SQUADRON," THE AMERICAN FIGHTING UNIT.

MAR 13 1941

THE FULL STORY OF THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER FLIERS BECAME AVAILABLE TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME AS THE CLAYTON KNIGHT COMMITTEE, ESTABLISHED LAST SUMMER TO HANDLE APPLICANTS, SIFTED THROUGH 3,000 APPLICATIONS.

AT A HALF DOZEN POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES, APPLICANTS ARE GIVEN PHYSICAL AND FLYING TESTS BEFORE BEING SENT TO CANADIAN AUTHORITIES FOR SERVICE IN THE DOMINION, IN ENGLAND, OR IN FERRY WORK.

THE EXAMINATION POINTS ARE ADJACENT TO DALLAS, CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES, KANSAS CITY, OAKLAND AND NEW YORK.

ANTHONY HANZLIK OF FLUSHING, N.Y., WHO HANDLES EXAMINATIONS IN THIS AREA FOR THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY AND NAMED AFTER THE WORLD WAR FLIER AND COMMERCIAL ARTIST, EMPHASIZED THAT ENLISTEES ARE ACCEPTED FROM NEITHER THE AIRLINES NOR THE UNITED STATES ARMED SERVICES.

"NO FLIER NEEDED IN THIS COUNTRY IS BEING ACCEPTED," HE SAID.

ONLY ONE OF FIVE APPLICANTS HAS PROVED CAPABLE ENOUGH FOR ACCEPTANCE. THE COMMITTEE HOPES TO OBTAIN ABOUT 600 ADDITIONAL PILOTS.

THE SAFETY RECORD OF THE MEN NOW IN SERVICE HAS BEEN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD. TWO AMERICANS HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN CRASHES IN CANADA. ONE WAS KILLED IN ENGLAND. ATLANTIC CROSSINGS IN LOCKHEED AND CONSOLIDATED LAND BOMBERS AND CONSOLIDATED PATROL BOMBER FLYING BOATS HAVE BEEN WITHOUT INCIDENT.

GIVEN TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS WITHOUT LOSS OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, THEY HAVE HAD TO LEARN TO FLY NOT ONLY SINGLE-ENGINE LIGHT PLANES AND MULTI-ENGINE TRAINERS BUT--IN THE CASE OF AMERICANS IN ENGLAND--HURRICANE AND SPITFIRE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SUCH AS THE BLENHEIM.

MAR 13 1941

THOSE ACCEPTED HAVE BEEN UNDER 34 YEARS OF AGE. MOST HAVE BEEN IN THEIR MIDDLE TWENTIES. ALL ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE A MINIMUM OF 300 HOURS ALOFT.

JH409AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 12-(AP)-ERNEST BEVIN, BRITISH MINISTER OF LABOR, ENVISIONS "A NEW WORLD FOR WORKERS EVERYWHERE" IF BRITAIN WINS THE WAR, HE SAID TODAY IN A MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN LABOR COMMITTEE TO AID BRITISH LABOR.

MAR 13 1941

SPEAKING OF SACRIFICES THE BRITISH MUST MAKE "TO OVERCOME THE EVIL FORCES WHICH CONFRONT US," BEVIN CONCLUDED:

"I ASK WITH CONFIDENCE THAT AMERICAN LABOR WILL SEE TO IT THAT THE SACRIFICE WILL NOT BE IN VAIN AND THAT ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE WILL BE GIVEN BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. IF TOGETHER WE CAN MEET THE

BLOWS SUCCESSFULLY WE SHALL TOGETHER BE ABLE TO BUILD A NEW WORLD FOR WORKERS EVERYWHERE."

MATTHEW WOLL, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, IS CHAIRMAN OF THE ALCABL.

KA803PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE 1,997-TON FINNISH BARK PENANG, FORMERLY THE ALBERT RICKMERS OF "GRAIN RACE" FAME, HAS BEEN SUNK OFF THE IRISH COAST AND HER CREW OF 18 LOST, MARINE CIRCLES DISCLOSED TODAY.

AUTHORITIES SAID SHE WAS LOADED WITH GRAIN WHEN SHE WENT DOWN FROM AN UNDISCLOSED CAUSE.

BUILT IN BREMEN IN 1905, THE CRAFT WAS ONE OF A FLEET OWNED BY GUSTAF ERIKSON OF MARIEHAMN, FINLAND. THESE SHIPS USED TO RACE FROM AUSTRALIA TO ENGLAND EACH YEAR WITH CARGOES OF GRAIN.

ANOTHER SHIP OF THE FLEET, THE 2,795-TON OLIVEBANK STRUCK A MINE AND SANK SEPT. 8, 1939 NEAR ESBJERG, DENMARK, WITH A LOSS OF 14 LIVES.

KA753PES

TOKYO, MARCH 13-THURSDAY-ANGELO FERRARI FERST, PANAMA MINISTER TO JAPAN, AND HIS WIFE WERE RECEIVED TODAY BY EMPEROR HIROHITO AND EMPRESS NAGAKO.

CONANT

(ADVANCE)LONDON, MARCH 12-AP- PRESIDENT JAMES BRYANT [redacted] OF HARVARD UNIVERSOTY, ON ENGLAND TO COLLECT SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION TO HELP GUIDE AMERICAN DEFENSE WORK, WAS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE TODAY BY KING GEORGE VI.

CONANT ARRIVED IN ENGLAND WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT AND HIS ASSISTANT, BENJAMIN COHEN, MARCH 1. -----END ADVANCE---

NAZIS HAMMER GLASGOW IN ONE OF HEAVIEST RAIDS; BRITISH BAG 17 BOMBERS

Harbor And Arms Plants Hit, Berlin Asserts. 20 Fires Claimed

Attack On Liverpool Is Renewed–Several Other Cities Assaulted

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Friday*, March 14—The *Luftwaffe* singled out Glasgow last night for its heaviest overnight attacks, authorized sources said.

The Scottish city's important war industries and its harbor were reported attacked by the strongest German units.

Reports wirelessed ahead from returning bombers said at least twenty huge fires were visible after the first wave of bombers passed.

Merseyside Assaults Renewed

Other units renewed the bombardment of Liverpool and Birkenhead, dropping explosives and incendiaries which "continued the work of destruction" started at these Mersey ports Wednesday night.

It also was reported that "effective" attacks have been directed since last evening against industrial sections, food storage plants and supply warehouses of a number of other Scottish and English cities.

British Down 17th Nazi Plane In 2 Nights' Raids

London, *Friday*, March 14 (*AP*)—Five German bombers were reported shot down by British ground defenses overnight as relays of raiders returned for widespread attacks.

The *Luftwaffe* roared over Liverpool for a second successive night attack, but its heaviest raids seems to be concentrated on a northeastern British town where scream bombs like those used in France last year added to the din.

The hours-long attack was said to have been the worst of the war for the northeast town.

Flashes Seen For 30 Miles

The flashes of its fierce defensive barrage could be seen thirty miles away. The fifth bomber bagged was reported shot down in thi- area; two others fell on the east coast and two on the south coast, bringing to seventeen the number of German bombers reported downed since Wednesday night.

The press association credited alert ground defenses and night fighter planes with preventing extensive damage in Liverpool and the Merseyside area.

London, too, had a raid alarm, but little gunfire was heard here. German planes were reported over many other sections of the country.

Down Nearly 1 In 20

The most significant point of the defense measures, as the British put it, was the fact that perhaps 200 Nazi planes were over Britain last night and that the proportion of those destroyed was nearly one in twenty in contrast to the one in thirty in the best previous defense efforts.

When the ratio falls to one in ten, informed sources said, the menace of the night bomber may be said to have been defeated.

"Shotgun Barrage"

New weapons—their type not revealed—have been given to night fighter planes and a "shotgun" type of barrage, which throws a complete pattern of shells in heavy and coordinated fire, is being operated.

The Air Ministry is also reported to be prepared to augment greatly its night fighter patrols.

U. S. AID SPURS R. A. F. TO DAY RAID ON CALAIS

Running Assault Opened On French Coast—Airport Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 13—Britain's pilots, thankfully dropping the campaign of caution imposed upon them from the start of the war by the Nazi superiority in supply, rode the air lanes over German territory today in a great developing offensive made possible by the replacement of warplanes expected from the United States.

In an informed quarter it was made plain, with restrained exultation, that the days of Britain's "penuriously defensive" strategy in the air were over and done; that, by President Roosevelt's signature of the lease-lend bill, Britain is able at last "to launch a really offensive war" in the skies.

"We were not able to risk exhausting our reserves before because we had quite frankly reached the point where we just didn't have the money for replacing on a cash-and-carry basis," said the source.

Running Attack On Calais

But now—

Explosions rolled across the English Channel this afternoon to signal a running daylight attack on the Nazi-held French coast which was centered about Calais. An airdrome there was heavily hit, it was announced officially, and bombs burst also upon grounded German aircraft.

British fighter planes swept the Channel areas and northern France at about the same time, it was added, destroying a German bomber which had sought to cross the English coast.

In all this operation, which capped a long assault of yesterday and last night from Boulogne to Berlin and from Norway south to the Belgian ports, only one British plane was declared lost.

"New and more powerful bombers"—their name and make of origin not disclosed by the Air Ministry—

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U.S. PLANES REPORTED USED IN WIDE ATTACK

Many Fires Said to Have Been Set in Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg—Points From Norway to France Bombed.

London, March 13 (A. P.).—The British Air Force, throwing new and more powerful bombers into its greatest offensive of the war, blasted Germany and German-held territory from Berlin to Boulogne and Norway in the last twenty-four hours, the Air Ministry said today, and was very successful. The British declared they had been freed of worry over plane replacements by passage of the United States' aid to Britain bill.

British planes sped across the English Channel this afternoon to follow up the raids of yesterday and last night on Berlin, industrial plants at Bremen, naval shipbuilding yards at Hamburg, airdromes in Norway and the Netherlands, and at Ostend, Belgium.

British fighters and bombers attacked a German-occupied airdrome at Calais this afternoon, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

An official communique said: "Soon after midday today aircraft of the fighter command escorted a squadron of bombers across the channel to attack a German-occupied airdrome at Calais. Bombs were seen to burst on the airdrome and among aircraft at one end of it.

One British plane, a fighter, was reported missing after the Calais raid.

Tremendous fires and explosions were declared by the Air Ministry to have been started at Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen. The raid on the German capital was the first since December 20 and the air assault was called the heaviest against Germany since the war began.

With new and more and more powerful bombers thrown into the assault, a well-placed source declared today that as a result of passage of the British aid bill, "we now are able to launch a really offensive war."

[The planes used in the raids on Germany may have included new four-motored American-made bombers which have been flown across the Atlantic by the British.]

Attack in Bright Moonlight.

The British Ministry of Information, announcing last night's raids, said:

"It is learned that Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg were each heavily atacked by the Royal Air Force in bright moonlight. First reports show that many large fires broke out in Berlin. The industrial area of Bremen was set well alight. The target at Hamburg, situated in the dock area, was repeatedly hit by heavy bombs.

"During these attacks one of our aircraft extinguished search lights by machine-gun fire and shot up a military barracks from a height of fifty feet. One Messerschmitt 110 which attempted to interfere with these operations was shot down."

At Bremen and Hamburg.

The Air Ministry announced that large and numerous fires were started in Berlin by the raiders using very heavy bombs.

At Bremen, it said, direct hits were scored on "a target of great importance" in the industrial area of the city and that at Hamburg "many fires and explosions" were started in shipyards and the industrial section.

Five British planes were acknowledged lost in these smashing blows.

One Nazi fighter was reported destroyed over Germany while attempting to intercept the R. A. F. attackers.

Railroad Yards Bombed.

The fires started in Berlin were said to have been especially numerous in the neighborhood of railway yards. At Hamburg, Europe's greatest port, the German naval shipyards and industrial district received special attention, it was stated.

Schipol Airdrome, near Amsterdam, was also attacked, along with other targets in Northwest Germany and the Low Countries. Large fires were reported started among docks at Boulogne, one of the Nazi-held "invasion ports" on the French channel coast.

A large supply ship at anchor in the Netherlands harbor of Ijmuiden and other vessels at Ostend and an airdrome in Norway were among the R. A. F.'s targets.

In telling of the attacks on German territory a Government spokesman said that Britain is now in a position to open up with everything she has because she does not have to worry now about where she is to get more equipment or how she is going to pay for it.

"We were not able to risk exhausting our reserves before because we had quite frankly reached the point where we just didn't have the money for replacing on a cash-and-carry basis," the informant added. "It kept us penuriously defensive."

Big flights of American-made Consolidated and four-motored Boeing bombers to help British short Stirlings and Avro-Manchesters with heavy long-range bombing, a well-placed source said, would enable the British to spread their attacking area. This spread, he asserted, besides increasing the effectiveness of the raids, is expected also to force the Germans to disperse their anti-aircraft defenses, giving the R. A. F. a better break.

Alarms Sound in London.

London, March 13 (A. P.).—With the aerial struggle between London and Germany at a new peak, air raid alarms sounded tonight in London.

British defense forces set a new night record by shooting down at least nine German bombers last night in a large-scale attack centered on the important Liverpool shipping area.

The toll was boosted to eleven today when two German planes

The Air Ministry news service said that fighters alone were known to have shot down five of the Germans, and added: "The deadliness of our fighters in combat is proved by the fact that in most cases they shot the raiders down in flames with only one burst from their guns." Two of the planes destroyed were credited to a squadron which is said to have bagged thirty-seven German planes in one day over Dunkirk without a single loss.

Over London, Too.

Raiders were over London also last night and early today and were greeted by a thunderous barrage unlike anything previously heard from the regular anti-aircraft weapons. The capital had three alarms, but only light damage and few casualties were reported.

Under a full moon and with clear weather the Germans ranged widely and struck, too, at towns in the Midlands, in East Anglia and in the southwest and southeast of England. The clear night also aided the defenders, however, and the total of nine raiders shot down exceeded by two the best previous mark of seven achieved last Tuesday night and, before that, on June 18, 1940, when the night bombing of Britain began.

It was estimated that 200 German planes were over England during the night. Since nine bombers were shot down it made the proportion of raiders shot down about one in twenty as compared with the previous estimated top of one out of thirty. Informed spokesmen said that when this proportion reached one out of ten the night bomber menace would be whipped.

Discussing Britain's new defensive weapons, military spokesmen said new "gadgets" to fight night bombers were being gradually introduced into the defenses, and were increasingly effective. They said the skill of the anti-aircraft gun crews also was improving steadily, but added that Britain last night did not suddenly produce out of the hat a new method for bringing down raiders.

Transportation Normal.

Informed spokesmen said the British were prepared to fill the skies over England with night fighting planes. The raiders who attacked the Liverpool area were said to have been kept at "terrific height" by the British defense. They dropped numerous flares and hundreds of incendiaries and high explosive bombs, observers declared. In parts of the city, burned out bombs were found in nearly every street. Transportation facilities today were described as normal.

One heavy bomb lodged on the roof of a merseyside school and 250 persons were removed from an adjoining shelter. The bomb exploded a short time later, bringing down the school and nearby property. Policemen and wardens assigned there were missing.

Several auxiliary fire watchers were killed when a heavy bomb burst in the center of a fire. A number of persons were trapped in the wreckage of a tenement district.

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went into action with the heaviest explosives in the British arsenal.

Fires In Berlin

Berlin, the Ministry said, was left alight with tremendous fires. So, too were the main German ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

Off Jutland, in the North Sea, a German destroyer was declared squarely hit on the stern by an aerial torpedo; attacked, also, it was added, was a big supply ship anchored in Ijmuiden harbor of the Netherlands and other vessels off Ostend, Belgium.

A Norwegian airdrome was bombed, the Ministry's account said, along with others in the Netherlands and with various targets in northwest Germany and the Low Countries generally.

First Since December 20

The attack on Berlin was the first since December 20, and it was intimated that there would be no more long immunity for Hitler's capital.

In the offensive sweep during the night—exclusive of today's operations—the loss of five British planes was acknowledged.

Offensively, the American-made Consolidated and four-motored Boeing bombers are prominent in the picture for they are expected to widen the British attacking area and thus force the Nazis to thin out their anti-aircraft defenses.

The R. A. F.'s finest pilots, back from the raid on Berlin, told graphic stories of flying in the face of thunderous ground defenses.

In Lights Half Hour

One said his plane was held in cone of searchlights for over half an hour while the anti-aircraft fire became fiercer and fiercer.

"But it was well worth it," he said. "I am sure our bombs shook the city."

Several pilots reported there were immense fires in various sections of Berlin and that the glow was visible for one hundred miles.

The attack began soon after night fall and continued, in waves, until an hour or so before dawn.

Three Cities Open Targets

The weather was clear; the moon full, leaving all three German cities—Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen—wide-open targets.

High explosives and incendiaries "were aimed with deadly precision, the bombardiers could pick out streets, railroads and lakes almost as if they were flying in the daytime," Air Ministry sources said.

The crew of one bomber saw their bombs "burst on a target in the center of Berlin," one official account stated. Another pilot, attacking a railroad junction, said he saw his fire bombs hit the track and that soon afterward there was a tremendous explosion, followed by small explosions for fifteen minutes.

Factory Area Bombed

The chief objective at Bremen was described as an important plant for the manufacture of war materiel. Bomb bursts were reported seen over the whole area of the factory and many buildings, it was stated, received direct hits and caught fire.

One of these direct hits in the center of the works was followed by a terrific explosion, a great fire, then black smoke, said the Air Ministry. The account added:

"Other fires changed color from moment to moment as they made their way through stores and inflammable material in the buildings, burning first orange, then red, then apple green, finally yellow."

Hamburg Raid Lasts 7 Hours

The first bombs fell on Hamburg at 10 P. M., the Air Ministry said, and the raid there reached its high point at midnight although it was nearly 5 o'clock this morning before the last British bombers wheeled away.

By that time, it was added, fires in the city could be seen eighty miles away.

The town, said one pilot, "showed up so sharply under the moon that it looked exactly like the black-and-white target photographs we studied before leaving England."

"Our particular targets," he added, "were the shipbuilding and railway yards near the docks. As we went over them my rear gunner reported that our bombs had fallen slap on the yards. There could be no mistake in so bright a moon."

Nazi Destroyer Torpedoed

British Plane Attacks in Skagerrak—Nazis Report Sinking Warship.

London, March 13 (A. P.).—A British plane last night torpedoed a German destroyer in the Skagerrak, between Denmark and Norway, the Air Ministry announced today. The plane's crew, reporting that it was too dark to see whether the warship sank, declared that she ceased firing when the torpedo exploded.

The announcement said that a Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked the German by moonlight, and that the rear gunner of the Beaufort "who saw the torpedo strike the destroyer toward the stern said the flash from the explosion was 'as big as a house.'" The destroyer opened fire as the Beaufort flew low to make a broadside attack, the statement added.

Nazis Claim Sinking.

Berlin, March 13 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that a Nazi speedboat sank a British destroyer off the English southeast coast yesterday. Reconnaissance planes attacking convoys off the British east coast scored direct hits on three big merchantmen and sank a 1,000-ton vessel off Great Yarmouth, the communique added.

"We turned away while the 'fish' was still running and waited for the bang," said the rear-gunner, according to the official account. "It came a moment later. It lit up the funnels and masts of the destroyer and then everything went black again. It was too dark to see whether the ship was still there, but there was no more gunfire from her."

CLAIMS MADE AFTER ASSAULT ON LIVERPOOL

British Retaliate With Raids On Berlin, Bremen And Hamburg

Office Of U. S. Consul At Hamburg Reported Hit By Bomb—No One Hurt

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 13—The Germans followed up a fiery assault against Liverpool with a declaration today that they have contrived new and sharper air and sea weapons for "the battle of the Atlantic."

The hours-long attack on Liverpool—British west coast port of entry for American supplies—was made by the *Luftwaffe* while the British air force was carrying out deadly overnight raids on Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. The German high command reported "several hundred" Nazi planes were sent against Liverpool.

At Cardiff, Wales, at least ten large fires were started, and at London the Purfleet docks were rocked by explosions, DNB reported.

U. S. Consul Office Hit

In addition, hangars, barracks and searchlight batteries of ten airdromes in middle and south England were declared by the agency to have been "effectively bombarded."

Informed quarters said the R. A. F. attackers killed sixteen persons and injured thirty-seven in its first raid on Berlin in eighty-two nights. Three were reported killed and three injured at Bremen and none at Hamburg. Only minor damage was acknowledged at all three places.

The building of the United States Consul General at Hamburg was hit by a bomb, but no one was in it at the time. The consul's office and a staircase were damaged and many windows shattered.

Reports "Ocean Of Flames"

Thirteen British planes were declared downed—ten of them over Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen—and the high command acknowledged the loss of six Nazi craft. (The British said twelve German planes were knocked out of the sky over England and Germany.)

Airmen returning from Liverpool declared 10,000 explosive and fire bombs were dropped, damaging ships, grain elevators and storehouses.

"Hell broke loose on the Mersey," one pilot reported, adding that the city was left as an "ocean of flames."

The high command said a British destroyer was sunk by a speedboat off the English southeast coast and a merchantman was sunk and three others were hit in air attacks on convoys off the British east coast.

Claim Plane Improvements

Simultaneously, the authoritative commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland* asserted that 9,000,000 tons of British shipping space had been sunk by German armed forces since the beginning of the war.

To boost the British losses further, informed German quarters said, Germany has made important improvements in reconnaissance planes, speedboats and submarines.

Buoyancy of the four-motored, heavily armed Dornier 26 flying boat was described as superior to types used heretofore. It has an extraordinarily long fuselage with water-tight hull which replaces pontoons in supporting the craft on water.

Inbuilt Pontoons

An additional new feature, the Germans said, are two aerodynamic inbuilt pontoons which can be brought out more evenly, distributing the weight of the craft in an emergency landing at sea.

Crews using the Dornier 26 recently over the Atlantic called it "an ideal form of seaplane."

Added protection against capsizing was described as especially desirable for seaplanes serving as weather observation stations, frequently floating far out in the Atlantic. Weather observations now are viewed as important on the eve of Germany's efforts to cut off England-bound supplies from the United States.

Nazis Claim Plane Advance

Germany has made important improvements in reconnaissance planes, speedboats and submarines—weapons in "the battle of the Atlantic"—informed Berlin quarters said today.

The buoyancy of the four-motored armed flying boat of the Dornier 26 class was described as superior to that of previous types.

The bodies of these planes are extraordinarily long, with watertight hulls which replace pontoons in supporting the craft on water. In addition, each plane has two built-in pontoons which can be brought out automatically, distributing the weight of the craft more evenly in an emergency landing at sea.

Reserve Power Cited

German sources declared experiments showed that a fully loaded plane equipped in this manner could rise even if one motor was disabled. The crews which recently have been using the Dornier 26 in the Atlantic said "it represents an ideal form of seaplane."

The propellers on speedboats recently credited with destructive blows against British shipping were declared to have been improved, but how was not disclosed. The Hydrodynamics Institute at Hamburg experimented with several hundred models before the present screw was adopted.

The institute is one of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's pet projects.

Berlin Version

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 13—Destruction "exceeding that of Coventry" was reported by German sources today to have been wrought in a night raid on Liverpool, in which they said several hundred planes dropped bombs for hours.

The high command said the attack on the Liverpool area was carried out by several hundred planes in waves, and DNB, official news agency, said returning crewmen declared the devastation was worse than at Coventry, the Midlands industrial town which was virtually razed the night of November 14.

"Ocean Of Flames"

"Hell broke loose on the Mersey," one pilot reported, describing an "ocean of flames" visible twenty-five minutes flight away from the scene.

Another observer declared 10,000 explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, many ships in the harbor were damaged, and huge losses were inflicted, especially among grain elevators and storehouses.

Birkenhead Raided

Heavy damage also was said to have been inflicted on storage houses and goods at Birkenhead.

Smaller units, the high command said, attacked "military objectives" and industrial centers in Scotland and the south of England.

Reconnaissance planes attacking convoys off the British east coast scored direct hits on three "big" merchantmen, the daily war bulletin said, and sank a 1,000-ton vessel off Great Yarmouth.

Aluminum Plant Hit, Report

A 3,000-ton merchantman off Great Yarmouth and a 4,500-ton vessel in convoy off Orfordness were damaged by bombers, it was said.

During daylight raids on England yesterday, the Germans said, their planes dropped bombs on the northwest portion of a Fort Williams aluminum plant, causing a blaze visible fifty kilometers (about thirty miles) away.

The high command reported its air force "effectively fought" British transport columns in north Africa.

Another raid was made on Malta, it said, in cooperation with Italian flyers.

"A Nation Of Endeavor"

"The hour of our final victory will come," he said, "whereupon we will develop very thoroughly the plans we have made. Then we will work harder and more and more to give the Greater Reich the character of a nation of endeavor, the character of strong social community life. . . .

"We are not obligated to any class or to any group and we bow to no human being. Before us is the recognition of the German people; before us is a greater Germany."

Hitler spoke in a hall near the railway station to an audience which Germans estimated at 40,000.

His arrival here was not as spectacular as his return to Austria on March 13, 1938, to proclaim a new pan-German Reich, but he received an enthusiastic reception from the town people. Hitler was born at near-by Braunau.

For the most part Hitler confined his remarks last night to reminiscences of the *Anschluss*, which he said had greatly benefited the Ostmark (former Austria), and to praising the Austrian people.

"A little over a year ago," he said, "Churchill was not quite clear about the firmness of the people of my home (Austria).

"I assured him then that I hoped the time would soon come when he could inform himself better. This time has arrived. England got the lesson, and I have not the impression that the firmness of the British brigades was greater than those of the Ostmark battalions in Norway and France."

Big German Victory Predicted By Hitler

[By the Associated Press]

Linz, Germany, March 13—A prediction by Adolf Hitler that the war will end with a tremendous Nazi victory insuring plans for "a greater Germany" sounded the keynote for ceremonies today commemorating the third anniversary of the union of his native Austria with the Reich.

The Führer made the prediction in an unheralded speech when he arrived here last night to take part in the celebration. (There was no indication whether Hitler planned to go on to Vienna, the Austrian capital.)

Recalling the "tremendous success" Germany achieved in the War of 1870, Hitler declared "the end of today's struggle will not differ a hair's breadth."

U. S. Consulate Hit In Raid on Hamburg

Berlin, March 13 (A. P.).—The American consulate at Hamburg was hit by a bomb in the British air raid on that city last night, an attache of the American embassy here announced today.

No one was in the building at the time, he said. The extent of the damage was not immediately learned.

DUTCH ARE WARNED BY GERMAN RULER

Told a Majority Wishes to Share Reich's Destiny.

Berlin, March 13 (A. P.).—Germany's Commissioner in the Netherlands, Arthur Seysz-Inquart, in a speech in Amsterdam reported here today, warned the Dutch that "we are going to strike Jews where we encounter them, and whoever favors them must bear the consequences."

Continuing, he declared that "the Jews are our enemies" and proclaimed to the Dutch not only that the German watchword is "With us or against us," but that the majority of the Dutch wish to share the German destiny.

"That there is freedom of political activity in the Netherlands," he asserted, "is evidenced by fisticuffs and broken windowpanes, because at least two political elements are necessary for such evidence."

Nazi Claims 62d Plane

Berlin, March 13 (A. P.)—DNB said today Lieut. Col. Werner Moelder, Nazi flying ace, scored his sixty-second air victory in a fight over the English Channel at noon, less than twenty-four hours after his sixty-first victory.

The agency said four other British Spitfires were shot down in the same battle, but the Germans lost none.

30.24— 8025

30.24—8025

Germans Clamp Down On Dutch Jewish Firms

More Restrictions Decreed—Transfers Of Business Must Now Be Approved

Amsterdam, March 13 (Via Berlin, A.P.)—Germany took the first step toward "Aryanization" of business in occupied Holland today when Nazi Commissioner Arthur Seysz-Inquart decreed that no Jewish business may be sold or leased without his consent.

The measure prevents fictitious sales to conceal Jewish ownership. Another provision empowers the commissioner to appoint for Jewish businesses administrators who would have authority to sell them.

Finally, the commissioner is empowered to forbid Jewish enterprises. Penalties for violation or evasion of the decree range up to five years in prison.

Nazis Claim Vast Toll at Sea

Say British Losses Total 9,000,000 Tons—German Destroyer Torpedoed.

Berlin, March 13 (A. P.).—The authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland asserted today that since the beginning of the war German armed forces have sunk more than 9,000,000 tons of British shipping space. Dienst, which reflects Government opinion, added that the total British tonnage launched in 1938 and 1939 did not reach the total sunk by the Germans in the four months of the winter pause.

1,384 VESSELS OF A TOTAL TONNAGE OF 5,148,218, HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. THESE FIGURES INCLUDE BRITISH AND ALLIED SHIPS, AXIS AND NEUTRAL, BUT DO NOT INCLUDE THOSE TONNAGES LISTED IN BULK EITHER BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY OR THE GERMAN OR ITALIAN HIGH COMMANDS.

MT1215PES

-DASH-

THE BRITISH LONG HAVE MAINTAINED THAT GERMAN FIGURES ON BRITISH LOSSES HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED, SOMETIMES AS MUCH AS 100 PER CENT.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING LISTED 21,001,925 TONS OF BRITISH EMPIRE SHIPPING AT THE START OF THE WAR IN SEPTEMBER, 1939--8,977 STEAMSHIPS AND MOTOR SHIPS OF 100 GROSS TONS OR MORE.

IN EACH OF THE THREE YEARS PRIOR TO 1939 MORE THAN HALF A MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING WERE LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ALONE, AND THE ANNUAL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THESE YEARS, ACCORDING TO THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK FOR 1939, WAS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 3,000,000 TONS.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, NORWAY, DENMARK, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND FRANCE HAD 12,320,686 TONS. BRITAIN ACQUIRED AN UNDISCLOSED AMOUNT OF THIS TONNAGE.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS TABULATION OF ALL SHIPS SUNK SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, GATHERED INDEPENDENTLY AND LISTED BY NAME, SHOWS THAT

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN SECRET SESSION TODAY, HEARD A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON THE SHIPPING SITUATION AND BRITAIN'S CHANCES OF KEEPING AHEAD OF GERMAN RAIDERS IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE OF LOSSES WAS TUESDAY'S REPORT OF 29 SHIPS SUNK IN A SINGLE WEEK, WHICH WAS CITED AS PROOF THAT "THE SPRING BLITZ HAS BEGUN."

(IN BERLIN THE AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND ASSERTED THAT GERMANY HAD SUNK 9,000,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING SPACE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.)

MT1157AES

BRITISH SHIP LOST

Admiralty Discloses Sinking of H. M. S. Manistee.

London, March 13 (A. P.).—The Admiralty tonight issued this communique:

"The board of the Admiralty regrets to announce H. M. S. Manistee (Lieut.-Commander E. H. Smith, R. N. R.), an auxiliary vessel of the Royal Navy, has been sunk. Next of kin of the casualties have been informed."

British Hint 'Secret'

London, March 13 (AP).—Referring briefly today to a new "secret weapon" against night raiders, the British Press Association recalled without comment an Italian report of some time ago about "a new English weapon" described as a projectile containing a coil of steel wires which unwound themselves.

The reports at the time said the steel ribbons were expected to spread out like a spider web when the shell exploded, snaring propellers and wings of any aircraft within reach.

Irish Seize Parachutist

[*By the Associated Press*]

Dublin, March 13—Guards at Taghmon, County Wexford, today arrested a stranger who stated that he had landed by parachute during the night from a German plane at a town called Ballycullane, it was officially announced tonight.

There was no report of any forced landing by any plane in the district where he descended.

Soiled Clothes With Bombs Helped Fool British Diplomats

Baggage Looked So Harmless It Was Taken Along, Later To Cause Deaths Of Four

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 13—Soiled clothes, shaving materials and old Turkish newspapers packed with two disguised suitcase bombs fooled British diplomatic employes into leaving the bombs with their luggage, George W. Rendel, former British Minister to Bulgaria, reported to the Foreign Office today.

One suitcase contained two bombs which looked like radio batteries. They exploded Tuesday at the Pera Palace Hotel in Istanbul, killing four persons and injuring twenty-two, but leaving Rendel, the intended victim, unscathed.

No Owner Found

Rendel reported that the suitcases were placed with British luggage in Sofia as the legation staff left following breach of relations. When the party changed trains at a way station a checkup was made and no owner could be found for the bags. Their contents, however, seemed harmless enough.

Rendel's report said D. E. Bethel, clerk of the British military attache, took a suitcase containing two "batteries" to the Pera Palace Hotel and H. A. J. Embury, clerk of the air attache, took the other to the Alp Hotel.

When the explosion at the Pera Palace wrecked the lobby and part of two floors of the hotel, Embury dashed back to the Alp Hotel and put the other suitcase in a vacant lot. Turkish police found the "battery" in it contained "a powerful charge of T. N. T."

Girl Stenographer Dies

Istanbul, March 13 (AP)—Teresa Armstrong, 23-year-old stenographer of the British legation in Sofia, died early today.

Her death brought to four the number of dead in the suitcase bomb attempt on the life of George W. Rendel, British Minister to Bulgaria.

Miss Armstrong was so seriously injured in the explosion in the Pera Palace Hotel that both her legs had to be amputated.

Pope's Plea For Peace Urged On Parliament

Laborite's Proposal, However, Fails To Win Immediate Consideration In Commons

London, March 13 (AP)—The Government was urged by a member of Parliament today to accept the Christmas plea of Pope Pius XII as its peace aims.

Richard R. Stokes, Laborite, recommended in the House of Commons that the Government make a pronouncement similar to the Pope's, which called for a new order in which men and nations must triumph over hatred, mistrust, the idea that might make right, economic maladjustment and cold egoism.

Clement R. Attlee, for the Government, rejected immediate consideration of the proposal, but said it would be taken into account.

Citrine Address Censored

Union Leader Cancels Broadcast to U. S. When Part Is Deleted

LONDON, March 13 (AP).—The House of Commons was told today by the government that a radio address planned by Sir Walter Citrine, trade union leader who has criticized American defense efforts, was censored because it violated "standing censorship instructions which prohibit mention of a particular subject, in the interests of national security."

Sir Walter said last week that he had refused to make a broadcast to America after the censor had deleted part of his script.

R. A. F. REPORTS HEAVY RAID ON ISLE OF RHODES

Italian Stronghold Battered Third Night In Succession

Airdromes And Runways Principal Targets, Communique Says

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 13—Heavy bombing attacks last night on three airdromes on the Italian fortified Island of Rhodes, largest of the Dodecanese, were reported tonight by the Royal Air Force.

It was the third straight night that Rhodes had been raided.

The communique said a large formation of bombers made the attack, and also dropped bombs on targets on the second largest of the islands, Scarpanto.

Claim Airdromes Hard Hit

Describing the attack on Rhodes, the British said at Martiza all bombs fell on airdrome runways or among hangars, with several explosions caused by incendiaries. One fire started by the bombs was visible twenty miles away. At Calato and Kattavia, the communique said, "all bombs fell on airdromes."

"All our aircraft returned safely," the communique added.

The Middle East command announced that in Italian Somaliland British forces continued to advance "in all sectors."

Quiet In Libya

In Libya, where London military circles said there "possibly" were parts of three German divisions, a general headquarters communique said there was "nothing of importance to report."

Other Channel Under Guns

Adding pressure on the Italian colony of Eritrea, the British Admiralty announced in London closure of the small Strait of Bab el Mandeb, at the southern end of the Red Sea, to bottle up any Italian ships remaining there.

Closing the small strait, probably by mining, leaves open a larger channel some nine to sixteen miles wide, but easily kept under surveillance from the British-held Island of Perim.

From Nairobi, Kenya, the British reported that their Ethiopian allies had captured Yavello, oft-bombed Italian stronghold 100 miles inside southwest Ethiopia.

An R.A.F. communique reported attacks Tuesday on parked Italian planes at Asmara, capital of Eritrea, and machine-gun raids on freight trains between Asmara and Cheren, mountain stronghold forty-two miles northwest of the capital.

Axis Bombs British in Libya

ROME, March 13 (AP).—The Italian air force, aided by German bombers, attacked British naval and air bases in eastern Libya again yesterday, the Italian high command reported today. Nazi planes also were said to have carried out another attack on port facilities at Valletta, Malta, British Mediterranean base.

British air raids on Italian bases in Eritrea were acknowledged, but damage was described as insignificant. The war bulletin made no mention of land operations on the African front.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE CLOSING OF STRAIT IN LOWER RED SEA

Indicate Small Passage at Bab-el-Mandeb Has Been Mined.

London, March 13 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that the Small Strait of Bab el Mandeb at the southern end of the Red Sea was "dangerous to navigation."

The statement declared: "The Admiralty gives notice that the Small Strait of Bab el Mandeb is dangerous to navigation and that all vessels passing between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden should proceed by way of the Large Strait. Vessels which disregard this warning do so at their risk and peril."

The closure of the Small Strait —by mines, it was believed here —leaves the British only one channel to watch to prevent any Italian ships in the Red Sea from escaping to the ocean as the land pressure in Eritrea increases, observers said.

[Bab el Mandeb is divided by the British island of Perim. The Small Strait, between Lerim and the Arabian coast is about two miles wide; the Large Strait from nine to sixteen miles. Navigators have commonly used the Small Strait, since it is shorter and more direct. The Large Strait is adjacent to Eritrea and French Samoliland.]

Meanwhile British military spokesmen said it was possible that Germany had parts of three divisions in Libya, but that, as part of the war of nerves, the Germans have exaggerated the number of men they were able to get across the Mediterranean.

Libya Bases Raided.

Rome, March 13 (A. P.).—The Italian Air Force, aided by German bombers attacked British naval and air bases in Eastern Libya again yesterday, the Italian High Command reported today. Nazi planes also were said to have carried out another attack on port facilities at Valletta, Malta, the British Mediterranean base.

British air raids on Italian bases in Eritrea were acknowledged but the damage was described as insignificant, and no mention was made of land operations in Africa.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE FAILS IN ALBANIA

Greek Reports Say Enemy Lost 10,000 Men.

Athens, March 13 (A. P.).—Dispatches from the Albanian front today said that the large-scale offensive presumably ordered by Premier Mussolini himself had failed before powerful Greek resistance. An earlier report said that Mussolini had given his generals until Saturday to "do something."

The Italians, according to dispatches, have been unable to gain a single inch of ground and in the last six days their losses have been placed unofficially at more than 10,000, including 2,000 dead. These figures do not cover the 3,500 prisoners listed by the Greeks.

A Greek spokesman said that captured Italian officers reported that Mussolini has been in Albania for almost a week to bolster the morale of his troops, and that he himself ordered the recent ferocious series of attacks which the Greeks have smashed over a twelve-mile sector in four days of bloody fighting. These accelerated attacks, described as the heaviest of the war, apparently centered around the vital Tepeleni area. The spokesman said the battlefield was strewn with dead and wounded Italians.

The Greek High Command reported last night that 200 more Italian prisoners have been taken and the Greek Ministry of Marine stated that an Italian bomber attacked the loaded hospital ship Socrates, "which had already been announced to the Italian Government as such and was bearing the regular Red Cross sign." Three bombs, the communique added, fell less than sixty yards astern and fragments caused slight damage to the deck.

Rome, March 13 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that the Italian forces had repulsed Greek assaults on both sides of the Viosa River in Albania and inflicted heavy losses on the attackers. (Tepeleni is in the Viosa River Valley.)

Italian war planes bombed an important enemy naval base in another phase of the Albanian campaign, the communique added.

Greek Destroyer Sinks Submarine After Convoy

Warship, Built in Italy, Repels Attack in Aegean Sea

ATHENS, March 13 (AP).—The Greek Ministry of the Navy said today that the 1,350-ton Greek destroyer Psara while on convoy duty in the Aegean Sea, had sunk an "enemy" submarine which attempted to sink ships in a convoy.

[The Psara is one of four destroyers built during 1931 and 1932 at Genoa, Italy, for Greece.]

GREEKS CLAIM ITALIAN DRIVE THROWN BACK

Attempt To Gain Ground On Wide Front Termed Disastrous

Fascist Losses In Last Six Days Put At 10,000 Men By Athens

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 13—The Italian command in Albania threw fresh infantrymen into the assault on a wide front today in what Greek sources termed a continuing series of strong but futile thrusts.

The attacks, which Greek headquarters said stemmed from Premier Mussolini's on-the-spot orders to his generals to "do something" by Saturday, were supported by strong artillery fire and a large number of planes.

Italian losses were heavy, the Greek command stated, and two Italian planes were shot down while Greek aviation bombed Italian military objectives.

10,000 Loss Claimed

Already, in six days, Fascist losses have been placed unofficially at more than 10,000, including 2,000 dead, but excluding 3,500 prisoners reported taken by the Greeks.

The Ministry of Home Security reported that enemy aviation bombed Zante today.

Enemy Sub Claimed Sunk

"Bombs exploded near the church of St. Denis," the communique said, "the extent of damage is unknown as yet, casualties were small. A rural area of Crete was bombed without effect.

Earlier, the Marine Ministry announced that the Greek destroyer Psaia, on convoy duty in the Aegean sea, had sunk an "enemy" submarine which had attempted to sink ships in the convoy.

30, 24- 8027

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British Flyer Decorated

ATHENS, March 13 (AP).—British Royal Air Force headquarters announced today that Flight Lieut. M. T. St. John-Pattle, credited with downing twenty-three Axis planes, had been awarded a bar to his Distinguished Flying Cross. The announcement said he had accounted for thirteen of the Axis craft in air battles over Albania since Feb. 28.

SLAVS GROPING FOR WAY TO APPEASE NAZIS

Last-Ditch Conferences Seek To Avoid Outright Alliance

Observers, However, Feel Axis Will Win Demand For Capitulation

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 13—Like men lost in a maze, leaders of this World War-born kingdom conferred for hours today in an effort to find a way to appease Germany without lashing their nation to the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis.

Chief Regent Prince Paul and Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic locked themselves in conferences in Deinje Palace's study, but what conclusions they reached were not disclosed.

Earlier, Cvetkovic conferred with Dr. Vladimir Macek, leader of the Croatians, and lesser politicians.

Greeks Only Supporters

Only along the short Greek frontier could Yugoslavia still count on non-Axis friendship, and access to that one hundred-odd-mile gateway is the principal objective of German pressure.

Greece, which has declared she will continue her fight against the Axis, regardless of Yugoslavia's decision, busily fortified Thrace against attack of a German army on her Bulgarian frontier and continued to move civilians out of the line of march.

Turkey still watched the situation calmly, but with warlike preparations. Officially inspired newspapers counseled the public to be calm, and assured the nation that defenses were "adequate" for any contingency.

In German quarters in Belgrade there were reports that Berlin was growing impatient for Yugoslavia's decision and might demand a quick reply to the "invitation to join the Axis."

Yugoslavs still carry over from World War days a hatred of the Germans and, conversely, affection for Britain and France, who helped at Versailles to amalgamate with the Serbs the numerous minor and antagonistic races which form this largest Balkan nation.

Arguments For Resistance

Leaders of the nation's army of a million still talk some of the possibility of military resistance, but political leaders in answer point to the map showing five Axis countries ringing Yugoslavia.

"Fight or die" advocates insist, however, that the army might carry on guerrilla warfare from the Serbian mountains, where *Blitzkrieg* tactics would be of little value.

These arguments seemed to have changed the situation little from yesterday's report that Yugoslavia had agreed "in principle" to the German demands.

Prince Paul apparently was seeking to back into the Axis camp without so offending pro-British and Greek sentiment that his regime would fall, thus inviting a firmer German grip on the nation.

Whether Berlin would accept Belgrade's offer to sign first a bilateral declaration of friendship seemed entirely up to Hitler. Yugoslavs themselves recognized, however, that such a compromise with a little nation might be too great a blow to the diplomatic prestige of a nation which already dominates the continent.

Defenses Held Adequate

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 13 (AP)—The government newspaper Ulus today termed Turkish defenses "adequate in the face of all eventualities" and called on the public to remain calm. Similar statements were printed by the newspaper Ikdam.

Greek Paper Says U. S. May Send Army Abroad

Calls Aid Law Entry of Americans in War

ATHENS, March 13 (AP).—The Greek newspaper, "Kathimerini," commenting today on the United States lend-lease law, declared editorially that in addition to extending material aid, "American help will go as far as dispatching military forces to Europe if necessary."

The paper said the legislation "constitutes in substance the entry of the United States into the war which the free nations are waging for their own liberties and the liberties of all other nations in the world."

Nazi-American "Contest"

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP).—The Soviet navy organ, "Red Fleet," said today the war "is taking the form of a contest between the world's two strongest capitalistic industrial machines, the Anglo-American and the German—a contest for speed, quantity and quality in the production of war weapons."

Commenting upon the enactment of the British-aid law in Washington, the newspaper said: "It is clear that we are facing a tendency toward the creation of a unified military machine."

Greek Minister Terms U. S. Aid Historic Event

Envoy Says He Hopes Present Relief Work Will Be Supplemented By Food Supplies

Washington, March 13 (AP)—Enactment of the lease-lend bill was described otday by the Greek Minister, Cimon Diamantopoulos, as a history-making event for Greece and all other countries resisting aggression.

At a press conference, the Minister declined to discuss Greece's immediate needs for arms or what already had been released or promised under the new legislation. He said, however, he hoped that present Greek relief work might be supplemented by food supplies under a provision in the Lease-lend Act.

In a brief statement, the Minister declared tha tthe new legislation and a recent speech by Senator Bridges (Rep., N. H.) on Greece's resistance had served "to inspire and encourage the Greek people in their unshakable determination, as recently announced by Prime Minister Korizis, to stand their ground and repell all aggression from whatever direction it may come."

Rubber From Indo-China Is Loaded For Japan

Nipponese Freighter Takes On First Cargo Of Type In Recent Years

Saigon, French Indo-China, March 13 (AP)—The first shipment of Indo-China rubber to Japan in recent years was loaded aboard a Japanese freighter here today.

The Japanese were reportd striving to corner Indo-China's entire exportable supply of 50,000 tons this year, but informed persons predicted that Indo-China officials would insist on sending to the United her normal 25,000 tons.

It was not disclosed whether the rubber Japan is obtaining was paid for or whether, as in the case of recent rice purchases, payment was promised beginning next January. Indicating that the Japanese were planning a permanent stay, Col. Ryoji Koiki, leader of the Japanese mission to southern Indo-China, announced he was opening a regular office here.

Matsuoka To Hasten Home To Japan With "Presents" From Axis

Tokyo, *Friday*, March 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, en route to Berlin and Rome, was quoted today in press dispatches from Uhiyamada, Japan, as declaring he intended to return to Tokyo as soon as possible because "the nation apparently is keenly anticipating the presents I bring back, which will be the results of conversations with German and Italian leaders."

The Foreign Minister added, "I am sure nothing will serve more towards strengthening the tripartite pact than personal visits with these leaders."

Vichy Relaxes Racial Law

Extends Time for Algerian Jews to Ask Disfranchisement Exemption

VICHY, March 13 (AP).—The government extended today to May 13 the time allowed for Algerian native Jews to appeal for exemption from a law of last Oct. 8 depriving them of the right to vote. The law originally provided that all claims for exemption—allowed to war veterans in special cases—should be filed before Dec. 22.

Observers thought the new decree might have been sponsored by Gen. Maxime Weygand to enable him to deal with the situation in Algeria. Difficulties with the natives there were said to have been increased when disfranchised Jews sided with them.

Nazis Prevent Britons From Leaving France

VICHY, March 13 (AP).—Efforts to repatriate hundreds of Britons living in unoccupied France have failed, it was reported today, because of German refusal to guarantee safe conduct.

It had been proposed that a troop ship accommodating 1,700 persons be used and the Italians were said to have agreed to the sailing. Some 600 Britons had signified a desire to take the boat.

FINNS, RUSSIANS CELEBRATE

Observe First Anniversary Of Signing Of Peace

Moscow, March 13 (AP)—The residents of Viborg (Viipuri) and Leningrad, rival headquarters during the Russian-Finnish war, joined today in observance of the first anniversary of the peace that ended that conflict.

Worker delegations went from Leningrad to Viborg to celebrate capture of that major Finnish city a year ago today.

Spanish Military Group Going to Italy

Madrid, March 13 (A. P.).—A mission of six Spanish Army officers, headed by Major Jesus Guillen Navarro of the General Staff, has been appointed to go to Italy.

First Japanese Envoy To Australia Arrives

Tatsuo Kawai Declares Tokyo "Wants Peace In Pacific And No Military Expansion"

Sydney, Australia, March 13 (AP)—Tatsuo Kawai, first Japanese Minister to Australia, said on his arrival today he hoped to see a "geographical, social, commercial, economic and political axis between Australia and Asia."

"Australia is for the Australians and Asia for the Asiatics," the Minister said, adding that "Australian fears of Japan are completely unnecessary" since "Japan wants peace in the Pacific and no military expansion."

Act of Havana Ratified By Brazilian President

Authorizes Protectorate Over Menaced Possessions

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 13 (AP).—Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, ratified today the convention authorizing a provisional administration of menaced European possessions in the Western Hemisphere, a measure approved at the Pan-American conference of foreign ministers at Havana last July.

The so-called Act of Havana provides that if any American nation considers that danger to a European possession is imminent, immediate consultations will be called to establish an American administrative protectorate.

This convention is in the process of ratification by other American nations.

Says Japan Would Have To Stop Russia In Asia

New Minister To Peru Adds That Tokyo's Friendship With U. S. Will Be Unchanged

Lima, Peru, March 13 (AP)—Tatzuki Sakamoto, new Japanese Minister to Peru, declared today Japan would be forced to attempt to stop any move by Russia to expand her political system and ideological methods in Asia.

He said the Kremlin apparently plans such an attempt, but that at present Russia does not represent a danger for anyone.

"Japan maintains excellent relations with Russia, but, as the principal power in Asia, Japan must maintain the traditional spirit of that continent and establish order in it," he added.

Sakamoto said he believed after crossing the United States that Japan's friendship with that republic would remain unchanged because Japan's interests are in Asia exclusively.

Paris Radio Warns Britain Of Possible War Over Blockade

Ottawa, March 13 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation announced today that the German-controlled Paris radio had broadcast a statement that British refusal to relax the blockade of France might put France at war against Britain.

"We are putting before Britain the choice of peace or war with France," BBC quoted the Paris station. BBC's report was picked up by the Canadian Broadcasting Company.

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan asserted at Vichy Monday that France would arm and convoy her merchant ships if the British continued to intercept them.

Philippines Forbid Sale Of Ships, Export of Rice

Quezon, Back After 5-Month Illness, Announces Decrees

MANILA, P. I., March 13 (AP).—President Manuel L. Quezon announced today two measures, one forbidding sale to foreign countries of any serviceable ships now under Philippine registry and the other forbidding exportation of rice to all countries, including the United States.

There has been a shortage of bottoms for transporting Philippine products to the United States. Drought conditions have cut rice production.

Quezon, who has been ill, made the announcement at the first Cabinet meeting he has attended in five months.

Justice Bureau Begins Action to Deport Valtin

Author of 'Out of the Night' Accused by Government on Basis of Own Writings

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP).—Immigration officials, it was learned today, have begun an investigation of Jan Valtin, author of the current best seller, "Out of the Night."

The author's own statements, a Justice Department official said, were the basis on which the first step in deportation proceedings was taken.

Valtin, who acknowledges that the name he uses is a literary pseudonym, described in his book his alleged experiences, first as a Communist agi-

tator in his native Germany, then as a Gestapo (secret police) agent and later as an agitator who sought overthrow of the government in the United States. He told also of entering the country illegally and of reversing his belief in Communism.

Solely on the basis of statements made by Valtin in his book, an official said, there appeared to be several counts on which he could be deported. He listed these as illegal entry, criminal record and former membership and activity in an organization which advocates overthrow of the government.

Under the alien registration law, Valtin could be deported as a former Communist, even though he has since renounced the party. His admitted criminal record, the official pointed out, would preclude leniency under existing law.

If the Justice Department should decide that Valtin should be deported it would be confronted with the problem of where and how to send him—a situation which exists with reference to some 6,000 aliens now under deportation warrants.

The department has been studying this particular problem for several months and is understood to be about ready to suggest legislation designed to solve it.

HUNGARIAN FUNDS IN U. S. 'FROZEN'

President Ties Up Holdings On Grounds Nation Is Nazi-Dominated

Action Taken At Request Of State Department, Morgenthau Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 13 — President Roosevelt today "froze" all funds of Hungary in the United States and Secretary Hull explained shortly thereafter that Hungary was considered by this Government to be under German domination.

Mr. Hull asserted that the United States put Hungary in the same category as Rumania and other countries under domination of the Reich and against which freezing orders previously were issued.

The action on Hungarian funds, the Secretary of State added, might have been taken at an earlier date and there was no particular development which caused the order to be issued today.

Morgenthau Declines Comment

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said the President and the Treasury acted at the request of the State Department, but declined to discuss the reasons.

Hungary, the twelfth nation whose funds have been frozen, signed the Axis pact about two months ago. Customarily, such freezing orders have been issued when nations were occupied by troops of another country.

Morgenthau declined to say whether the action meant that the United States now considered Hungary occupied by German troops.

The freezing order, as in past cases, prohibited the removal, transfer or use of any Hungarian cash, precious metals or other negotiable assets from the United States, except upon obtaining permission from the United States Treasury.

$4,500,000,000 Now Frozen

In this manner, approximately $4,500,000,000 of European assets in the United States have been tied up. Addition of Hungary to the list, however, added little to the total. The Commerce Department estimates that Hungarians had about $250,000 of investments in the United States plus a small amount of cash or short-term securities.

American investments in Hungary, which are affected indirectly because of difficulties in financial transactions between the two countries as a result of the order, exceed $52,000,000.

Other countries on the "frozen" list are Norway, Denmark, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

YOUNG FRANKLIN D. GETS NAVY'S CALL

Ordered to Duty Aboard Destroyer April 3.

Washington, March 13 (A. P.).—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. has been ordered to active duty aboard a naval destroyer on April 3, the navy disclosed today.

The President's third son, an ensign in the Naval Reserve, was assigned to duty aboard the destroyer Mayrant.

His two older brothers, James and Elliott, also are in the armed services.

Knox Warns Of Axis' Potential Strength

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 13—A $3,446,585,144 appropriation bill to carry forward the two-ocean navy construction program was presented to the House today along with a warning from the navy's high command that the critical world situation "may continue to grow worse for some time to come."

Recommending the huge outlay for the year starting July 1, the Appropriations Committee told the House the fleet-expansion program called for "collateral expenses of staggering proportions" and $5,553,976,000 additional will have to be appropriated during the fiscal years 1943-46, solely to complete the current shipbuilding program.

"Most Powerful Navy"

A total of 729 ships of all types and categories are now under construction or contracted for and, when completed, will give the United States the most powerful navy in world history.

A fund of $1,515,000,000, the largest single item in the bill, is for shipbuilding.

Other large items include $434,550,000 for the naval aircraft program, aimed at procurement of 7,129 planes; $443,000,000 for maintenance and operation of the existing fleet; $475,000,000 for pay, subsistence and training of personnel, and $321,342,960 for expansion or establishment of naval shore bases.

Below Budget Estimate

For the first time the committee wrote into the navy bill a provision to prohibit payment of any of the funds to persons advocating overthrow of the Government by force or who belong to organizations advocating such tactics. Anyone who accepted funds in violation of the pending provision would be liable to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

The bill's total was $220,398,223 in excess of the amount provided, or expected to be provided, for the navy during the current fiscal year, but was $3,974,264 below the budget estimate.

Norfolk Project Dropped

The committee said that of $75,607,694 for additional aeronautical facilities, $60,843,100 was for launching a program to provide ground facilities for 10 000 planes.

Most of the reduction in the budget estimates was accomplished by the elimination of a number of shore projects which the committee said it was not convinced were "warranted by the present defense preparation effort." Among them was an $800,000 project at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard for berthing and storage of Marine Corps landing boats.

May Increase Personnel

The bill carries funds to increase the enlisted strength of the navy from 232,000 to 258,000. The committee said that the number of Marine Corps reserves on active duty will be increased by 5,475 by July 1, raising the corps' total enlisted strength to 50,566.

A Navy Department proposal to replace marines on guard duty at various naval establishments with a civilian police force was rejected by the committee.

Insufficient Tools

Disclosing it had studied the status of the navy's material programs in an effort to determine the causes for delays, if any, the committee reported: "A fair summary would be that the major problems—and there were many—either have been or are in course of solution. However, insufficient machine tools and tool-making personnel and other skilled help may continue to bar a maximum effort for some time to come."

Secretary Frank Knox told the Committee during testimony made public today on the navy's supply bill that the German, Italian and Japanese fleets comprised 1,835,000 tons on January 1, compared with this country's 1,250,000 tons.

Cites Two Possibilities

Asserting that major units of the two-ocean fleet now under construction would not be completed until 1946-47, Knox said that in the meantime the United States was confronted with these two possible developments:

1. The defeat of Great Britain, leaving us to face the united strength of the Axis powers on a two-ocean front.

2. The possibility of Japan becoming an active participant as a belligerent in the Far East on the side of the Axis.

Stark Testifies

Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, reminded the committee that while "no one can predict with accuracy the turn of events," requests undoubtedly will arise in excess of the $3,358,732,186 sought to carry on the huge naval-expansion program during the year starting July 1.

The committee learned that the fifty overage destroyers turned over to Britain were valued by the navy at $92,141,507 plus $20,478,445 which was spent to recommission them at the beginning of the present emergency. The overall figure included $75,637,543 as the original fixed cost of the craft, $14,100,000 for their equipage, an estimated $2,223,014 for ammunition, $60,877 for provisions aboard them, $45,000 for other supplies and $75,072 for fuel oil.

Naval experts gave the committee these statistics on efforts to increase the nation's naval forces.

1. Expenditures on construction alone rose from $2,550,000 monthly in 1932 to $49,000,000 last December and Robinson said the department is working to a "monthly rate in excess of $100,000,000 just as fast as we can."

Ahead Of Schedule

2. A total expenditure of $9,600,257,414 will be required to complete a program of bringing the fleet to a total of 884 ships, including patrol and district craft; with $5,553,976,000 remaining to be appropriated.

3. Every combatant ship now under construction will be completed ahead of schedule.

4. Although experts estimated last year that $728,000,000 would be required to complete a certain group of sixty-eight ships, made up of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines, it is now found that they will cost $837,674,000. The increase arose from design changes.

Plane Increase

5. Alterations and improvements to existing ships will cost $485,160,000.

6. On February 3, 1941, the Bureau of Ships had acquired 161 commercial vessels for various purposes at a cost of $85,483,970 and had spent $76,176,482 to convert them to naval purposes—a total of $161,660,452.

7. The navy will have 3,678 airplanes on hand July 1, with 7,471 scheduled to be available on July 1, 1942. Last February 1, the navy had 2,457 planes on hand and 6,204 on order.

$1,533,567,102 Defense Bill Is Passed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 13—The Senate sent a $1,533,567,102 defense appropriations bill to President Roosevelt for his signature today after several Senators had voiced sharp criticism of the bill's lack of a provision setting up a commission to locate defense factories.

The provision was eliminated by a joint conference committee assigned the task of composing differences in Senate and House versions of the measure.

Naval Facilities

Besides funds for speeding the army's housing program and replacement of fleet units, the bill included allotments for constructing naval facilities at Guam, Samoa and other outposts.

The bill would provide $66,050,000 for building naval air stations at bases acquired from Great Britain in exchange for destroyers.

Author Of Amendment

Senator Richard B. Russel (Dem., Ga.), author of an amendment which would have set up a commission to pick sites for new factories, charged that army, navy and defense commission officials had "passed the buck" when he and other Senators sought to obtain factories for their States.

Senator Alexander Wiley (Rep., Wis.) joined Russell in attacking the conference committee's action in striking out the amendment, declaring centralization of industrial production was bringing "economic stagntion" to many areas.

"Definite Effort"

Senator Alva B. Adams (Dem., Colo.) said "a definite effort" would be made l aetrto put into effect a program such as Russell suggested.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, said he thought the Russell amendment ought to be in the form of general legislation so that it would not have to be attached to every appropriations bill.

7 DIE AS CANADIAN BOMBERS COLLIDE

Another Of R. A. F. Critically Hurt In Crash 35 Miles From Toronto

Accident Is Second One Involving Training Ships In Two Days

[By the Associated Press]

Bond Head, Ont., March 13—Two bombers from the Royal Air Navigation School at Goderich collided and crashed near here today, killing seven English members of the Royal Air Force training at the school and seriously injuring another.

Six men were killed instantly. The seventh died on the way to a hospital at Barrie.

The sole survivor, J. L. Flower, a radio operator, said he did not know how the collision occurred.

Investigation Opened

It was established that there were four men in each plane, but E. E. Vielle, squadron leader, commanding the Goderich school, said identification had not been completed. He said the Royal Canadian Air Force at Camp Borden was aiding in the investigation at the scene.

One witness, Leo Paxton, said the planes collided over this town, thirty-five miles from Toronto.

"I talked to the observer of one plane. He apparently was thrown clear. The other three were trapped inside and two of them were dead when we got them out. The other man was alive and was taken to Barrie Hospital."

Second Such Crash In 2 Days

The planes, described as twin-engined bombers, collided at about 2,000 feet, another witness said.

One exploded on striking the earth.

It was the second crash involving training planes in two days. The body of D. A. Williams, leading aircraftman, was recovered from his wrecked machine today some distance from where C. Gillard, pilot officer, was found dead in his plane yesterday near Moncton, New Brunswick.

The machines were believed to have collided in the air.

30.24—8029

30.24—8029

5 P. C. WEEKLY WAGE TAX URGED TO PAY FOR AID

Fiscal Experts Consider Workers' Earnings for New Levies.

STORM OF PROTEST FEARED

Proponents Figure That Impost Would Raise Yearly Sum of $3,500,000,000.

Washington, March 13 (A. P.).—Congressional fiscal experts, casting about for new revenue sources to help pay for the $7,000,000,000 British aid program, were reported considering today the possibility of imposing a 5 per cent tax on the weekly pay of most of the nation's workers.

If such a 5 per cent earned income tax should be levied, that amount would be deducted for the Government each week from the pay envelopes of a large portion of jobholders. Thus a worker now receiving $40 weekly would get, instead, $38 and a tax receipt for $2. Small wage earners—possibly those receiving $25 weekly or less—would be exempted.

Responsible individuals who have been studying the plan said that they had received estimates that a 5 per cent levy of this nature would raise $3,500,000,000 yearly.

Would Raise Protest.

Acknowledging that the proposal might arouse a storm of protest from wage earners, advocates said it would have to be accompanied by commensurate increases in taxes upon incomes from investments, rentals and other sources so that there could be no discrimination.

It would entail, they pointed out also, a reversal of previous administration policy of easing taxes on wage earners and for that reason was expected to elicit little support at the Treasury or White House.

Against this suggestion for an invasion of a new field of revenue, Senator Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, told reporters that he personally felt that present taxes should be revised upward without attempting to bring in untried levies.

Estimating that Congress might be asked to provide an additional $1,500,000,000 in new revenue this session, Senator Harrison said that he felt there might be some justifiable increases in excess profits levies and normal corporation tax, as long as rates were not made so high that they would hurt business and result in reduced, rather than boosted, revenues.

Agreeing largely with Senator Harrison, Senator George of Georgia, the next ranking Democratic member of the committee, said it might be necessary to raise to 30 per cent the present flat rate of 24 per cent on corporations earning more than $25,000 a year.

Senator George predicted that this action would have to be accompanied with an increase in surtaxes on individual incomes.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported since Saturday night, March 8:

Nation	Sunk by Subs, Planes, Warships	Sunk by Mines	Sunk by Other Causes or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Known Missing
Italy	2	0	0	13,313	0	0
Britain	4	0	2	*10,541	44	0
Norway	0	0	2	4,302	0	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	2,542	0	39
Finland	0	0	1	1,997	18	0
Germany	0	0	1	1,879	0	0
Total	7	0	6	34,574	62	39
Previously reported	709	236	426	5,113,644	9,260	7,811
Grand total	716	236	432	5,148,218	9,322	7,850

*Tonnage of two ships unknown.

Strategic Tunnels Aid Swiss Independence

(Editor's Note—Charles S. Foltz, Jr., who has been watching the struggle in Europe from his post in neutral Switzerland, brings back this behind-the-news story of Swiss independence in the Axis-dominated Continent.)

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 13—There's a bloodless battle going on in the heart of Europe—little Switzerland's struggle to maintain her 650-year-old independence.

The Swiss ask only to be left alone with a chance to earn a living by hard work.

They have shown courage, audacity and the determination to defend themselves. They are well prepared to meet military attack and they're building up reserves against economic strangulation. Still, such preparations haven't been enough in other *blitzed* little nations.

Ace In The Hole

But there's an ace in Switzerland's hand.

Germany and Italy need to use the great Simplon and St. Gotthard rail lines, which pass through three of the longest tunnels in the world—the Lotschberg, the Simplon and the Gotthard.

They are the main highways between northern Europe and the Mediterranean. In Switzerland they cross the Mittel Europa line and other east-west routes linking eastern Europe with the Atlantic.

Streams of freight cars pour through the Simplon and Gotthard tunnels. On the Gotthard line I have seen long freight trains passing all day long, twenty minutes apart, bound south toward Italy with coal and iron. They were German, Dutch, Belgian, French, Czech and Polish cars—all now in the service of the Axis.

Going back to Germany many were empty, but some carried bauxite from Yugoslavia, brought by sea into Trieste, and some carried citrus fruits and vegetables from Italy.

Swiss Know Value

Without the Simplon and the Gotthard, the Axis might better be called the hourglass so far as communications are concerned. The Brenner Pass line, now used for Axis military traffic, is single-tracked, while the Gotthard and Simplon are doubled. Secondary routes through France and the Balkans are roundabout.

Those lines with their tunnels are Switzerland's ace, and the Swiss know their value. All three tunnels are mined. Should foreign troops threaten Switzerland, the tunnels may go up with a roar. It took years to build them, and experts say it would take years to clear them again.

The Germans and Italians thought so much of Switzerland's position as guardian of the passes that they guaranteed to sell the Swiss a percentage of the coal flowing from Germany to Italy.

The Swiss think so much of their tunnels that they have made them almost invulnerable. The highest mountains in Europe are almost defense enough against bombing raids, but the Swiss have fighting planes waiting on postage-stamp air fields to greet raiders, and Swiss anti-aircraft guns, among the best in Europe, perch on peaks to pot foreign bombers.

Well-Equipped Army

Destruction of the tunnels would be a desperate measure for the Swiss to take, but the possibility explains in considerable part why the mountain confederation has maintained such a remarkable degree of independence and democracy in the midst of totalitarian Europe.

There are other safeguards, of course. Switzerland's army includes every able-bodied male citizen. The words citizen and soldier are inseparable. The army is well equipped, well trained and takes its lessons from every new slant of modern warfare.

The German press has suggested that "Switzerland be kept as a museum relic of democracy." There is a reason.

There was courage in the tiny Swiss air force that blasted ten German bombers down when they violated Swiss territory as France collapsed. There is courage in the Government which permits the Swiss press to view the war with few restrictions.

Just a few weeks ago Swiss Nazis demanded to be recognized as the standard-bearer of "the new Europe." The Swiss Government replied by dissolving the party and arresting its leaders.

There's audacity in the press that is the bane of a government anxious to keep on good terms with its big neighbors. Quipped one Swiss weekly when the Government rationed first pork, then woolen goods:

"We had to ration wool after we rationed pork.

"? ? ?

"The Government had to knit woolen socks for the pigs.

"? ? ?

"So that the pigs could be sent across the frontier into Germany without being heard."

Diary Of The War

[By the Associated Press]

German raiders bent on smashing western British ports even before the flow of American war materials can reach them raided the great harbors of Liverpool and Glasgow last night and early today.

The heavy raids were Germany's answer to the passage of the United States British aid bill, while the British reached their greatest aerial offensive.

Attack On Calais

The R. A. F. offensive continued in full tilt late yesterday, with a running bomb raid on the French coast opposite England and a particularly heavy attack on a German airdrome at Calais.

The Germans loosed their fiery assault on Liverpool Wednesday night, reporting yesterday that 10,000 explosive and fire bombs were dropped, damaging ships, grain elevators and storehouses.

The attack on Liverpool was the second successive raid on that English port, but it was the first time in months that the Germans had directed particular attention to Glasgow, Scottish shipping center.

20 Fires Claimed

Authorized German sources said more than twenty large fires were counted after the first attack wave passed over Glasgow. They added that the "work of destruction" continued at Liverpool and "effective" attacks were made on important industrial centers, food storage plants and supply centers in a number of English and Scottish cities.

The British Press Association said, however, that alert ground defenses and night fighter planes prevented extensive damage in Liverpool.

Count On U. S. Help

The British made it clear they were accelerating their aerial war on Germany throwing aside caution purely because of America's determination to help them with vast stores of war supplies.

British pilots in "new and more powerful bombers," presumed to include new four-engine American types, heavily bombed Berlin, the ports of Hamburg and Bremen and ranged far and wide over Nazi objectives from Norway to Boulogne. The R. A. F. said fires were started in the three German cities.

Germany wrote off the heavy British assaults with a report of sixteen deaths and thirty-seven injured persons in Berlin, three deaths and three injured in Bremen—and only minor property damage at all three places.

Met By Heavy Fire

Then, last night the Germans concentrated on a northeast coastal town, but were met by one of the most intense anti-aircraft barrages that town had ever seen.

The Germans were paying dearly for their attack on England, the British indicated.

17 Nazis Downed

Seventeen German raiders were reported by the British to have been shot down since Wednesday night at a cost of one British defensive plane. Most of the German losses were said to be expensive bombers.

The Germans yesterday said the British lost thirteen planes and the Germans six.

Mediterranean Raids

British bombers carried on attacks in the Mediterranean also, raiding airdromes on the Italian Island of Rhodes Wednesday night and causing fires visible twenty miles away.

Yugoslav Activity

The surge of British and German aerial battling threw into the background the German move to swing reluctant Yugoslavia into the Axis lineup.

Yugoslav Government leaders conferred at length in Belgrade in an effort to find some way to appease Germany without signing on the Axis line.

German quarters indicated the Führer is growing impatient at Yugoslavia's delay.

In Ankara, the Turkish radio said it had received reports that both Germany and Italy were massing troops on their Yugoslav frontiers.

Greeks Halt Offensive

The Greeks insisted they had thrown back the powerful Italian counter-offensive in Albania, reported personally ordered by Premier Mussolini.

The Greek high command said fresh Italian infantrymen were thrown into the assault yesterday on a wide front but their thrusts were futile and losses heavy.

The Greek Marine Ministry also said the Greek destroyer Psara on convoy duty in the Ægean Sea sank

an "enemy submarine" which attacked the convoy.

9,000,000 Tons Claimed

At the same time, the authoritative commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland* said 9,000,000 tons of British shipping space had been sunk by German armed forces since the war began.

The British acknowledged the loss of the Manistee, 5,360-ton auxiliary vessel.

War In Africa

The British Middle East command in Cairo reported its forces in Italian Somaliland were advancing "in all sectors."

Pressure on the oldest Italian colony, Eritrea, was increased by the British navy's announcement that the small Strait of Bab el Mandeb, at the southern end of the Red Sea, had been closed to bottle up any Italian ships remaining in Eritrea.

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-MRS.KATHLEEN HUMPHREYS, CANADIAN WAR WORKER, WAS KILLED SATURDAY NIGHT IN THE BOMBING OF A LONDON RESTAURANT AND HER SON JAMES AND HIS WIFE WERE INJURED.

A DAUGHTER OF THE LATE JAMES DUNSMUIR OF VICTORIA, B.C., MRS. HUMPHREYS, TOGETHER WITH HER DAUGHTER JILL, HAD BEEN OPERATING A CANADIAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MOBILE CANTEEN. SHE WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL WORKERS AT THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CANTEEN IN LONDON.

Z754AES

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-AUTOMOBILE OWNERS WHO HAVE BEEN GETTING AN EXTRA SUPPLY OF GASOLINE BECAUSE THEY HELPED TRANSPORT FELLOW WORKERS TO AND FROM THEIR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT WILL HAVE TO GET ALONG ON THE REGULAR ALLOTMENTS AFTER THIS MONTH.

TERMINATION OF THE EXTRA ALLOWANCE, WHICH WAS AUTHORIZED LAST NOVEMBER AS A WINTER BOON TO WORKERS, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE GOVERNMENT.

BZ747AES

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 13-(AP)-PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, ACTING ON U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE SPECIFICATIONS, HAS ASKED THE COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY FOR PERMISSION TO ENLARGE ITS AIRPORT FACILITIES AT TAMPICO, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

LENGTHENED HARD-SURFACED RUNWAYS, LARGER FUEL STORAGE TANKS AND MORE HANGAR SPACE FOR LARGE PLANES WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN LISTED IN THE APPLICATION.

SIMILAR REQUESTS ARE IN PROSPECT FOR AIRPORTS AT VERA CRUZ AND TAPACHULA.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT WHILE SUCH WORK WOULD AID NORMAL COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS, IT WAS BEING PRESSED TO MAKE ADDITIONAL BASES AVAILABLE FOR AMERICAN BATTLE PLANES IN ANY EMERGENCY.

JH121AES

BERLIN, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE GERMAN PRESS TODAY GAVE PROMINENT POSITION TO STORIES ALLEGING THAT A JEW WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR WENDELL L.WILLKIE'S GRANDFATHER LEAVING GERMANY.

THE BERLINER ZEITUNG SAID VITAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN OF ASCHERSLEBEN, EXAMINED ON A PRESS TOUR, INDICATED:

FIRST, THE GRANDFATHER EARNED HIS LIVING AS A WORKMAN IN THAT TOWN, AND SECOND, THAT HE WAS FORCED TO EMIGRATE FROM HIS HOMELAND BECAUSE HE AND HIS ENTIRE FAMILY HAD BEEN CHEATED BY A JEW.

BZ541AES

30.24- 8031

30.24-8031

BERLIN-FIRST ADD WILLKIE XXX BY A JEW.

DNB, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID WILLKIE'S FAMILY WAS TRACED IN AN EFFORT TO REFUTE A STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN THAT HIS GRANDPARENTS MIGRATED TO THE UNITED STATES AS A PROTEST AGAINST TYRANNY.

THE BERLINER ZEITUNG SAID WILLKIE'S GRANDFATHER WAS LISTED IN THE RECORDS AS JOSEPH WILHELM WILLCKE, A COPPER-SMITH WHO HAD HOPED TO CARRY ON BUSINESS IN HIS DECEASED FATHER'S SHOP.

A FAMILY DISAGREEMENT AROSE OVER THE WILL, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, WHEREUPON THE WIDOW OF THE DECEASED, STEPMOTHER OF JOSEPH WILLCKE, SOLD THE PROPERTY TO A JEWISH NEIGHBOR NAMED BERNHARD GERSON.

THE ARTICLE DETAILED AN INVOLVED FINANCIAL TRANSACTION IN WHICH, IT WAS ALLEGED, THE WIDOW RECEIVED NONE OF THE PURCHASE MONEY BUT WAS DISPOSSESSED.

"WILLCKE HAD ENOUGH," THE ACCOUNT CONTINUED, AND "AUGUST 14, 1860, HE EMBARKED ALONE ON THE STEAMER BAVARIA IN HAMBURG FOR AMERICA."

D-A-S-H

WILLKIE, IN A STATEMENT IN LONDON BEFORE HE ENDED HIS TOUR OF ENGLAND FEB. 5 AND BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION IN ITS GERMAN NEWS TRANSMISSION, SAID:

"I AM OF PUELY GERMAN DESCENT. MY FAMILY NAME IS NOT WILLKIE, BUT WILLICKE. (CORRECT. WILLKIE AND GERMAN VERSIONS OF SPELLING DIFFER.) MY GRANDPARENTS LEFT GERMANY 90 YEARS AGO BECAUSE THEY WERE PROTESTANTS AGAINST AUTOCRACY AND DEMANDED THE RIGHT TO LIVE AS FREE MEN. I, TOO, CLAIM THAT RIGHT.

"I AM PROUD OF MY GERMAN BLOOD, BUT I HATE AGRESSION AND TYRANNY. X X X

"TELL THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT WE GERMAN-AMERICANS REJECT AND HATE THE AGRESSION AND LUST FOR POWER OF THE PRESENT GERMAN GOVERNMENT."

THE LONDON DAILY HERALD AT THAT TIME SAID THE MESSAGE WOULD BE PRINTED AND SPREAD OVER GERMANY IN A "LEAFLET RAID."

BZ637AES

MAR 14 1941

(NY)..ADD DASH MATTER UNDER BERLIN WILLKIE XXX RAID."

IN NEW YORK TODAY, WILLKIE DESCRIBED AS "INCEDIBLE" THE [illegible] NEWSPAPER STORIES.

IN A STATEMENT, WILLKIE SAID:

"I NEVER HEARD OF THE STORY AND TO ME IT IS INCREDIBLE.

"I DO NOT PRETEND TO HAVE DEVOTED ANY TIME TO STUDYING FAMILY HISTORY. IF THE TALK I HEARD AS A BOY AT HOME IS CORRECT, MY GRANDFATHER CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1848 AS A RESULT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION OF THAT YEAR, LATER RETURNED TO GERMANY FOR A FEW YEARS, MARRIED AND THEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1860, WHERE HE LIVED UNTIL HE DIED. THESE THINGS I KNOW ONLY GENERALLY BY FAMILY TRADITION."

HOWEVER, WILLKIE WENT ON, "I DO KNOW AS A FACT THAT MY GRANDFATHER TAUGHT MY FATHER A DEEP AND ABIDING HATRED OF GERMAN AUTOCRACY AND MILITARISM. A PASSIONATE LOVE OF LIBERTY, AND A WARM AND SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND OF ALL MINORITY GROUPS."

MAR 14 1941

HE REFERRED TO THE BROADCAST OF HIS LONDON STATEMENT OVER THE BRITISH RADIO, AND SAID THIS "APPARENTLY REACHED THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND HAS CAUSED MR.GOEBBELS SUCH DISTURBANCE. IT IS ENCOURAGING TO LEARN THAT THE TRUTH IS GRADUALLY GETTING THROUGH.

"I AM, OF COURSE, AMUSED AND FLATTERED THAT I WORRIED MR. GOEBBELS. ANY AMERICAN COULD BE PROUD OF HAVING MR.GOEBBELS AS AN ENEMY."

JS230PES

STOCKHOLM,MARCH 13-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAM BUREAU SAID TODAY THE NORWEGIAN AND BRITISH NAVAL FORCES WHICH RAIDED THE LOFOTEN ISLANDS OFF NORWAY'S NORTHERN COAST ON MARCH 4 WIRELESSED ADOLF HITLER FROM THE ISLANDS THAT THEY WERE "VERY DISAPPOINTED AT THE POOR RECEPTION WE HAVE HAD HERE FROM THE GERMAN FORCES."

"ALL OF US HAD HOPED YOU WOULD KEEP YOUR PROMISES MADE IN RECENT SPEECHES THAT WHEREVER ALLIED FORCES LANDED ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE THEY WOULD BE MET BY STRONG GERMAN FORCES EAGER TO THROW THEM OUT AGAIN," THE BUREAU QUOTED THE MESSAGE.

JS221PES

MANILA,MARCH 13-(AP)-A REPORT ON PLANS FOR DEFENSE OF CIVILIAN POPULATION IN EVENT OF WAR WAS SUBMITTED TODAY TO FRANCIS B.SAYRE, HIGH COMMISSIONER, AND PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON, BY THE CIVILIAN EMERGENCY PLANNING BOARD.

THE REPORT WAS WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION PENDING STUDY BUT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TO INCLUDE A COMPLETE PROGRAM FOR PROTECTION AGAINST AIR RAIDS, INCLUDING EVASUATION OF NON-COMBATANTS FROM CITIES.

SAYRE, WHO IS RESTING AT BAGUIO AFTER A RECENT OPERATION, WAS EXPECTED TO ACT ON THE REPORT AFTER HE RETURNS TO MANILA NEXT WEEK.

JW1238PCS

BERLIN, MARCH 13-AP-THE DANISH NAZI NEWSPAPER FAEDERLANDET IS URGING YOUNG DANES TO JOIN THE "STANDARTE NORDLAND," A SUB-ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN SS ELITE GUARD, THE AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTCSHLAND REPORTED TODAY.

ONLY NORWEGIANS HAVE PREVOUSLY BEEN ADMITTED TO THIS "NAZI FOREIGN LEGION," THE COMMENTARY ADDED.

HEINRICH HIMMLER, CHIEF OF GERMAN SECRET POLICE AND SS LEADER, SWORE IN THE FIRST GROUP OF NORWEGIANS IN OSLO, JAN. 30. ----

CAIRO, EGYPT, MARCH 13-AP-PASSED BY CENSOR--BRITISH FORCES ENCAMPED IN THE WESTERN DESERT AFTER THEIR VICTORIES OVER THE ITALIANS WERE STARTLED TODAY BY LURID POSTERS HEADED:

"WAR DECLARED!"

THE NOTICES WENT ON TO SAY:

"AGENT NO. 13, HAVING RETURNED FROM A CLANDESTINE VISIT INTO THE HEART OF LIBYA, REPORTS SIGNS OF GREAT ACTIVITY THERE. SECRET BREEDING AND MOBILIZATION HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT ON A GUGE SCALE AND NO DOUBT NOW REMAINS THAT A VAST OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE UNIVERSAL HEALTH IS ABOUT TO BEGIN, LED BY MARSHAL MOSCA DOMESTICA..."

BY THIS TIME MOST OF THE SOLDIERS HAD FIGURED OUT THAT THEY HAD TO DEAL WITH AN ENEMY AIR FORCE MORE PERSISTENT THAN THE FASCISTS, FOR MOSCA DOMESTICA IS THE OFFICIAL NOMME DE GUERRE OF THE COMMON HOUSE FLY.

THE SOLIERS AT ONCE CONCLUDED THAT THE WAR HAD BEEN ON ON AN UNDECLARED OR "INCIDENT" BASIS FOR A LONG TIME PAST. THEY'VE BEEN BATTLING FLIES EVER SINCE THEY CAME TO THE DESERT.

THEY GIVE THE ENEMY CREDIT FOR HAVING THE WORLD'S BEST RECONNAISSANCE SERVICE, BECAUSE INVARIABLY A CAMP ESTABLISHED IN THE MOST ISOLATED OF REGIONS, MILES FROM ANY HUMAN HAVITATION IS IMMEDIATELY BESIEGED BY MILLIONS OF FLIES WHICH APPEAR MAGICALLY FROM NOWHERE.

THE TROOPS WERE HAPPY TO LEARN FROM THE POSTERS THAT COMBATIVE SERVICES ARE BEING ORGANIZED, BUT NOTED THAT THUS FAR NO CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED AGAINST THE DESERT MOSQUITOES.

THESE ARE PRACTICALLY AS ANNOYING AS THE FLIES, ESPECIALLY THE BIG "TRI-MOTORED" VARIETIES WHICH NIGHT AFTER NIGHT MAKE ALL-TOO-ACCURATE DIVE BOMBING ATTAKS.

THESE RAIDERS ARE "SUPPORTED" BY "MOTORIZED" LAND FORCES

30.24— 8033

30.24-8033

THE MENACING DESERT SCORPIONS.

EVERYBODY AGREES THAT THE SCORPION IS, BY HIS OWN ESTIMATE, A PEACEFUL CHAP WHO SLASHES OUT WITH HIS POINOUS TAIL ONLY IN SELF-DEFENSE.

THE DROUBLE IS THAT HE DOESN'T BELIEVE IN ANY FORM OF APPEASEMENT AND IS PRACTIVALLY ALWAYS IN A STATE OF ARMED PREPAREDNESS.

HE LOVES TO CRAWL INTO THE BEDCLOTHES OR INTO SHOES, AND WHEN THE OWNER HOPS UNDER THE BLANKETS OR TRIES TO PUT ON THE SHOES, THE SCORPION DEEMS THESE DEFINITELY ACTS OF AGGRESSION CALLING FOR IMMEDIATE COUNTER-ATTACKS IN FORCE.

THE AUSTRALIANS, HOWEVER, HAVE THEIR OWN METHOD OF DEALING WITH THIS DOUGHTY DEFENDER. THEY NIMBLY POUR A CIRCLE OF GASOLINE ABOUT HIM AND SET IT ON FIRE. FINDING HIMSELF SURROUNDED BY FLAMES THE SCORPION BECOMES TO EXASPERATED THAT HE COMMITS SUIDIDE BY ST NGING HIMSELF. THE ANZACS SWEAR.

ON A LESS WHIMSICAL BASIS, ALL ARMY MEDICAL STATIONS KEEP WELL STOCKED WITH SCORPION SERUM. ----

VICHY, FRANCE MARCH 13-AP-ALL U.S. CONSULATES IN FRANCE HAVE SENT OUT CIRCULARS WANING AMERICAN CITIZENS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT CANNOT MAINTAIN IN FRANCE CITIZENS WHO REFUSE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

"THE CONSULATE DESIRES TO IMPRESS ONCE MORE UPON CITIZENS RESIDING IN ITS DISTRICT THE DESIRABILITY OF RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN REGARDING THE WELFARE OF ITS NATIONALS," THE CIRCULAR SAID.

"ONCE AGAIN IT IS EMPHAZIZED THAT NEITHER THE GOVERNMENT NOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CAN UNDERTAKE THE MAINTENANCE IN FRANCE OF THOSE CITIZENS WHO REFUSE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AND INSTEAD CHOOSE TO REMAIN ABROAD."

THE CIRCULAR CONTAINED A QUESTIONNAIRE ASKING FOR THE OCCUPATION AND A STATEMENT REGARDING FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE PERSON'S RETRUN TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE REASONS FOR HIS REMAINING ABROAD. --

MAR 14 1941

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MARCH 13-AP-THE FIRST 70-MILE SECTION OF A 200-MILE PIPELINE LAID BY THE UNITED STATES-OWNED HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY TO CARRY OIL FROM THE FIELDS TO BUDAPEST WAS OPENED TODAY BY THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY.

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 13-AP-AN AGREEMENT TO MAKE NO ACCORD WITH ANY THIRD POWER ON INDO-CHINA WHICH WOULD IN ANY WAY OPPOSE JAPAN WAS MADE BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN ACCEPTING THE INDO-CHINESE-THAILAND BORDER DISPUTE SETTELEMENT ARRANGED BY TOKYO, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

JAPAN IN EXCHANGE "DEFINITELY AND IRREVOCABLY" GUARANTEED THE NEW STATUS.

THESE TERMS WERE REVEALED IN AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER AND THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

THE FRENCH LETTER SAID IN PART:

"NEITHER THE LOCAL SITUATION NOR THE FORTUNE OF ARMS OBLIGES FRANCE TO RENOUNCE THE BENEFITS OF TREATIES FREELY NEGOTIATED AND CONCLUDED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGKOK.

"IT (FRANCE) IS DISPOSED IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES TO CEDE AT THE INSTANCE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

"...DESIROUS OF EVADING ALL ENGAGEMENTS WHICH WOUDL BRING ITS FAR EASTERN POSSESSIONS INTO CONFLICT WITH THIRD POWERS FRANCE DECLARES IT DOES NOT INTEND TO CONTRACT ON THE SUBJECT OF INDO-CHINA ANY ACCORD OR ENTENTE WHICH WOULD CALL FOR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC OR MILITARY COOPERATION OF A NATURE TO OPPOSE JAPAN DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY."

THE JAPANESE LETTER SAID IN PART:

"LLL..THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT PROBOSES UNCONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE (INDO-CHINESE-THAILAND) MEDIATION PLAN. IN THE CASE OF AN AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT IS DISPOSED TO GUARANTEE TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN A DEFINITIVE AND IRREVOCABLE MANNER THE ARRANGEMENT ESTABLISHED BY THIS EX PLAN."

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, MARCH 13-AP-THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA REPORTED TODAY THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT HAD ASKED FOR MORE THAN 30,000,000 GUILDERS (NOMINALLY ABOUT $15,000,000) TO STRENGTHEN THE ISLAND DEFENSES.

THE REPORT SAID THE MONEY WOULD BE SPENT ON AN AMMUNITION FACTORY, FURTHER MECHANIZATION OF THE ARMY, PURCHASE OF WEAPONS FOR USE AGAINST PARACHUTISTS, AND EXPANSION OF THE AIRFORCE.

PARIS, (VIA BERLIN) MARCH 4 (DELAYED)-AP-NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED FRANCE HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO 35 PERCENT OF WORKING CAPACITY DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS, JEAN BICHELONNE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS, SAID TODAY.

BICHELONNE DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT ALL INDUSTRIES RELYING ON IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS HAD BEEN ALLOTED A PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF WHAT WAS AVAILABLE AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

HE GAVE NO INTIMATION AS TO THE DISPOSITION MADE OF PLANTS USING IRON AND STEEL, WHICH FOR THE MOST PART ARE IN THE OCCUPIED SECTION. THEY ARE PREDOMINATEALY GERMAN CONTROLLED.

HE SAID A PLAN HAD BEEN DRAWN UP FOR FRENCH PLANTS TO PRODUCE GOODS FOR GERMAN ORDERS AND IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PLAN GERMAN DISTRIBUTORS CAME TO PARIS FEB. 18 TO STUDY FRENCH INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES. ------

BY PRESTON GROVER

PARIS,(VIA BERLIN) MARCH 4(DELAYED)-AP-THE STAGGERING IMPACT OF FRANCE'S WAR DISASTERS LAST SUMMER IS BEING REFLECTED IN AN ABRUPT DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS.

ALTHOUGH NO OFFICIAL FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, INFORMANTS CONNECTED WITH HOSPITALS SAY THE LESSENING NUMBER OF MATERNITY CASES ALREADY IS NOTICEABLE AND THEY EXPECT AN EVEN MORE ABRUPT DROP.

THE DECLINE WAS EXPECTED TO BE ACCELERATED BECAUSE OF THE PECULIAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE W R WHICH CAUSED A HALT IN THE DECLINE OF THE NUMBER OF BABIES BORN DURING THE LATE WINTER.

IN THE WEEKS BEFORE THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGAN MAY 10, A MANY LEAVES WERE GRANTED TO FRENCH SOLDIERS AND THESE LEAVES WERE REFLECTED IN A SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE BIRTH RATE DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

THE DRIVE OF THE GERMAN ARMY THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE PUT AN ABRUPT END TO HOME LEAVES AND THIS IS CURRENTLY REFLECTED IN THE DECREASING NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS.

UPWARDS OF FOUR MILLION MEN WERE UNDER ARMS DURING THAT PERIOD AND FOR MOST OF THEM LIFE IN THE ARMY MEANT LEAVING THEIR HOMES. FOR THE BACHELORS IT MEANT THEY WERE DEPRIVED OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO MARRY DURING THE MONTHS WHEN MOST MARRIAGES OCCUR--APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

THERE ARE AT PRESENT MORE THAN A MILLION AND A HALF FRENCHMEN IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS AND THESE NATURALLY ARE MOSTLY YOUNG MEN, UPON WHOM FRANCE WOULD DEPEND TO HALT THE STEADILY DECLINING BIRTH RATE.

THE FALLING BIRTH RATE WAS A FRENCH PROBLEM EVEN BEFORE THE WAR. IN 1935 AND 1936 THERE ACTUALLY WERE MORE DEATHS THAN BIRTHS. --

GOTEBORG, SWEDEN, MARCH 13-AP-FOUR SWEDISH NAZI SYMPATHIZERS WERE SENTENCED TODAY TO TERMS RANGING FROM EIGHT MONTHS TO FOUR YEARS AT HARD LABOR FOR TREACHERY AND ESPIONAGE. THEY WERE THE FIRST TREACHERY SENTENCES OF THE WAR.

THE FOUR WERE: XERNSXXRN ERNST RENHAMMAR, FOUR YEARS; CARL JOHAN, SHIPPING CLERK, THREE YEARS; HERBERT LOUIS POTT, ENGINEER, 18 MONTHS; OSCAR LIND, WATCHMAKER, EIGHT YEARS.

DATA ON U.S. DESTROYERS TURNED OVER TO BRITAIN

(RCVD FROM MOROSO MARCH 13, 1941)

cc To Cable Desk
cc & news photo

U.S. DESTROYERS BELIEVED TURNED OVER TO BRITAIN IN TRADE FOR BASES:

NAME	NUMBER	SIZE
AARON WARD	132	1,090
HALE	133	1,090
BRANCH	197	1,190
HUNT	194	1190
SATTERLEE	190	1190
HAMILTON	141	1090
ABBOT	184	1060
THOMAS	182	1060
MACKENZIE	175	1060
BUCHANAN	131	1090
CROWINSHIELD	134	1090
WELBORN C. WOOD	195	1190
WELLES	257	1190
HERNDON	198	1190
GOLDBOROUGH	188	1190
HOPEWELL	181	1060
DORAN	(UNLISTED JANES)	
THATCHER	162	1060
WILLIAMS	108	1060
ABEL P. UPSHUR	193	1190
MC COOK	252	1190
BANCROFT	256	1190
YARNELL	143	1090
PHILLIPS	76	1090
WICKES	75	1090
EVANS	78	1090
TWIGGS	127	1090
MEADE		
SHUBRICK		
SWASEY		
FAIRFAX		
RINGGOLD		
ROBINSON		
SIGOURNEY		
TILLMAN		

NAMES (BRITISH) OF FORMER U.S. DESTROYERS

CHURCHILL (LEADER OF FIRST FLOTILLA)
CALDWELL
CAMERON
CASTLETON
CHELSEA
CHESTERFIELD
CLARE
CAMBELLTOWN

(THESE EIGHT CONSTITUTE FIRST FLOTILLA)

more

30.24— 8035

30.24-8035

FOLLOWING WERE COMMISSIONED IN ROYAL C ANADIAN NAVY SEPT. 24, 1940:

ANNAPOLIS
COLUMBIA
NIAGARA
ST. CLAIR
ST. CROIX
ST. FRANCIS

(NAMED AFTER RIVERS COMMON TO BOTH U.S. AND CANADA)

FOLLOWING BEEN NAMED AFTER THINGS COMMON TO UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES:

BELMONT
BEVERLEY
BRADFORD
BROADWATER
BROADWAY
BURNHAM
BURWELL
BUXTON
LANCASTER
LEAMINGTON
LEEDS
LEWES
LINCOLN
LUDLOW
MANSFIELD
MONTGOMERY
NEWARK
NEWMARKET
NEWPORT
RAMSET
READING
RICHMOND
RIPLEY
ROCKINGHAM
SALISBURY
SHERWOOD
STANLEY
WELLS

FOLLOWING NAMED FOR TOWNS COMMON IN NEWFOUNDLAND, UNITED KINGDOM AND U.S.:

ST. ALBANS
ST. MARY

FOLLOWING NAMED FOR TOWNS COMMON TO WEST INDIES, UNITED KINGDOM AND U.S.:

BATH
BRIGHTON
CHARLESTON
GEORGETOWN
HAMILTON
ROXBOROUGH

J.C.

INFORMATIVE-TO ALL BUREAUS AND MANAGING EDITORS: mar 12, 1941

LETTERS FROM MEMBERS, COMMENDING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR COVERAGE, HAVE IN SOME INSTANCES ASKED FOR EXACT COMPARISONS SHOWING FACTUALLY HOW GREAT THE MARGIN OF ASSOCIATED PRESS SUPERIORITY IS IN THAT FIELD.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CLASSIFY ALL STORIES, BUT A SURVEY OVER A PERIOD OF MONTHS SHOWS THAT ASSOCIATED PRESS BEATS ON FIRST-PAGE NEWS FROM THE WAR ZONES ARE AVERAGING ABOUT THREE TO ONE OVER COMPETITION. DETAILED SUPPORTING INFORMATION WILL BE SUPPLIED GLADLY BY THE MANAGEMENT TO ANY MEMBER PAPER WHICH INQUIRES.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE MORE OUTSTANDING BEATS FROM ABROAD SINCE JAN. 1, SHOWING THE MARGIN BY WHICH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAS AHEAD IN EACH INSTANCE, FOLLOWS:

JAN.5-BARDIA FALLS, 1 MINUTE; 15-ILLUSTRIOUS BOMBED, 3 HOURS 52 MINUTES; 16-CRUISER SOUTHAMPTON SUNK, 3 MINUTES; 28-FREE FRENCH INVADE LIBYA, 1 HOUR 39 MINUTES; 29-GEN.METAXAS DIES, 32 MINUTES;

FEB.8-LAVAL DEFINITELY OUT OF FRENCH CABINET, 47 MINUTES; 9-GENOA BOMBARDED, 2 MINUTES; 10-BRITISH BREAK WITH RUMANIA, 3 HOURS 58 MINUTES; 12-FRANCO AND MUSSOLINI CONFER, 1 HOUR 41 MINUTES; 14-BRITISH PARACHUTISTS RAID ITALY, 24 MINUTES; 17-TURKEY AND BULGARIA SIGN NONAGGRESSION PACT, 1 HOUR 35 MINUTES; 18-AUSTRALIANS LAND AT SINGAPORE, 2 HOURS 1 MINUTE; 20-JAPANESE TROOPSHIPS MOVE SOUTH, 2 HOURS 26 MINUTES; 22-JUMBO CAPTURED, 31 MINUTES; 25-CHURCHILL REJECTS JAPANESE MEDIATION, 3 MINUTES; 26-RIOTING IN AMSTERDAM, 8 HOURS 47 MINUTES; 27-TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN REACH AGREEMENT, 4 HOURS 5 MINUTES; JAPAN SENDS ULTIMATUM TO INDO-CHINA, 2 HOURS 5 MINUTES;

MAR.1-GERMAN ARMY MOVES INTO BULGARIA, 1 HOUR 11 MINUTES; 2-

DARDANELLES CLOSED, 4 HOURS 49 MINUTES; 4-GERMANS DELIVER NOTE TO TURKEY, 3 HOURS 22 MINUTES; BRITISH RAID NORWEGIAN ISLAND, 29 MINUTES; 5-KING CAROL ESCAPES, 1 HOUR 34 MINUTES; GREAT BRITAIN BREAKS WITH BULGARIA, 22 MINUTES; 11-ISTANBUL HOTEL BOMB EXPLOSION, 1 HOUR 31 MINUTES.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MARCH 12, 1941

DN535AES

R. A. F. Planes Strike Heavily At Germany, Blasting Hamburg As Luftwaffe Attacks Glasgow

Bremen, Emden, Rotterdam Hit by British; Clyde Shipyards Nazi Target

Rotterdam Struck

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—The British Air Force mauled frequently bombed Hamburg overnight in the greatest assault yet, set oil facilities at Rotterdam ablaze, delivered "minor" attacks against Bremen and Emden and torpedoed and sank a Nazi supply ship off the Frisian Islands, the Air Ministry announced today.

This second straight night of trip-hammer blows against German and Nazi-held territory was delivered while the Germans were pounding the great Glasgow shipbuilding center, the port of Liverpool and an unidentified northeast town.

The northwestern corner of Germany, where German naval bases, shipyards, docks and marine and other industries are concentrated, has become the principal target of the R. A. F. in the all-out offensive which followed upon the enactment by the United States of the British-aid bill.

Strike in Moonlight.

Striking in the clear light of a full moon, British bombers were said to have pounded the shipbuilding yard, docks and warehouses at Hamburg, adding new fires to those set off the night before.

Other targets near the mouth of the Elbe River, between Hamburg and the North Sea coast were "left burning fiercely," the Air Ministry communique said.

Bombers of the same command went on to blast Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, where more huge fires were reported started.

Bremen, where sprawling shipyards turn out many of Germany's ships, again was attacked, but on a smaller scale than Wednesday night's fierce assault. Emden, a major naval base, also was said to have come in for heavy attack.

Two Airdromes Bombed.

Completing the nocturnal raids on continental objectives, single British aircraft splashed bombs on two airdromes in the Netherlands, the British said.

Sinking of the German supply ship was credited to planes of the coastal command. They also were reported to have scored a direct hit on another supply ship and to have machine-gunned other Nazi vessels yesterday off the Norwegian coast.

The loss of 6 planes was acknowledged and the British claimed a bag of 13 German raiders last night and early today, bringing to 25 the number claimed in the past two days.

Eleven of the German craft were downed over England and the 12th off the Welsh coast, an official announcement said.

It was the best record Britain's defenses against night bombing have scored since hostilities began.

The German assault on Glasgow was the first of the war on the big shipyards stretched out along the Clyde River there, but the raid on Liverpool was the second in as many nights.

In the norheast coast town (identified by the Germans as Hull) several persons were killed and many were injured in a five-hour Nazi attack.

Paint works were set afire by incendiaries and blazed for hours. One German bomber was shot down into the sea 3 miles offshore.

Several other north country villages were bombed, but no casualties were reported.

The Air Ministry said the Nazi supply ship sunk off the Frisians was of 3,000 tons and was the victim of a torpedo-launching Beaufort plane which pounced on it in the moonlight.

"The pilot dived low," an Air Ministry news service account said. "His torpedo struck amidships and an explosion was followed by a drifting mass of smoke.

"The crew took to the boats and the ship sunk while the Beaufort still was circling overhead."

Attacking with a fury unequaled since the early winter, the Nazis also hammered at London and fanned out over the country to bomb widely scattered points.

The government acknowledged that the assault on the Glasgow area was "heavy and prolonged," that "some industrial buildings and houses were damaged" and that a number of fires were started, all of which were said to have been extinguished or brought under control by dawn.

"The number of casualties, though serious, is not thought to be heavy," a communique said.

Damage in Liverpool and the northeast town which shared with Glasgow the brunt of the overnight assault was said to have been limited largely to residential areas. Casualties in both places were described officially as "not numerous."

Scream Bombs Used.

"Elsewhere in the country," the Ministries of Air and Home Security said, "there were many other incidents, but few were serious, though some resulted in a small number of casualties."

In their assaults last night the Germans used scream bombs similar to those employed last spring in France.

Fierce defensive barrages greeted them everywhere, and the sky over England was alight in many places with bursting shells.

Clear moonlight aided the raiders but also proved a boon to the British night fighters, which appeared in unprecedented numbers.

One British fighter brought down two planes last night, the Air Ministry news service said.

The pilot said he saw the first plane in the moonlight when he was a mile away, and closed in. With the first burst of machine-gun fire the Nazi plane caught fire and dived into the sea.

The pilot landed, refueled, took the air again and again hit a Nazi raider with his first fire.

A piece of the aircraft fell away, the pilot said, and later he saw the plane hit the sea in flames.

Thus far in March, the British said, they have destroyed thirty-five German night raiders. The highest figure previously claimed for an entire month was thirty-two in September and the same number in October.

New Hint of Secret Weapon.

Another hint that Britain has brought a secret weapon into action against German night raiders was given in an Air Ministry communique which said that eleven Nazi bombers had been downed by R. A. F. fighters, one by anti-aircraft and one "by other means."

"These results were obtained in conditions exceptionally favorable for interception," said the communique.

Some British sources said "other means" might simply mean that the reason for the crash of the thirteenth bomber was not positively known. On that basis, they said, it might have been brought down by fighters or by anti-aircraft fire.

Official sources are reticent on the nature of the new British weapon, but declare: "It's really something—a tremendous stride forward in licking the night raider." They intimate that the new device is expected to play a big part in Britain's night air defense in coming months.

Italian Report Published.

The only possible breaches in the tight secrecy—and thin ones at that—have been references in Parliament to barrage balloons which fly higher and carry lethal cables, and publication yesterday by the British Press Association, without comment, of an Italian report some time ago of "a new English weapon."

[The Italian report was that the British have a projectile containing a coil of steel wire which unreels in the air so that several shells bursting make a web in which planes become snared.]

VITAL NAZI POINTS HARD HIT BY R. A. F.

Hamburg Suffers Its Heaviest Assault During Widespread Violent Raids

Emden And Bremen Pounded. "Huge Fires" Set In Rotterdam Oil Plants

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 14—The R. A. F.'s powerfully stepped-up bombing offensive spread far pattern of violence in Germany and Holland last night and early today, according to an official announcement.

Some of the most vital points in the Nazi war machine—Hamburg, the greatest German port, the shipbuilding center of Bremen, the German naval base at Emden—were hit in the overnight attacks, the Air Ministry said.

Hamburg's Heaviest Assault

The assault on Hamburg was described officially as the heaviest in all the long series delivered on that major city. Bomb explosions and great fires were declared to have left the shipbuilding yards, the docks and warehouses in a red chaos; to have added rubble to that left in a similar raid the night before.

Bremen and Emden were struck with less fury, the Ministry stated.

In Holland, the Ministry's bulletin said, two Nazi airdromes were bombed and—in Rotterdam—"huge fires" were left in a series of oil-storage plants.

Nazi Ship Hit Off Norway

To the north, off the Norwegian coast, a German supply ship was said to have been hit squarely on the stern and other Nazi vessels in that area machine-gunned.

Off the Frisian Islands, off the North Sea coast of Holland and Germany, a 3,000-ton German supply ship was sunk by a torpedo launched by a British plane, the Ministry added. She was hit in bright moonlight and went to the bottom while the British machine still circled overhead, it said.

Six British Planes Lost

In these raids, which extended over many hours, the loss of six British planes was acknowledged.

30,24-8037

30.24—8037

NORTHEASTERN BRITISH CITY NAZIS' TARGET

Unidentified Town Has Its First Heavy Air Attack Of War

Fire Bombs Dropped On London During Widespread Raiding

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Saturday*, March 15—A northeastern British city had its first heavy air attack of the war early today when it was showered with incendiaries during wide German raids over England and Scotland.

A newspaper office was among the buildings in the center of the town struck by the fire bombs. Blazes which started were reported to be brought quickly under control.

[The unidentified town could have been Edinburgh, Scotland, or Newcastle England, northeastern cities which have been attacked previously but not heavily.]

Fire Bombs Rained On London

Clusters of fire bombs also were dropped on London during the night, and raids of varying intensity were reported from a northeast coastal town, the West Midlands, southwest Scotland and England and the Channel coast.

The attack was said to have grown worse on the southwest town as the moon rose.

Those incendiaries which fell in the streets of London were doused by fire watchers with the practiced ease of a man stepping on a match. Other bombs put rooftops in flames, but they too were soon extinguished.

In a short while London was quiet again. But it was not until after 3 A. M. that the all-clear sounded.

Record Overnight Bag Of 13

By midnight two German raiders had been reported shot down Friday night—one into the sea off the east coast and another in the west country.

The British claimed for the defense of Thursday night a record score of thirteen Nazi raiders—including one destroyed by an unexplained method of defense.

The British admitted, however, that the *Luftwaffe* at last had dealt damaging blows Thursday night to the shipbuilding center of Glasgow, and tonight the R. A. F. was called upon to fight off new attacks as air-raid sirens sounded in London.

"Secret Weapon" Indicated

A hint that Britain has developed a "secret weapon" to discourage night bombings was seen in an Air Ministry communique which said "no less than eleven of the enemy fell to our fighters, one was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and one was destroyed by other means."

Official quarters were tight-lipped about the significance of the words "other means." While some sources said it might simply mean the Air Ministry was not certain how the thirteenth raider was accounted for, authorities are known to have been working to perfect a device they describe as "really something"—a tremendous stride forward in licking the night raider.

Two Hints As To Its Nature

Two hints of its nature have been offered publicly recently—reference in Parliament to barrage balloons which fly higher and carry "lethal" cables, and publication by the British Press Association Thursday of what it called an Italian report of a "new English weapon"—a projectile containing steel wires which unwound in the air to make, with other like projectiles, a "spider's web" to snare attacking planes.

[The British themselves had reported experiments with such a device.]

36 Bagged To Date This Month

At any rate the average Briton was pleased by the record of eleven raiders brought down by night fighters who were favored by moonlit skies in which to hunt the Nazi flyers.

The record of thirty-six night raiders brought down already this month was compared to the previous best of thirty-two each in September and October when the *Luftwaffe* was busiest, and many Britons believed the work the air force has been putting in on manifold defense methods at last was bearing fruit.

In the subways and on the street corners people talked of the R. A. F.'s night exploits just as they talked about the day victories last fall.

Clydeside Digs Out From Under

Meanwhile, the Clydeside—the conglomeration of miles of shipbuilding and ship-repair yards and marine industries upon which may depend Britain's survival—dug out from under demolished homes and factories.

The Government admitted Glasgow suffered a "heavy and prolonged" raid. Industrial buildings were damaged, many fires broke out and the number of casualties was "serious."

Only a crater marked the site of one tenement, several families were dug out from under another three-story apartment that collapsed, and there were other victims when a row of houses was demolished.

The raiders also made a repeat raid on Liverpool, badly mauled the night before, and set fire to a paint factory which blazed for hours at another northeast coast town (identified by the Germans as Hull).

Two Hospitals Hit

BERLIN, March 14 (AP).—More than 28 dead were reported buried in the wreckage of two Hamburg hospitals today, the result of strong British air attacks for the second successive night, but Germans declared counterblows destroyed a large part of the British munitions industry at Glasgow in a sea of fire and smoke.

Damage to industrial and port targets in Germany's second largest city was declared to have been "insignificant."

On the other hand, the high command said, great havoc was wrought by the Luftwaffe in night attacks on Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull and other British cities.

Twenty-six persons were killed and 28 injured in the British raid on Berlin night before last, it was officially announced.

Flyers returning from the bombing of Glasgow, the huge shipbuilding center on the Clyde in Scotland, said the city was blanketed in flames visible for hundreds of miles.

"Industrial Shelter."

Drydocks, a powerhouse, gasworks, iron mill and grain stores were smashed and left blazing in this city, which the Germans said was "England's industrial air-raid shelter" because it had been considered too remote for the Luftwaffe to reach with paralyzing blows.

German pilots returning from the attack on Glasgow said the raid was one of "hitherto unprecedented effectiveness."

German eyewitnesses declared Coventry had been completely put in the shade by what happened at Glasgow.

Within a space one and a half kilometers square (about a mile), fire after fire was raging, they said.

One participant said the conflagration was visible for a distance of 340 miles.

Liverpool Fires Still Burning.

"Simultaneously other strong fighting units bombed the food industry business in Liverpool, Hull distribution centers of all sorts and raw material warehouses," the high command said.

In Liverpool, fires which had been set 24 hours before were still blazing to guide the German pilots on their destructive missions, the war bulletin added.

Other attacks were said to have been directed against South and Central England, and a big tanker in Bristol Channel was reported hit in an attack by two reconnaissance planes.

Eighteen British planes were shot down, Germans said. Six of them were Spitfires, picked from a patrol over the British south coast in a day air battle, the high command said.

12 British Planes Claimed.

Informed sources said 12 of the planes which attacked Germany last night were downed by night fighters, anti-aircraft and naval artillery.

Informed sources acknowledged the loss of seven Nazi planes, but the high command did not mention its losses. (The British said 11 German aircraft were shot down last night.)

These sources said strong defense fire forced the British bombers to drop their loads prematurely.

GERMANS DESCRIBE HAVOC AT GLASGOW

Say Raiders Left Shipyards Along River Clyde In "Sea Of Flames"

But Reich Admits Deaths Of 76 In Attacks On Berlin And Hamburg

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 14—Germany declared tonight her air force had wrought havoc in Glasgow, Scotland, source of British war materials ranging from food and textiles to ships and shells, and acknowledged at least seventy-six deaths since Wednesday from British counter-blows at Hamburg and Berlin.

An assault lasting hours, the high command reported, left in a "sea of flames" the famous shipyards along the Cylde, a power house, grain and other food storehouses, gas works and iron mills.

Food Industries Attacked

In addition to the blows struck at this foodstore and arsenal of Britain, which the Germans say was considered an "industrial air-raid shelter" by the English, the *Luftwaffe* fanned out for like attacks on Hull, northeast English port, and Liverpool, scene of a devastating attack the previous night.

"Simultaneously other strong fighting units bombed the food industry business in Liverpool, Hull distribution centers of all sorts and raw material warehouses," the high command said.

Fires which the Germans said were set in the raids of the previous night guided attackers to targets in Liverpool, an important port of entry for American supplies.

50 In 2 Hospitals Killed

The Germans said fifty of the seventy-six acknowledged dead were buried in debris of two hospitals wrecked in Hamburg, most bombed of German cities. The other twenty-six died in the Berlin raid of the previous night, when twenty-eight were said to have been injured.

Damage to Hamburg's industrial and port facilities "was insignficant," the high command said.

"On the other hand explosive bombs destroyed or damaged several buildings in residential quarters, including two hospitals."

Flyers Hit Tanker In Channel

In daylight attacks yesterday in south and central England, the Germans said their flyers scored direct hits on a tanker in the Bristol Channel and shot down six chaser planes of the Spitfire type.

This and the twelve British planes, which informed sources said were brought down during last night's British attacks on Germany, made the total bag eighteen.

[The British said they lost six in the raids over Germany.]

A loss of seven German planes was acknowledged by informed sources but the high command communique mentioned no losses.

Add Berlin—22 downed. Strong units of the German Luftwaffe last night raided "numerous important industrial works" in the Midlands and Scotland, authorized German sources said.

German press dispatches reported that Nazi planes sank two freighters--respectively about 4,000 and 2,000 tons--in the Irish Sea today.
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[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Saturday, March 15—Small units of the R. A. F. attacked various points in western Germany last night, dropping explosives and incendiaries, DNB reported today.

The agency claimed damage was insignificant and that a series of fires was extinguished quickly and one British plane downed.

DNB said British night fighter planes have been using strong searchlights against the German bombers, and returning German pilots said they had the greatest difficulty in avoiding this latest of British weapons.

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British Planning To Invade Both Italy, Reich

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 14—Britain was disclosed today to be equipping invasion troops for use against both Germany and Italy.

These units would be landed by armored invasion barges carrying some fifty men each. The front of the barge is something like a steel shield with eighteen portholes for fast-firing guns.

The water-borne troops would be protected by coordinated barrages from naval guns and attack bombers.

Quick Switch Is Aim

An observer put together a picture of the invasion force from details disclosed during maneuvers against mock invasion troops a month ago and given out piecemeal in connection with the recent raid on Lofoten Island off Norway and parachute descents on Italy.

These observers pointed out that development of an amphibian shock force would make possible quick transition from active defense to offense when the time comes.

That time, they say, will be when the British air force achieves such technical and numerical superiority that it can bomb Berlin in daylight day after day without exceptional proportionate losses.

Exceptional Fire-Power

Although publication of details of the training and equipment of the invasion troops naturally is forbidden, it is permitted to say that they have exceptional fire power.

It was not disclosed whether amphibian or air-borne tanks had been constructed.

It is known that the men composing the invasion units have been picked from the best physical specimens in the British and Allied armies. One recent test required members of a "shock" unit to make a forced march twenty miles and charge up a hill at the end. The men are trained to go twenty-four to forty-eight hours without sleep and live for days on iron rations.

Britain Assembling Forces For Invasion Thrust Of Own

Training Picked Soldiers Of Home And Allied Armies For Armored Barge Shock Troops

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 14—Britain is equipping invasion troops of her own against the day when the empire may challenge the Nazis on the European continent, it was disclosed today.

The hardiest and ablest soldiers of the British and Allied armies are being assembled and especially trained for armored barges, each fitted out to carry fifty fighting men and protected by a shield of steel slitted with eighteen portholes for guns, an observer said.

Amphibian Shock Troops

The details of the training and equipment of these English Channel shock troops cannot be published. Nevertheless, it is permissible to report that they have extraordinary fire power and that in a recent test members of these units made a forced march of twenty miles and were able to charge a hill at the end of the maneuver.

All are trained to get along for twenty-four to forty-eight hours without sleep and to live for days on minimum rations.

When and if this strange amphibian force goes into action will depend upon the job now being done by British pilots. For, it was stated, an effort to invest the Continent must await the seizure by the British of technical and numerical superiority in the air—such a superiority, for example, as to permit the daylight bombing of Berlin without punishing losses.

In connection with the training of offensive troops, the organization of a "reconnaissance corps" of the army was disclosed in the *Official Gazette*. An announcement covered commission of officers for this corps.

It will blast the way for infantry and make deep raids similar to the cavalry forays of classical tactics.

Observers point out that a few hundred trained soldiers of this sort, striking at the right spot at the right time, will be able to keep thousands of German troops on guard and thus virtually immobilzed—long before the British start a continental invasion in earnest.

From Arctic To Bay Of Biscay

The British have for targets for these kind of tactics any lightly defended spots along 2,000 miles of irregular continental coast line, from the Arctic to the Bay of Biscay.

German raids, on the other hand, would have to be undertaken in the face of sea superiority and a comparatively short coast line, which, presumably, bristles with defenses.

To Form "Reconnaissance Corps"

Sir Percy Noble to Lead British Fleet in Atlantic

Vice-Admiral, 61, Placed in Post for Crucial Struggle

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Lockhart Noble as commander-in-chief of the western approaches to Great Britain, a vital naval defense area in this nation's struggle with Germany. Sir Percy thus has been placed virtually in command of the British forces for the Battle of the Atlantic.

Officials declined to amplify the announcement or to disclose where Sir Percy would be stationed. Informed sources said the western approaches command, long in existence, had been extended to meet the U-boat threat and had been given an official commander.

"The appointment means that Sir Percy will lead Britain's naval forces in the Titantic struggle to be waged against enemy raiders harrying British and allied American shipping in the Atlantic," the authoritative British Press Association said.

Sir Percy, who joined the navy forty-seven years ago, in the reign of Queen Victoria, is called the best-dressed admiral in the service. Known as a man of action, he is sixty-one years old and has had wide administrative experience, having been Fourth Sea Lord, chief of supplies and transport and, most recently, commander-in-chief of the China Station.

Britain Asks U. S. For Quick Help For Shipping

Sir Arthur Salter Will Come Here to Work Out Details of Aid

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 14.—Britain asked quick help from the United States to bolster her merchant marine in a statement issued today at No. 10 Downing Street.

The statement said Prime Minister Churchill was sending Sir Arthur Salter, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of shipping, to the United States immediately to work out details of aid to shipping.

"In no sphere of our war effort is the help which the United States can give us under the lease-lend legislation more urgent than that of shipping," it said.

A mission under Robert H. Brand also is to go to the United States to arrange for foodstuffs.

The statement explained that Mr. Churchill was sending Sir Arthur to the United States "to discuss with the United States administration various forms their help might take" in solving shipping problems and added:

"It will also be necessary for the representative of His Majesty's government to discuss with the United States administration an arrangement whereby foodstuffs will be made available to this country under lease-lend arrangements.

"The minister of food has asked the Hon. Robert H. Brand to undertake this task and to be head of a small mission which he is sending to the United States."

The House of Commons heard a confidential report on the shipping situation in secret session yesterday.

Brand and Sir Arthur both will be members of the British Supply Council.

Sir Arthur, a short, graying, precise expert on shipping problems, saw King George VI today in farewell audience and was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. The 60-year-old Oxford professor and economist has been connected with shipping for a quarter century.

Brand, a 62-year-old banking expert, was deputy chairman of a British mission in Washington for nine months in 1917 and 1918 and was financial adviser to Lord Robert Cecil when he was chairman of the Supreme Council at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919.

Brand is a director of Lloyds' Bank and of the Times Publishing Co. and a managing director of Lazard Bros. & Co., merchant bankers.

His late wife was a sister of Lady Astor, Virginia-born daughter of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne.

VICTORY SEEN CERTAIN IF BRITAIN HOLDS OUT

London, March 14 (AP)—A British victory "will not only be certain—it will be quick," if the empire can hold on until American aid is received, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander declared today.

"You can not win this national struggle except on the basis of 100 per cent national co-operation," Alexander told a Parliament press luncheon.

"We are facing perhaps the most crucial stage of the war in which the navy is called upon to play a very great part."

Minister of Shipping Ronald H. Cross told the Engineers Institute:

"I say frankly we are going to be faced with a really hard struggle at sea this year."

Alexander, referring to aid from the United States said:

"If we hold on until that assistance is transferred and established here, then victory will not only be certain—it will be quick.

"We have fought a continuous fight in defense of the trade approaches with an escort force which, compared with the forces of the last war, was wholly inadequate to the task laid upon it."

Mr. de Valera said that ever since the war began, Ireland has been in danger of attack by one or the other of the belligerents trying to gain a military advantage and that the danger would increase.

British People Assured Fair Share Of Sweets

Marmalade And Syrups To Be Allotted As Group Merchandise Beginning Monday

London, March 14 (AP)—A "fair share of the rationing of group merchandise" was assured British consumers today by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, who said that sweet spreads would be allotted as a group starting Monday.

Eight ounces of marmalade, syrups or jam will be available per month to each person, who must be registered at a retail establishment in order to obtain his ration.

That represents about one half the average consumption of sweet spreads, a mainstay of the average English table. The annual consumption has averaged approximately 223,000 tons.

Unidentified Plane Fired On by Irish

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Eire ground batteries fired on a plane of unidentified nationality which flew over Dublin Bay today, the Government Information Bureau announced.

A British plane crashed in County Louth, Northern Eire, last night. The pilot was injured.

EIRE MAY CONTROL PRIVATE PROPERTY

De Valera Warns Dail of Step if Necessary.

Dublin, March 14 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, warning the Dail that there would be considerable unemployment as a result of the war, hinted today that the Government might take over control of private property if the supplies situation becomes worse.

"If the circumstances got so bad that such steps were needed, the Government might have to examine its right to direct the use of private property," he said.

He added, however, that the Government regarded "such interference, unless it could be proved absolutely necessary, as unwise because it creates greater problems than those which it seeks to solve." The greatest calamity that the country had to fear, he asserted, was that it would not have enough food.

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DUBLIN, MARCH 15-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT A BRITISH PLANE MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE SEA NEAR DUBLIN ABOUT 10 P.M. FRIDAY AND THAT THE PILOT WAS RESCUED UNINJURED.

THIS WAS THE SECOND SUCH INCIDENT IN 24 HOURS. A BRITISH PLANE CRASHED THURSDAY NIGHT IN COUNTY LOUTH, NORTHERN EIRE, AND THE PILOT WAS INJURED.

DURING THE DAY YESTERDAY, EIRE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES FIRED AT AN UNIDENTIFIED PLANE WHICH FLEW OVER DUBLIN BAY.

PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA TOLD THE DAIL OF THIS NEUTRAL COUNTRY YESTERDAY THAT "IF CIRCUMSTANCES GOT SO BAD THAT SUCH STEPS WERE NEEDED, THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT HAVE TO EXAMINE ITS RIGHT TO DIRECT THE USE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY." HE SPOKE IN CONNECTION WITH THE INCREASING PROBLEM OF SUPPLIES.

DUCE MUST GO HOME IN SHAME, GREEKS ASSERT

Mussolini Due To Leave Albania Today, His Cry For Victory Futile

Five Fascist Divisions Declared Cut Up Since He Ordered Offensive

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 14—The Greeks said tonight that their stalwart defense against a furious Italian offensive had cut up five Fascist divisions in the last few days and that Benito Mussolini, who allegedly ordered the drive, must go back to Rome from Albania "covered with shame."

Today, as before, the Fascists got nowhere, the Greek command reported.

"The enemy," said the nightly communique, "again launched repeated and violent attacks on the same front after strong artillery preparation on supported numerous bomber and fighter aircraft.

"He registered no success whatever despite considerable losses suffered. As a result of a counter-attack we took some prisoners."

Demanded Victory By Today

For several days Greek dispatches from the front, based on reported disclosures by Italian prisoners, have said that il Duce was at the battle front, exhorting his men to deliver a decisive victory by Saturday.

It was claimed here tonight, however, that the Greeks not only have beaten back the Italian attacks but also have made "local gains" themselves after inflicting great losses on their enemies.

British Down 14 Fascist Planes

There was no indication, however that the fighting had made any significant change in the war front, and the Italians still hold long-assaulted Tepeleni, on the central front, and Valona, on the sea.

It was evident, nevertheless, that strong British aerial reinforcement was being given to the Greeks on the central front, for an R. A. F. communique said fourteen Italian planes were downed in the Tepeleni-Klisura sector yesterday in a large-scale combat.

The British reported they lost not a single plane although they said they attacked Valona, in addition, damaging buildings and airdrome.

Badoglio Also In Albania

As for Mussolini, the Greeks said he had been at Tirana, the Albanian capital, since yesterday and expected to depart tomorrow—six days after he ordered the big offensive.

Also in Albania, these reports said, was Marshal Pietro Badoglio, whom il Duce sacked as chief of the Italian general staff last December.

[There have been reports in Rome that Badoglio might become a "special adviser" to the Italian general staff.]

Unconfirmed reports say the marshal is supposed to make a personal report to King Vittorio Emanuele.

Greek dispatches from the front said Mussolini would return to Rome from his visit to the front empty-handed and "covered with shame" after failure of the offensive he had personally ordered.

Duce Reported in Tirana.

Il Duce was said in these dispatches to have been in Tirana, Albanian capital, since yesterday and was expected to leave for Rome tomorrow, the date he had set to announce a "big success" in Albania.

These reports said it was not known whether he would be accompanied by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former chief of staff, who was said in unconfirmed advices to have been sent to Albania recently to report personally on the situation to King Victor Emmanuel.

The R. A. F. communique on the big air battle in the Tepeleni area said large formations of Italian bombers and at least 50 fighters were encountered by heavily outnumbered British planes.

A severe attack on Valona and Saseno Island, at the mouth of the harbor, in which buildings and the airdrome were bombed Wednesday night, also was reported by the British. (The Italians said the British attempted a torpedo attack on shipping at Valona, but only damaged one ship and lost two of their five planes.)

14 Italian Planes Felled in Albanian Fight, R. A. F. Says

Five Fascist Divisions Declared Shattered in Duce's Offensive

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Greece, March 14.—R. A. F. headquarters announced today 14 Italian fighter planes were shot down and a number badly damaged yesterday in a battle over the Klisura-Tepeleni sector of Albania without the loss of a single British plane.

Greek dispatches declared five Italian divisions had been shattered in Italian offensives launched in the last seven days in response to Benito Mussolini's reported adjuration to his officers to "do something."

A furious Italian assault over a wide front in the central sector about Tepeleni was completely beaten back, the Greeks said, and great losses were suffered.

Strong Artillery Support.

The Greek high command said last night that the latest Italian attacks were supported by "strong artillery and a large number of aircraft."

Notwithstanding the strong fight offered by the Italians, the high command asserted, "our troops repulsed all these attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

"Our aviation successfully bombed military objectives. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down two enemy planes."

The Ministry of Home Security reported Italian planes bombed Zante, a city on an Ionian island of the same name off the Peloponnesus.

Albanian front near Tepeleni reported tonight.

The newspaper *La Tribuna* said the continuous bombing of Mount Trebescines had "notably diminished" Greek fire. The mountain, northeast of Tepeleni, was reported so dotted with anti-aircraft guns and other artillery that their firing filled the Viosa river canyon with blinding smoke.

Italians Run Double Risk

Italian pilots attacking it ran a double risk, facing both anti-aircraft fire and the possibility of smashing blindly into the mountainside in the mists that shrouded it, the dispatch added.

[British in Athens reported fourteen Italian planes downed in the Tepeleni area Thursday.]

The Italian report of heavy fighting on the Viosa front said Greeks attacking Italian-held heights were hurled back and one entire Greek division was "cut to pieces." Stefani news agency said Greek dead littered the mountainsides and many prisoners were taken.

The Italian Dodecanese Island of Rhodes was bombed by the British Wednesday night, it was said, incendiaries and explosives killing two natives and wounding two others.

On land, the Italians said, British attacks in the Cheren sector of Eritrea were repelled.

British Torpedo Planes Attack Valona Ships

ROME, March 14 (AP)—Five British torpedo planes of the type that attacked the Italian fleet at Taranto, attempted to launch their missiles at shipping in Valona harbor, Albania, Italians reported today, but succeeded only in damaging one merchant vessel.

Stefani, Italian news agency, said the five big planes were spotted by observers as they flew in at dawn yesterday over Saseno Island, at the mouth of the harbor.

Three were forced to turn aside, after dropping their torpedoes offshore, the agency said, and the other two were ringed by a terrific anti-aircraft barrage.

Division 'Cut to Pieces.'

One was hit directly and sank into the sea after its crew of three was rescued by Italian boatmen. The second was wrecked soon afterward by Italian batteries, Stefani said.

An entire Greek division was "cut to pieces" in land fighting on the Viosa front near Tepeleni when the Greeks charged an Italian-held height, the agency stated.

Stefani related the Italians held their fire until the Greeks had almost reached the summit, and then let loose a hail of artillery and machine-gun fire which cut the Greeks down at almost point-blank range.

The Italians then charged from their trenches and chased the Greek survivors back to their trenches, the agency added. Many prisoners and arms were reported captured, and Italian chaplains were said to have supervised the burial of hundreds of Greeks whose bodies littered the mountainside.

5 Planes Are Claimed.

The high command, which also reported the torpedo attack on Valona, said five "enemy" planes and three Italian planes were shot down in the land fighting.

(A British R. A. F. communique in Athens said 14 Italian fighter planes were downed in the Tepeleni area yesterday with no British losses.)

"Many of our air formations followed one another without interruption against enemy defense works and troops," the high command said. "An important Greek naval base also was bombed."

"Local infantry and artillery actions" were reported in the 11th Army sector, on the Central Albanian front.

2 British Planes Bagged, Claim

Two of five British torpedo-launching planes which attacked Italian shipping at Valona harbor, on the Albanian coast, were said to have been shot down and their crews captured.

Dispatches said the planes dropped through the clouds at dawn, two of them penetrating a curtain of anti-aircraft fire thrown up by Italian land and ship batteries.

The Italian communique said one plane launched two torpedoes, damaging a freighter. Both were shot down, one being shattered in midair by anti-aircraft fire, it said.

Greeks "Slaughtered" Near Tepeleni, Rome Says

Rome, March 4 (AP)—Waves of Italian planes for six days and nights have bombed Greeks entrenched on 5,600-foot Mount Trebescines while land forces "slaughtered" attacking Greeks, Italian dispatches from the

Nazis Pound Libyan Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 14—German battle planes pounded British air and naval bases Wednesday night in Marmarica, northeasternmost Libya, the Italian high command announced today. Grounded planes, trucks and "various works" were reported destroyed.

British planes, in turn, were said to have raided Tripoli, Libyan capital, but caused only "slight damage."

"Our air detachments bombed air and naval bases on the Island of Crete," the Italian daily communique added. This Greek island has been made a British base.

20,000 FASCIST TROOPS ON RUN, CAIRO REPORTS

Garrisons Declared Abandoning Town After Town In Western Ethiopia

British, Advancing On Two Other Sides, Close In On Addis Ababa

[By the Associated Press]

La Linea, Spain, March 14—Various officers attached to the Canadian general staff arrived at Gibraltar today, according to reports reaching this adjacent city. The same sources said a contingent of Canadian troops was expected shortly en route probably to Libya.

(Last Wednesday in London the British Dominions Office announced that Australian and New Zealand troops had been sent from Britain to fight in the Middle East.)

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 14—The British announced tonight they had 20,000 Italians and natives "on the run" northwest of Addis Ababa and were advancing on two other sides of the Ethiopian capital.

The Italian garrisons were said to be abandoning town after town in western Ethiopia.

In wild Gojjam province Ethiopian "patriots" led by British regulars were said in a communique to be at the gates of Debra Markos, 140 miles northwest of Addis Ababa after a harrying pursuit from Burye.

British Reoccupy Asosa

To the west, the British announced the reoccupation of Asosa, near the Sudan border, and a continuing advance along the Mendi road.

Mendi is about fifty miles east of Asosa and 240 miles west of Addis Ababa.

To the south, other Ethiopians were advancing on Neghelli after occupying Yavello, 100 miles inside the border from Kenya.

South and West Africans, after occupying Italian Somaliland to the east, were aiding in this advance from the direction of Dolo.

One Column Reaches Daghabur

One column from Somaliland already had reached Daghabur, only one hundred miles south of Jigjiga.

The British previously had reported the occupation of Asosa in the area south of the Blue Nile.

[Apparently they were driven out, for Italian communiques subsequently told of a defeat administered the British in the nearby region of Kurmuk on the Sudan border.]

More recently, the British said they had captured the escarpment in the Asosa region.

R. A. F. Raid On Tripoli

No change in troop positions in North Africa or Eritrea was reported, but the R. A. F. announced a heavy attack Wednesday night on Tripoli in which bombs were said to have splashed the length of the quay at that Libyan headquarters of the Italians.

Zliten, near by, also was bombed.

Invariably, whenever a camp is established even in the most isolated regions miles from any human habitation, millions of flies descend on the camp almost instantly, seemingly out of nowhere.

The soldiers were pleased that combative services had been equipped for the fight against the fly but noted that nothing was said about the annoying desert mosquitos.

Dive-Bombing Mosquitos

They say the big "tri-motored" mosquitos are very accurate in dive-bombing attacks and are supported by "motorized" land forces—the menacing desert scorpions.

These latter insects nest mostly in bed clothes or in shoes and attack without hesitation whenever they are molested.

Australian troopers claim to have solved the scorpion problem. They pour a circle of gasoline around a captured scorpion and set it afire. The scorpion, discouraged because there is no avenue of escape, commits suicide by stabbing himself with his stinger. That's what the Anzacs say.

On a less whimsical basis, all army medical stations keep a good supply of scorpion serum on hand.

British Whip Italians And Tackle Flies

By Edward Kennedy

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Cairo, Egypt, March 14—British forces encamped in the western desert after their victories over the Italians have declared total war against one of their most exasperating enemies—the common house fly.

The conflict has been on an undeclared or "incident" basis ever since the soldiers came to the desert, but lurid posters around the camps gave notice today that from now on a formal state of war exists.

"Agent No. 13," the notices read "having returned from a clandestine visit into the heart of Libya, reports signs of great activity there.

"Secret breeding and mobilization have been carried out on a huge scale and no doubt remains that a vast offensive against the universal health is about to begin, led by Marshal Musca Domestica." . . .

And *Musca Domestica* (a couple of slightly more expensive words meaning housefly) is a formidable foe.

The posters said his slogan was "fight and fly" and the soldiers credit him with having the world's best reconnaissance.

Come By Millions

while in Eritera railway bridges, troops and guns were attacked at Cheren.

BRITAIN'S FORCES GAIN IN ETHIOPIA

Planes Active in Eritrea and Tripolitania.

CAIRO

London, March 14 (A. P.).—British forces invading Ethiopia have occupied Asosa, and native forces fighting on their side have reached the vicinity of Debra Markos, British General Headquarters announced tonight.

Debra Markos is in Gojjam Province, some 115 miles northwest of Addis Ababa. Asosa is just inside the western Ethiopian border from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Latest advices from the front said that the natives had 20,000 Italians on the run in Gojjam province.

R. A. F. Blasts Cheren, Tripoli

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, March 14—Increasingly heavy assaults were reported by the R. A. F. command today on Italian positions around Cheren, , mountain key to Asmara, capital of Eritrea, where Fascist forces have been holding out stubbornly against besieging British land forces.

Today's R. A. F. communique also reported assaults on Tripoli, capital of the north African colony of Libya, and Zliten, coast town east of Tripoli.

Naval Blast Blasted

The communique:

"Tripolitania—The naval base and the main quay at Tripoli were heavily raided the night of March 12-13.

"Bombs fell along the entire length of the quayside causing fires and one very large explosion near a lighthouse.

"A road junction and military buildings at Zliten were also bombed.

Transports Bombed

"Eritrea: In Eritrea there was considerable air activity in and around Cheren. Motor transports, railway and road bridges and enemy troops and gun positions were bombed and machine gunned.

"Ethiopia: Aircraft of the South African air force continued to give support to our advancing troops.

"From all these operations our aircraft returned safely."

Delay Is Indefinite

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 14 (AP)—A projected flight to Berlin by Yugoslavia's leaders was postponed today—indefinitely so far as could be learned—and despite the enormous and continuing pressure of the Germans and their partners this country still remained outside the Axis.

Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch had been scheduled to leave in the morning. Noon came, and with it the explanation "maybe Monday." Later, the day of their probable departure was put at Wednesday. By nightfall, Yugoslav informants mentioned no date.

A report that Berlin had refused even to discuss Yugoslavia's proposed compromise—that she not be required actually to join the Axis at once but merely to declare her friendship with the notion of signing up later after trying to appease pro-British sentiment here—appeared to have changed everything.

The German response to this effort of the regent, Prince Paul, and his advisers was understood to have been an objection that a mere declaration of friendship would not contain the essential "military clause"—presumably a clause requiring Yugoslavia to demobilize her Army and give the Nazis right-of-way to strike at Greece if they so decided.

To this Yugoslavia was understood to have replied that acceptance of such a caluse would amount to the same thing as formally joining the Axis now, and thus was no compromise at all.

The Belgrade Press carried dispatches, apparently inspired by the Axis, alleging that the new Governor of Greek Thrace might form a separate, autonomous government there favorable to the Germans—a suggestion that the Nazis might be invited in.

Persistent reports—precise origin not known—were put out to the effect that the Croats, who live in northern Yugoslavia, would not resist any German military pressure and might even ask the Germans in if they were promised independence.

The secretary of the Croat Peasant Party wrote a long article stressing the Croats desire for peace and insisting that they are united in opposition to "any intervention in the present conflict."

The entire German-controlled press in the Nazi-controlled countries of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria took up a threatening tone toward Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAVS FAIL TO GO TO BERLIN

Impasse Reported Despite Axis Pressure.

Belgrade, March 14 (A. P.).—Despite continuing Axis pressure, Yugoslav Government leaders failed to leave today for Germany to talk terms with Adolf Hitler as had been expected.

There had been reports that Premier Dragisha Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic would fly to the German capital, but at nightfall the Foreign Office said no departure was imminent.

A new impasse was reported to have been caused by Berlin's refusal even to consider a formula which Yugoslavia thought might enable her to avoid immediate capitulation to the Axis.

Had Asked for Time.

Previously it had been reported that the Government had agreed to join the tripartite pact, but had asked Hitler for time in which to prepare the public for the step. The Premier had canceled all engagements for today and reports had been permitted to circulate that he and the Foreign Minister planned to go to Berlin.

"Maybe Monday" were reports heard at noon today over the possible visit. By mid-afternoon the date had been advanced to Wednesday and by nightfall no date was mentioned at all. For the first time this week there were not Government conferences during the day, but the telephone lines between Berlin and Belgrade were jammed for hours with official calls.

Clause Is Not Disclosed.

Yugoslav reaction to a proposed military clause in a declaration of friendship was not disclosed, but it presumably would provide for demobilization of Yugoslav troops and passage of Nazi forces, under certain conditions, to Greece.

The controlled press of Nazi-dominated Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria adopted a threatening tone toward Yugoslavia. It predicted that Yugoslavia would sign within a week, forcing Greece to make peace with Italy and discouraging Turkey from "any aggressive action."

The possibility that a plan was afoot to "invite" the Germans into Croatia and Grecian Thrace was seen in two dispatches in the Belgrade Press, reportedly Axis-inspired. One said the new Governor of Thrace might form a separate autonomous Government favorable to the Axis.

At the same time the secretary of the Croatian Peasant Party wrote a long article stressing the Croats' desire for peace and insisting that they are united in opposition to any "intervention in the present conflict." This article followed persistent reports that the Croats would not join any resistance against German military pressure and might even admit Nazi troops into their district in return for some promise of independence.

OIL TRAIN WRECKED

Bulgar Officials Suspect Sabotage Plot.

Sofia, March 14 (A. P.).—Nine persons were killed and twenty-three tank cars were destroyed today when a thirty-eight-car oil train from Rumania was derailed at Oboniste, near the Rumanian border.

The Bulgarian Minister of Communications and Director of Police, suspecting sabotage, went to the scene.

Add BELGRADE...xxx Yugoslavia.
The Germans predicted that Yugoslavia would sign, and within a week; that Greece thus would be forced to make peace and that Turkey "will not commence any aggressive action."

This, countered British and Greek diplomatic quarters, was mere wishful thinking by the Nazis. Greece, they said, would never give in without fighting.

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SIXTH DEATH IN BOMB BLAST

Istanbul Hotel Passport Clerk Succumbs To Injuries

Istanbul, March 14 (AP)—The list of fatalities in the bombing of the Hotel Pera Palace last Tuesday reached six today with the death of the hotel's passport clerk.

The explosion presumably was aimed at the assassination of George W. Rendel, the former British Minister to Bulgaria, but he escaped uninjured.

Turkey Boosts Working Hours

Istanbul, March 14 (AP)—Turkish defense authorities today extended the maximum working hours for women and children in clothing manufacture and coal mining to increase production. In the clothing industry, an eleven-hour day instead of eight will be permitted; the boys in the mines may work unspecified additional hours. All will receive overtime pay.

Rumania to Draft Boys and Girls of 12

Bucharest, March 14 (A. P.).—All able-bodied Rumanians, 12 years of age and older, regardless of sex, will be drafted for agricultural labor under a decree issued by the Ministry of Agriculture today.

Under the same decree landowners will be required to plant what is prescribed.

Germans Execute 15 Hollanders on Terror And Spy Charges

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 14.—German military authorities in the Netherlands announced today that 15 persons convicted of membership in a "terror, sabotage and espionage organization" were executed by a firing squad yesterday.

Death sentences pronounced on three others were commuted to life imprisonment.

Forty-three persons were tried as leaders of an organization accused of engaging in acts of sabotage against the German Army and the army supply service in the occupied Netherlands and of engaging in espionage.

Thirty-seven of them were convicted March 4. Eighteen were condemned to death and the other 19 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from a year and a half to seven years.

Unrest Also in Poland.

Berlin, March 14 (A. P.).—The German governor in Warsaw has threatened extraordinary penalties if the mystery surrounding the slaying of a Polish motion picture actor and a judge are not cleared up in three days, said a dispatch today to DNB, the official German news agency.

Igo Sym, a film player and scenario writer, was slain in his home on March 7 and Germans said he had been murdered by Polish Chauvinists.

The Polish judge, Wasilewski, who had been co-operating with German officers, was slain two days before.

Germany To Regulate Ships Leaving Norway

Decrees Craft Must Have Clearance, With Death As Maximum Penalty For Disobedience

Oslo (Via Berlin) March 14 (AP)—German authorities decreed today that vessels leaving Norwegian ports must have German clearance and that pleasure yachts must stay within the three-mile limit.

The maximum penalty for disobedience is death.

Presumably the object is to prevent communication with the British, or any escape from German-occupied Norway.

German Aims Praised By Protectorate Chief

Bohemia And Moravia To Fare Well, Hacha Declares On Anniversary Of "Merger"

Prague, March 14 (AP)—A proclamation by President Emil Hacha for tomorrow's second anniversary of establishment of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia declares "Germany has indeed proved to be a mighty shield," DNB reported tonight.

Bohemia and Moravia (the remnant of Czecho-Slovakia) have been spared the horrors of war, the proclamation states. It expressed Hacha's assurance they "will have an honorable place within the framework of a victorious greater Germany."

Weygand, In Africa Again, Praises Marshal Petain

Tangier, Morocco, March 14 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, back in Africa from Vichy, said today at Algiers "if we unite about Chief of State Petain, France will save herself."

The French press, he said, never should stop preaching support of the old marshal and Frenchmen should interest themselves only in the future of France.

Vichy to Set Up Pension Plan

VICHY, March 14 (AP).—Chief of Staff Marshal Henri Petain announced tonight in a speech prepared for a broadcast that a "modest" old-age pension plan would be promulgated tomorrow as one of three great social reforms being prepared. He said the other two were reorganization of labor and housing projects.

Vichy Exempts Mathematician.

Vichy, March 14 (A. P.).—Chief of State Marshal Petain has exempted Paul Levy, Inspector-General of Mines, a professor in the Polytechnic School and an eminent mathematician, from anti-Jewish laws in unoccupied France.

Biddle Reaches England

London, March 14 (AP)—Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, United States representative to the Polish, Belgian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments-in-exile, arrived in England today.

He said his presence here "is an indication of the appreciation of the United States for the gallant manner in which the governments of these countries are carrying on their activities on British soil."

Donovan And Harriman Confer In Portugal On Aid For Great Britain

Lisbon, Portugal, March 14 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, ending a special mission from the United States, arrived here by plane today and conferred immediately with W. A. Harriman, a personal representative of President Roosevelt assigned to London.

It was disclosed they were concerned primarily with ways of implementing the lease-lend bill.

Participating in tehir discussion was Lloyd V. Steere, a United States Department of Agriculture expert, who contributed information about the state of Britain's agriculture and the best methods of integrating United States production with it.

Donovan expects to leave for the United States tomorrow by clipper to report to the President. Harriman who had waited here to see him, will fly to England tomorrow.

'Are We Still Soft?' Briton Asks Lindbergh

London, March 14 (A. P.).—Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, told a Leicester audience tonight:

"I had a great friend called Col. Lindbergh.

"Before the war he said to me: 'You are a fine people but are getting soft.'

"After every raid now I have the great pleasure of sending him a post card saying: 'Do you still think we are soft?'

"He doesn't answer these post cards, but I like sending them."

Mr. Nicolson was Charles A. Lindbergh's landlord when the American flyer lived in the ancient timbered house, Long Barn, at Sevenoaks, Kent.

Japan Termed Serene As 'Peaceful Forest'

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).—Japan is as serene as a "peaceful forest," Sobufumi Ito, government spokesman, was quoted today in a Domei (Japanese news agency) broadcast.

Ito spoke at the opening of a concert of Japanese music given by the government information office for diplomats, foreign correspondents and "persons closely connected with society and international cultural relations."

"We have been engaged in a civil affair for nearly four years, it is true," Ito was quoted as saying, "and moreover we are by no means indifferent to the world conflagration. But we are not excited, nor are we making any fuss about the situation."

Tokio Shake-Up On Fascist Lines Likely in April

'Asahi' Says Konoye Will Head Revised Government With One Political Party

TOKIO, March 15 (Saturday) (AP).—Momentous political and governmental changes for Japan are expected April 3, the newspaper "Asahi" reported today, with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye to head a "Great East Asia League" in a program described as distinctively Japanese although based on models originated by Germany and Italy.

It was said reliably that a single political party was likely, stemming from the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which Konoye heads and which currently is undergoing a drastic reorganization. It was considered probable that all basic industries in Japan would be placed solely under control of the throne.

Under the new arrangement some minor Cabinet changes are probable, but high sources said Prince Konoye himself undoubtedly would remain, since he is reputed to have the fullest confidence of Emperor Hirohito and no one is in a position to be able to replace him.

[A change in the Japanese governmental structure has been foreshadowed for some time past. Last August, before Japan allied herself with Germany and Italy, Premier Konoye instructed his key political planners to work out a non-party national structure to "unite the total energies of the state and the people." At that time, the Japanese political parties having been dissolved, Premier Konoye said parties had no place in the undertaking.]

"Asahi" said: "The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided on the fundamental policy of merging the various Asia development organizations into one group, developing it into an organ serving as the vanguard of a people's movement to establish the great East Asia co-prosperity sphere on a solid basis."

This, it said, would be done in co-operation with the army, the navy and the China Affairs Board.

It was said authoritatively that the Cabinet changes would call either for reducing the number of ministers or for appointment of two additional Ministers Without Portfolio from the ranks of finance and industry, whose prominent members wield great power outside the government at present and are sometimes not too friendly with current policies. In either case, it was said, Prince Konoye would head the group.

Canadian Pacific Line Cancels China Bookings

Shanghai, March 14 (A. P.).—The Canadian Pacific Steamship Line cancelled all reservations on its trans-Pacific routes today and announced it would not accept future bookings.

Company officials said that this was made necessary by uncertainty over sailings caused by the withdrawal of three or four liners, which were reported to have been converted into troopships for use elsewhere.

Nazi Charge D'Affaires Expelled From Honduras For Propaganda Activity

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 14 (AP)—Christian Zinsser, German charge d'affaires, left Honduras today for Guatemala, declared *persona non grata* by the Honduran Government.

Acting under a resolution adopted in the 1940 Pan-American Conference at Havana, the Foreign Office notified the twenty other American republics that Zinsser was unwelcome here as a result of his propaganda activities. He was said to have distributed pamphlets, photographs and copies of Adolf Hitler's speeches.

He had repeatedly requested the Foreign Office to prohibit publication of the book *"Yo Fui Camarera de Hitler"* (I was Hitler's Chambermaid) and to prevent the press from publishing news and editorials inimical to Germany.

R. C. A. F. Has 50,385 Men

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP).—Actual strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on last Feb. 19 was 50,385 men, a report filed in the House of Commons said today.

CANADA ENROLLING AIR RAID WORKERS

Cities Ready Should Spring Offensive Span Ocean.

By ~~WIDE~~ WIRE

Ottawa, March 14 (A. P.).—With the awakening of spring in the main war zones, a slight quickening of interest in civil air defense has come to Canada. The preliminary task of drawing up plans and policies has been completed and in some coastal communities the actual enrollment of Air Raid precaution crews is in progress. In British Columbia more than 5,000 civilian volunteers have joined up. The Greater Vancouver area, embracing the city and eleven nearby municipalities, has been organized into seventy-six districts each headed by a warden and subdivided into zones, which in turn are subdivided into sections and sub-sections. Many women have enrolled as stretcher-bearers and ambulance drivers, and regular instruction is being given in first-aid, anti-gas and auxiliary fire-fighting work.

Halifax and other cities on the East Coast also have carried their A. R. P. preparations to the point where they could be completed quickly in case of imminent threat of attack.

Blackout preparations are still in the blueprint stage, and the installation of air raid sirens is not yet widespread, while no emphasis has thus far been laid on the actual construction of shelters. For the present, the authorities are stressing the general emergency value of an A. R. P. setup, rather than its possible use. An efficient organization of volunteer workers, they point out, would be immensely valuable in any kind of disaster, fire, flood, earthquake or civil disorder, and protection against sabotage is a present function of the A. R. P. groups.

North Sea Convoy Duty Described By Canadian

His Ship Has Picked Up More Than 500 Survivors Of Attacks, Says Seaman

Peterborough, Ont., March 14 (AP)—Tales of convoy duty in the North Sea were told today when Seaman Jimmy Lawson, of Peterborough, arrived home on leave. He was greeted by his fiancee, Miss Sherry Gray, of Pittsburgh, who traveled to Canada when she learned he was coming here.

Lawson said that on one occasion he was on a ship in a convoy of twenty-five ships in the North Sea when twelve German planes attacked. Incendiaries and high-explosive bombs were dropped, but no hits were recorded, he said. One of the planes was brought down.

Picking up survivors of bombed or torpedoed ships is all in the day's work, Lawson related. "We have rescued more than 500 survivors with our ship. On one occasion we picked up 250 in one bunch who were on the open sea in lifeboats."

War Communiques

British

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

In the clear light of a full moon the bomber command last night delivered the most severe attack to which objectives in Hamburg have yet been subjected.

Heavy bombs fell on the shipbuilding yard which had received special attention the night before, on the docks and on warehouses where fires—many of them large—broke out.

Other targets near the mouth of the Elbe were left burning fiercely.

Aircraft of the same command attacked oil storage plants in Rotterdam causing huge fires.

Minor attacks were also made on Bremen and Emden and single aircraft bombed two airdromes in Holland.

Aircraft of the coastal command carried out many flights both yesterday and last night. About midday a direct hit was obtained on the stern of an enemy supply ship off the Norwegian coast and others were machine-gunned.

Last night an aircraft of this command torpedoed and sank an enemy supply ship off the Frisian Islands.

From all these operations six of our aircraft are missing.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Very few enemy aircraft have come over the land during daylight today and there are no reports of bombing from any area.

An enemy was intercepted by our fighters and shot down into the sea off the Welsh coast this morning.

Another communique of the same ministries:

Last night enemy activity over this country was on a large scale and was widely spread over England and Scotland.

A heavy and prolonged attack was made on Clydeside. Some industrial buildings and many houses were damaged. Several fires were started but these were fought with determination and all were extinguished or brought under control by the early hours of this morning.

The number of casualties, though serious, are not thought to be heavy.

At a town in northeast England several fires were started but these were soon brought under control. The chief damage done was to dwelling houses and casualties were not numerous.

Merseyside was again sharply attacked. The most serious damage was to a number of houses in a residential district and casualties were not heavy.

Elsewhere in the country there were many other incidents but few were serious though some resulted in a small number of casualties.

Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed by fighters of the Royal Air Force during the night.

An Air Ministry communique:

It is now certain that thirteen enemy bombers were destroyed in last night's attacks on this country. These results were obtained in conditions exceptionally favorable for interception.

No less than eleven of the enemy fell to our fighters, one was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and one was destroyed by other means.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 14 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

Libya and Eritrea—No change in the situation.

Ethiopia—Our troops have occupied Asosa and now are advancing along Mendi road.

After their successful advance from Burye during which they have continued to inflict serious casualties on the retreating enemy, patriot forces now have reached the vicinity of Debra Markos.

Italian Somaliland—Yavello has been occupied by patriots who are following up the Italian withdrawal toward Neghelli in conjunction with Imperial forces operating from the Dolo area.

The Royal Air Force communique:

Tripolitania—The naval base and the main quay at Tripoli were heavily raided the night of March 12-13.

Bombs fell along the entire length of the quayside causing fires and one very large explosion near a lighthouse.

A road junction and military buildings at Zliten were also bombed.

Eritrea—In Eritrea there was considerable air activity in and around Cheren. Motor transports, railway and road bridges and enemy troops and gun positions were bombed and machine-gunned.

Ethiopia—Aircraft of the South African Air Force continued to give support to our advancing troops.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, March 14 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

The enemy again launched repeated and violent attacks on the same front after strong artillery preparation, supported by numerous bomber and fighter aircraft.

He registered no success whatever despite considerable losses suffered. As a result of a counter-attack we took some prisoners.

The British Royal Air Force communique:

During offensive patrol over the Tepeleni-Klisura area yesterday our fighters encountered large formations of enemy S-89 bombers escorted by G-50 and CR-42 fighters.

In the ensuing combat fourteen enemy fighters were shot down and since confirmed as destroyed. A number of others were severely damaged.

On the night of March 12-13 our bombers successfully attacked Valona airdrome, causing damage to buildings and the airdrome.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

The following additional details were given in this communique from the Royal Air Force command at Cairo:

The R. A. F. encountered a formation of enemy bombers (S-89's) escorted by more than fifty fighters (G-50's and CR-42's).

Although greatly outnumbered, our fighters immediately attacked and shot fourteen of them down, twelve CR-42's and two G-50's.

Our bombers attacked Valona airdrome and Sasseno Island. considerable damage was caused to buildings and to the airdrome.

German

BERLIN, March 14 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The German air force again dealt heavy blows against the enemy last night. Strong fighting units with special success attacked the Glasgow shipbuilding center. The assault, by full moon and clear visibility, was carried out for several hours against the port, wharf facilities, raw material and food stores. Numerous big fires resulted which, during the night, developed into a sea of flames.

Simultaneously other strong fighting units bombed food industry business centers in Liverpool and Hull and distribution centers of all sorts and raw material warehouses. In Liverpool old fires started in the attack during the previous night furnished beacons for the fighting planes.

Additional successful attacks were directed against militarily important objectives in south and central England.

During the day two reconnaissance planes attacked a big tanker in Bristol Channel and seriously damaged the ship by direct hits.

In the course of the day air fights again developed on the British south coast during which the enemy lost six chasers of the Spitfire type. Thereby one reconnaissance plane especially distinguished itself by shooting one Spitfire out from among five enemy chasers.

Other assailants were forced to turn off and our planes safely reached their home port.

The enemy last night attacked several towns in northwest Germany, principally Hamburg. Damage to industrial and port facilities was insignificant. On the other hand, explosive bombs destroyed or damaged several buildings in residential quarters, including two hospitals.

A toll of dead and injured resulted among the civilian population, especially in the hospitals.

Night chasers, anti-aircraft and naval artillery shot down nine of the attacking British planes.

Italian

ROME, March 14 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front in the sector of the 11th Army there were local infantry and artillery actions.

Many of our air formations followed one another without interruption against enemy defense works and troops. An important Greek naval base also was bombed. Five enemy planes were shot down by one of our fighter formations. Three of our planes failed to return.

In the morning hours of March 13 enemy torpedo-launching planes attempted to attack Italian steamers in the Bay of Valona harbor. Opposed by the violent fire of naval and anti-aircraft defenses only two planes were able to carry out the attack, but both were shot down. The crews were taken prisoner. Only one steamer was damaged.

Detachments of the German air corps during the night of March 12-13 pounded air and naval bases in Marmarica (desert in North Africa). Planes on the ground, motor trucks and various works were destroyed.

Enemy planes carried out night bombing action on Tripoli with slight damage.

Our air detachments bombed air and naval bases on the Island of Crete.

Aid Is Available for Every Nation Resisting Attack, He Says, Under New Law

Reports to Country Over Radio Tonight

7-Billion Arsenal To Be All Delivered in 16 Months; 20-Billion Budget Seen

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 14.—As Yugoslavia strove to escape complete Axis domination and Turkey maintained a waiting policy, President Roosevelt held out today a tacit promise of American help under the lease-lend act to any wavering nations that decide to resist aggression.

In emphasizing that aid could be extended to countries other than Great Britain, Greece and China, the President did not specify any by name, but his comment was in response to press conference questions on the possibility of help for Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Designating only by the letters A B C D the countries to which he had reference, Mr. Roosevelt declared that any nations which were not now resisting aggression and which might decide to do so would come under terms of the new law.

The act itself authorizes the President to help "any country" whose defense he "deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Efforts to limit the aid under the bill to Britain, Greece and China were successfully opposed by Roosevelt administration leaders in Congress on the ground that such amendments might discourage other countries from resisting Axis pressure.

The significance of the President's comment was mainly in its timing. Yugoslav leaders, faced with German demands, were still struggling for a solution short of the complete capitulation Hitler has won from neighboring Bulgaria and Rumania.

Their decision held fateful consequences for hard-fighting Greece, already a lend-lease beneficiary.

Turkey, an ally of Britain, apparently was waiting for Yugoslavia's answer before determining just what action to take in event of a German attack on Greece.

Should Yugoslavia decide to resist the Axis demands, it was considered possible here that Turkey might move immediately to help Greece fight off a German attack.

Among other subjects, President Roosevelt discussed the European food situation. He indicated the government would act slowly in seeking further British concessions on the question of food supplies for unoccupied France.

It should be made certain, he said, that any supplies sent to an unoccupied area did not reach German-occupied territory.

He said there was little question that an actual lack of foodstuffs to keep body and soul together was greatest in Spain at this time.

The American Red Cross has sent one food ship to Spain and unoccupied France, and a second is due to leave soon for France.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—President Roosevelt decided today to make a radio address tomorrow night in an apparent move to cement public support for the $7,000,000,000 Lease-Lend program and to help steel the British and other foes of the Axis against anything Hitler may launch in the way of a Spring blitzkrieg.

He made the surprise announcement that the 30-minute address, dealing with defense and aid to nations battling aggressors, will be given at the annual dinner tendered him by the White House Correspondents Association. For 20 years, speeches have been taboo at these dinners, but Roosevelt asked newsmen's permission to make one on this occasion, and it was granted.

F.D. Speaks Tonight on British Aid

U. S. Help for Yugoslavs And Turks if They Fight Is Indicated by Roosevelt

30,124-8043

30,124-8043

The speech, to begin at 9:30 p. m., EST, will go out over the major broadcasting companies and will be transmitted abroad in at least six languages.

Many Notables

Seated around the dinner tables with Roosevelt will be many notables, including Wendell L. Willkie, British Ambassador Halifax, Secretary Hull, other cabinet members, members of Congress and prominent newspapermen.

While the President was announcing his speaking plans at a press conference, a House appropriations sub-committee pressed ahead with hearings on the $7,000,000,000 he has asked to implement the lease-lend law. Budget Director Smith and William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, went before the committee in executive session.

Rep. Woodrum (D.-Va.) chairman of the sub-committee, aims to wind up the hearings swiftly, with a view to obtaining House action on the big fund by the middle of next week.

A disclosure that some material already has started on its way abroad came from Secretary Stimson. Presumably it came from existing supplies of the Army or Navy. The bill permits the President to transfer up to $1,300,000,000 of such material.

Silent on Details

Stimson, however, declined to go into details.

"The information will come out in due time," he said. "As far as I am concerned, no details will be disclosed prematurely. I don't think it would be fair to Great Britain."

Roosevelt also refrained from giving details as to supplies. There has been no decision, he said, on transferring additional naval craft. As for cargo vessels, this country has none available for transfer.

Seated near the President at the press conference was Lauchlin Currie, one of his administrative assistants, just back from a personal mission to China for the Chief Executive. To an inquiry what sort of report Currie had brought back with him, Mr. Roosevelt said his aid still was in the process of presenting it to him.

Turkey Not Now on List.

To a question whether he would care to discuss aiding other countries than Britain, China and Greece, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought the legislation providing for assistance was pretty clear on that point. He asserted that if nations not now in the process of resisting aggression by force should decide or be compelled to resist, they would fall within the scope of the bill. The President said that no consideration was being given to shipping war supplies to Turkey at the present time.

Still answering questions, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had not heard officially that the Irish Defense Minister was coming to this country and said he did not know whether Ireland could qualify under the legislation.

About proposals in Congress for a direct tax on salaries to help finance defense and British aid, the President said he had merely read about it in the newspapers. He added that Secretary Morgenthau and two of his assistants were coming in today to talk over, primarily, tax receipts, which he said are well ahead of expectations.

Predicting one of the fastest spending programs in history, responsible officials forecast today that the $7,000,000,000 appropriation would be spent and the weapons delivered to Great Britain and other friendly nations within the next sixteen months.

Budget to Top Twenty Billion

They indicated that this was the goal of those who drafted the program, and they believed it could be achieved. They said it would swell the Federal budget for the next fiscal year to more than $20,000,000,000, making it easily the biggest in United States history, and beating by more than $2,000,000,000 the costliest year of the World War.

Navy to Build 6 Battle Cruisers; 3½ Billion Voted

Washington, D .C., March 14 (AP).—A record-breaking $3,446,585,144 naval appropriation bill was passed by the House today after it had heard a warning that the United States would "certainly be attacked, sooner or later, by the hungry Axis hordes of Europe and Asia, unless we powerfully arm ourselves."

Chairman Scrugham (D-Nev.) of the House Naval Appropriations subcommittee coupled the warning with a declaration that mastery of the sea would be the deciding factor in the current war. Only brief debate preceded the voice vote by which the House sent the measure to the Senate.

In urging approval of the fund, the subcommittee disclosed for the first time that the Navy planned six battle cruisers—a fast, powerful combat ship of a type new to the United States fleet.

Tables accompanying the bill disclosed that the new craft would cost $54,300,000 apiece—apparently without ordnance and armor—and that they would be built by the New York Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., at Camden, N. J. Contracts for the ships were awarded Sept. 9, but the Navy had carefully withheld the fact that they were to be battle cruisers.

There was nothing to indicate the exact tonnage of the new ships, but the possibility that they might be as large as 27,000 tons was discussed at public hearings before the House Naval Committee last year when the two-ocean fleet was authorized. The new craft would be faster than battleships, but not so heavily armed, and would be more than a match for powerful raiders of the German pocket battleship type.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.), of the House Naval Committee said actual construction of the new ships had not started. One table showed that only $1,100,000 would be spent on them during the fiscal year ending June 30. That would about cover the cost of plans.

Vinson said "Japan had nothing in the world to do" with the decision to build the new craft, but conceded they would be particularly valuable for the long-range patrols which the Navy might have to undertake in the Pacific and South Atlantic for hemisphere defense.

The huge supply bill, containing funds to finance the Navy's activities for the year starting July 1, included $1,515,000,000 to carry forward the two-ocean shipbuilding program begun last year; $434,000,000 for the naval aircraft program, which involves procurement of 7,129 planes; $475,000,000 for pay, subsistence and training of crews, and $433,000,000 for maintenance and operation of the existing fleet.

New U.S. Dive Bomber Will Have Speed of 350 Miles an Hour

Will Carry Load Twice As Large as That of Similar Planes Abroad

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, March 14.—Construction of a new type dive bomber with a probable top speed of at least 350 miles an hour and designed to carry a bomb load twice as large as that borne by similar planes abroad was announced today by a leading American aircraft company.

It will be manufactured in quantity at the new Curtiss-Wright factory being built at Columbus, Ohio. At capacity the factory will employ 12,000 workmen.

Burdette S. Wright, vice president of the Curtiss-Wright Corp., said the plane was designed to meet Navy requirements for:

Twice as many heavy bombs as any existing dive bomber; a range twice that of present models; twice the gunfire of any other single-engine Navy plane, and a maximum speed of 100 miles an hour faster than current types.

Stukas' Top Speed Is 250.

The speed requirement would indicate a maximum performance of at least 350 miles an hour. The German Junkers "Stukas," used extensively in Norway, the invasion of the low countries, the battle of France and the assault on England, have a top speed in level flight of about 250 miles an hour.

They dive on objectives with the use of "flaps" or air brakes at from 250 to 300 miles an hour. Reduced speed in normal high velocity dives is required for accuracy in releasing bombs.

That part of the announcement pertaining to bomb loads would indicate a capacity of at least 2,200 pounds of explosives. Current "production" dive bombers of the Navy carry 1,000 pounds of bombs and the Stukas carry from 550 to 1,100 pounds, depending on the distance to the "target" and the nature of the objective.

The new plane, fitted with a 1,700 horsepower Wright "Cyclone" engine, is considerably larger and heavier than any known types in the service of England, Italy or Germany. It carries its bomb load inside the fuselage, reducing "drag" and boosting speed. Stukas carry 850-horsepower engines.

Carries Two Persons.

The wings fold when it is at rest to facilitate storage on shipboard. The plane carries two persons.

Designed to operate from aircraft carriers on scouting and bombing missions, the plane to meet Navy specifications would have a range of 600 miles beyond previously established limits.

It has a "faster take-off than a pursuit plane."

This is the second plane with notable performance characteristics announced for the Navy in the last three months. The other one was the Vought-Sikorsky shipboard fighter, reputed to have a top speed exceeding 400 miles an hour.

The cruising speeds of both are considerably below their maximum speeds. In the case of the shipboard fighter, it probably lies in the range of 330-340 miles an hour.

U.S. Dedicates Huge Virginia Powder Plant

$44,000,000 Factory Starts Initial Daily Output of 100,000 Pounds in Week

RADFORD, Va., March 14 (AP).—A group of high government officials headed by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson formally dedicated the huge $44,000,000 Radford smokeless powder plant today as "a substantial contribution to our military power."

Mr. Patterson, speaking from a temporary stand on the 4,400-acre southwest Virginia tract on which the plant is being constructed, told his listeners that "we must live and think and act in the present, and the safety of all that is dear to us demands that we keep our powder dry and have a lot of it on hand. That is Radford's job. That is America's job."

He pointed out that the big plant, the first of a $1,000,000,000 chain of Government-financed munitions factories in the national defense program to go into production, was being constructed three months ahead of the ten-month schedule by an army of 21,000 men working three shifts around the clock, and said that "they could not make their government a finer present than those ninety days. Time, right now, is more than money. It is security."

Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, Army chief of ordnance, described the plant as "tangible proof that democracy can in time of stress proceed with speed and efficiency."

Receives Top Priority

The project received top priority because of the threatened ammunition shortage which would affect not only the nation's expanding defense forces but also the plans to make the United States the "arsenal of democracy."

The first production line will start full-time operations the beginning of next week. Its expected daily output of 100,000 pounds will more than double the Army's existing flow of powder from one arsenal and smaller commercial sources.

Two additional production lines are to start operating by June, and meanwhile the Army expects wheels to turn in an even larger powder mill—the $60,000,000 plant at Charlestown, Ind. A third plant, at Childersburg, Ala., is due to start work in the summer.

The Army's manufacturing arsenal at Picatinny, N. J., and two commercial plants in the same state, have been producing only 50,000 or 75,000 pounds a day, their entire output for a year being sufficient for only one or two days of such full-scale warfare as the World War Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Radford's entire output will be "propellants," the powder which sends bullets and cannon shells on their way.

Between 4,500 and 5,000 men will be required to operate the establishment at full capacity next summer. As a precaution against accident or sabotage, the powder plant has been under heavy guard since its start, and a special police force of 134 men has been built up. The plant includes more than 600 scattered buildings of all types, and more than eighteen miles of railroad have been built.

Autogiro to Protect Ships From Subs Developed

WILLOW GROVE, Pa., March 14 (AP).—Development of an autogiro designed for protecting ships against submarines and capable of carrying heavy loads of depth charges was announced today by the Pitcairn Autogiro Co.

Agnew E. Larsen, general manager, said plans for the 'giro had been offered to the Navy Department following demonstrations of a lighter model before naval officers at Bolling Field, Washington, and other places.

The company already has perfected a plane which can take off or land vertically on a space no larger than the deck of a ship.

"But we did not feel this was large enough," Mr. Larsen said. "Our new 'giro weighs 4,200 pounds and is capable of long-range cruising, possibly five or six hours."

None of the larger autogiros is under construction, Mr. Larsen said.

The Pitcairn Co. currently is engaged in building a number of smaller autogiros for the British government.

SHIPYARD FOR FLORIDA

Pittsburgh Firm Plans Ways at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 14 (A. P.).—Walter A. Jones, Pittsburgh industrialist, announced today that a corporation which he headed had selected Jacksonville as the site for a $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 shipyard with twenty-five ways and a working personnel of between 25,000 to 30,000 persons.

Ernest E. Anders, city utilities commissioner, and Fred M. Valz, finance commissioner, said the city had agreed to acquire some 1,300 acres at Eastport on an arm of the St. Johns River between Jacksonville and the Atlantic for the concern, which has taken the name of the Jacksonville Shipbuilding Corporation.

ADD JACKSONSVILLE X X X SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION.
L.E. DETWILER, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONCERN, SAID THAT A STAFF OF ENGINEERS WAS HERE MAKING A SURVEY FOR REPORTS TO THE GOVERNMENT, AND THAT MORE WERE EXPECTED TOMORROW. HE SAID THIRTY-FIVE DRAFTSMEN HAD BEEN AT WORK IN NEW YORK FOR SOME TIME MAKING PRELIMINARY SHIP SKETCHES.

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(NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 14-(AP)-SHIPPING CIRCLES SAID TODAY THAT PLANS TO PLACE THE LINERS WASHINGTON AND MANHATTAN IN THE LISBON-NEW YORK RUN HAD FALLEN THROUGH AND THAT AMERICAN EXPORT LINES HAD STOPPED THE SALE OF WESTBOUND TICKETS BECAUSE ITS FOUR VESSELS NOW IN THE SERVICE WERE BOOKED FOR MONTHS AHEAD.

EXPORT LINES OPERATES THREE SHIPS WITH A PASSENGER CAPACITY OF ABOUT 185 AND ONE WITH A CAPACITY OF 350. ONE SOURCE SAID THE FIRM HAD SOLD 8,000 TICKETS IN ADVANCE.

LISBON, ONLY EUROPEAN OUTLET FOR REFUGEES, IS CROWDED WITH PERSONS SEEKING TO REACH THE UNITED STATES.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN CALLED FOR PLACING THE LARGER UNITED STATES LINES SHIPS IN THE SERVICE TO SPEED UP THEIR REMOVAL. EACH VESSEL COULD CARRY ABOUT 1,800 PERSONS A TRIP.

LATER, JOHN M.FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. LINES, SAID THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION HAD DISAPPROVED OF THE LINE'S REQUEST TO PLACE THE WASHINGTON IN THE LISBON RUN.

BZ434PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARC(14-(AP)-THE CIO CAME OUT TONIGHT IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL BY ADMINISTRATION LABOR AND DEFENSE PRODUCTION CHIEFS FOR AN 11-MEMBER FEDERAL BOARD TO MEDIAT LABOR DISPUTES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES.

AFTER WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE AFL, HAD BACKED THE PLAN AT A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE, PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO, MADE PUBLIC A MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHICH SAID THE PROPOSAL WAS "WHOLLY UNREALISTIC, WILL NOT FURTHER THE PROGRAM OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, AND WILL OPERATE TO THE COMPLETE DETRIMENT OF LABOR." +

BOND HEAD, ONT., MARCH 14-(AP)-THE WRECKAGE OF ONE AVRO-ANSON BOMBER AND THE SCATTERED REMNANTS OF ANOTHER WERE UNDER CLOSE GUARD TODAY WHILE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OPENED INTO THE AIR TRAINING CRASH WHICH YESTERDAY TOOK THE LIVES OF SEVEN ENGLISH MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

THE PLANES, MANNED BY MEN FROM THE AIR TRAINING SCHOOL AT PORT ALBERT, NEAR GODERICH, ONT., COLLIDED IN MID-AIR ABOVE THE FARM OF ROBERT GUNNERSON, HALF A MILE FROM HERE, AND CRASHED WITHIN A QUARTER OF A MILE OF EACH OTHER.

ONLY ONE OF THE TOTAL CREWS OF EIGHT SURVIVED, AIRCRAFTMAN JOHN FLOWER OF EASTLEIGH, ENG. HE IS IN SERIOUS CONDITION WITH A POSSIBLE BROKEN BACK. H

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L. F. Detwiler, executive vice-president of the concern, said that a staff of engineers was here making a survey for reports to the Government and that more were expected tomorrow. He said thirty-five draftsmen had been at work in New York for some time making preliminary ship sketches.

TWENTY-YEAR NEGLECT STILL BEING FELT

Group Declares There Is No Substitute For Time

Asserts Effective Army Will Not Exist Until Spring Of 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Indianapolis, March 14—The United States is "not prepared to wage effective war" now, the American Legion's National Defense Committee said tonight, because all that has been done recently has not counteracted "the neglect of twenty years."

"There is no substitute for time," the committee declared in its report to the Legion's national executive committee, opening a two-day meeting. It added that neglect "cannot be wiped out with the wave of a magic wand."

"In spite of all that a united people can do to speed our preparedness effort, our army cannot train and equip an army of a million and a half until the spring of 1942," the defense committee said.

Milo J. Warner, of Toledo, national commander, telling earlier what the Legion's four-man mission learned in England, said the British were "practically certain" to win the war if given American supplies and declared "we can feel reasonably certain" of their getting such supplies "only by actually convoying them."

Congressmen Interviewed

The defense committee, headed by Warren H. Atherton, of Stockton, Cal., sent a subcommittee to interview members of Congress and representatives of the army, navy and Maritime Commission in Washington Tuesday and Wednesday and organized its data here yesterday and today.

The committee said the United States had an army of 1,003,300 officers and enlisted men on March 10, to be increased to 1,412,000 by June 30, and a navy with 322 fighting craft on January 1 ready to "render effective combat service immediately" and aided by "the best trained and equipped air arm in the world."

"American industry," it reported, "has responded t. the call for service with large and almost unbelievably speedy expansion of its plants, facilities and personnel."

Strikes Doubled, Claim

But it added, "Interruptions to defense production are increasing . . . the number of strikes in effect in March has doubled over those in effect in the month of January this year."

Discussing the aircraft industry, the report predicted that by June or July it would take in 45,166,178 square feet of productive floor space and 382,000 workers, with additional personnel employed by subcontractors bringing the total to half a million.

The committee said that in the year ended last January 1 the industry expanded floor space from 11,983,896 to 22,530,998 square feet and employment from 60,000 to 165,000, and last month the major companies were adding employes at 5,195 weekly, compared with 1,491 weekly in February, 1940.

Reached 1,000 Goal

"The industry produced 700 airplanes in November, 800 in December," it went on. "Government officials in the fall of 1940 had set a goal of 1,000 airplanes for January production, themselves admitting that the goal was probably impossible to attain and that production would fall thirty per cent. below that figure.

"The American aircraft industry did attain that goal and produced more than 1,000 airplanes in January."

Deliveries to the British Government increased from 273 planes in the six months from January to June, 1940, to 1,612 in the six months from July to December and in January, 1941, were 419, the report said.

2,600 Engines Last Month

Production of aircraft engines by the hree principal manufacurers was reported to have gone up from 200 to 300 a month in September, 1939, at the start of the war, to 2,600 last month.

The committee said American aircraft manufacturers already had been given the job of building 37,000 military planes for the United States and Britain and negotiations were nearing completion for another 11,000 to 15,000 for this country and 12,000 for the British.

It said their production would be 1,500 planes and 3,500 to 3,750 engines a month by next July and they expected to deliver 7,000 to 8,000 aircraft to the British Government this year.

CARGO OF 4 PLANES IS REPORTED LOST

Los Angeles Hears Ship Was Torpedoed Off Britain.

Los Angeles, March 14 (A. P.).—The Los Angeles Examiner said today that it was learned in authoritative harbor circles that the Norwegian freighter Benjamin Franklin, carrying four $100,000 Douglas bombers and a cargo of foodstuffs from Los Angeles, had been sunk off the British coast by a German torpedo last week with the loss of Capt. Alf Anderson and thirty others of her crew of thirty-seven men.

The Benjamin Franklin, in British service since the fall of Norway, left Los Angeles on January 12. She was of 7,034 tons.

General Marshall Sees Only Year For Guard

Length Of Service Will Depend On World Events, He Declares, However

Columbia, S. C., March 14 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, here to inspect Fort Jackson, indicated tonight that the 240,000 National Guardsmen now in Federal service would, under normal conditions, be returned to their homes at the end of one year of training.

General Marshall said at a press conference that the army's budget estimates for the next fiscal year "have seen set up on the basis of the Guardsmen's return home at the end of their one year of training."

He said, however, that the whole situation hinged on world conditions and that the turn of events in the future would finally decide the question of whether the National Guard would remain in the Federal service beyond the year limit.

Senator Pepper To Talk In Canada Next Week

Floridian To Make Series Of Speeches Including One To Canadian Parliament

Washington, March 14 (AP)—Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.) will deliver a series of speeches in Canada next week, including one to the Canadian Parliament.

The Floridian, a leading proponent of aid to Great Britain, said before leaving by train tonight that he was going to Canada only in his "capacity as a citizen of the United States."

His first speech was scheduled for the Canadian Club at Toronto Monday on "Democracy in the Modern World." That night he and Mrs. Pepper will be guests at the United States Legation, and the following day he will address the Empire Parliamentary Association, an organization of members of Parliament. On Tuesday night he will address the Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Adamic Urges Yugoslavs To Fight Against Tyranny

Washington, March 14 (AP)—Louis Adamic, naturalized American author and native of Yugoslavia, urged Yugoslavs tonight never to submit to "tyranny and force."

His message was addressed to Dr. Vladko Madehek, vice-premier of the Balkan nation now being pressed by Germany to align itself with the Axis powers.

Adamic said he sent the cable "on the urging of numerous Americans of Yugoslav birth and descent who are first of all Americans . . . but cannot be indifferent to the course which Yugoslavia will elect to take in the present crisis."

Noel Coward In U. S. From New Zealand

Playwright Bound For England, To Confer With Envoys At Capital On British Survey

Los Angeles, March 14 (AP)—Noel Coward, playwright, arrived on the American Clipper today from Auckland, N. Z., bound for England. He plans to stop in Washington to confer with Ambassadors regarding a British Government survey.

Coward had nothing to say of his mission beyond the observation that war support in Australia and New Zealand "is tremendous." He said he had abandoned his writing for the duration of the war and had shelved two plays ready for production.

John Roosevelt Commissioned Ensign In Navy Supply Corps

Youngest Son Of President Is Expected To Be Ordered To Active Duty Soon

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 14—John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, has been given an officer's commission as ensign in the Navy Supply Corps, the navy disclosed today.

The last of the President's four sons to be made an officer in one of the armed services, he will be ordered to active duty soon.

Young Roosevelt was formally commissioned yesterday, officials said. He applied for a commission about a year ago.

The date for the start of his active service has not been set, but officials said his first assignment probably would be the Naval Finance and Supply School at Philadelphia.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., the President's third son, received orders to duty aboard the destroyer Mayrant effective April 3. Commissioned more than two years ago in the Naval Reserve, he likewise holds the rank of ensign, lowest in the naval official hierarchy.

James, the eldest, is a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve, serving a year's active duty, and Elliott is a captain in the Army Air Corps Specialist Reserve on active duty at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

In the War Zone

Similarity Seen Between Present Situation and Kaiser's Great Sea Drive

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

This time in March twenty-four years ago Britain was close to downright hunger and in grave peril as the result of Kaiser Wilhelm's unrestricted U-boat campaign.

The reign of terror intensified until with the coming of April the submarines began to pile up a month's record slaughter of 852,000 tons of ships. The waters of the British shipping lanes boiled with death, as those of us who were on the spot can testify, and you could have bought the Allied chances of victory at cut rates.

That "sink at sight" offensive was the straw that broke the Yankee camel's back, and we entered the war. With our naval assistance in convoying and hunting down submersibles, the menace was got in hand. Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard had food in it again, and the wheels of vital industries were speeded up.

History isn't repeating itself exactly, but there is a weird similarity between the present situation and the Kaiser's drive of a quarter-century ago. Hitler is treading in the footsteps of the All Highest, but with seven-league boots.

British Losses Huge.

As the battle of Britain flames up, the Fuehrer's submarines are striking like starving sharks. This time, however, the campaign is accompanied by devastating bombing, and the aged Kaiser must wonder as he watches from his exile in Doorn whether he might have won his war after all, if he had possessed Hitler's air force and bases on the English Channel.

America hasn't got into this war—but the assistance for the Allies is there and is increasing. It's a race between our all-out aid and Hitler's blitzkrieg.

Yesterday the Nazis stated that they had sunk 9,000,000 tons of British shipping since the war started. Their claims have been running about double what the British admit, but even if you halve the 9,000,000 it still is a huge loss.

Such sinkings will mean disaster for Britain in the long run if they aren't halted. Hitler's chief effort is directed at cutting the Atlantic lanes so as to keep our aid from getting through.

This morning Britain asked quick help to bolster her merchant marine. A statement issued from the Premier's residence said:

"In no sphere of our war effort is the help which the United States can give us under the lend-lease legislation more urgent than that of shipping."

Significant is the trend of the Nazi bombing in this pre-spring offensive. Again last night the Germans struck fiercely at the port of Liverpool, and for the first time since the outbreak of war made a heavy raid on the extensive port and shipbuilding yards of Glasgow. The meaning of the special attention to Britain's west coast is this:

Traffic Has Been Diverted.

Because of their possession of channel bases, the Nazis have been able to bomb the east and south coast ports so heavily as fairly well to nullify their usefulness except for coastal shipping. Britain's greatest loss has been in the use of the port of London, with its forty-five miles of quays, its industries and its network of railways. This biggest river port of the world normally handles a third of Britain's foreign trade, and over 40 per cent of the food and raw materials pass through there.

So the British have had to divert their traffic to the west coast ports. They include Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and Cardiff, and of these Liverpool is the most important, handling between a quarter and a third of the total imports. Naturally this shift has caused heavy conges-

tion in the west coast ports, and has restricted the shipping lanes, thus making the work of the submarines easier.

Now Hitler is trying to destroy the west coast ports, so that those ships which escape the sea wolves will have no place to discharge their cargoes. In the case of Glasgow there is the additional purpose of destroying the shipbuilding works and thus preventing replacement of shipping sunk.

With all this, however, Britain would seem to have grounds for her expectation that with additional naval craft she can provide sufficiently strong convoys to save her merchantmen. It was strengthening of the convoys in the world war which had much to do with victory. Britain's Royal Air Force also is meeting the attack with a rush, and riding the hurricane on steady wings.

THE COMMITTEE WAS GIVEN THE ASSIGNMENT OF PLANNING ORDERLY DEMOBILIZATION OF MILLIONS OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN AND ARP WORKERS TO AVOID A REPETITION OF THE CONFUSION AND SUFFERING WHEN THE VETERANS OF THE LAST WAR WERE THROWN PELL MELL INTO AN ALREADY FLOUNDERING LABOR MARKET.

THE NEWSPAPER APPRAISAL INDICATED THE COMMITTEE LIKELY WOULD RECOMMEND THAT THE MEN STAY IN UNIFORM UNLESS THEY HAVE HAD PROFESSIONAL OR SKILLED LABOR TRAINING IN THE FIELDS OF ENGINEERING, PUBLIC UTILITIES OR BUILDING TRADES WHEREBY A NEW LONDON AND A NEW ENGLAND MAY ARISE.

WITH THESE RECONSTRUCTION SPECIALISTS HAVING PRIORITY, IT WAS SAID THE COMMITTEE PROBABLY WOULD ADVISE THAT THE GOVERNMENT RETAIN THE OTHERS IN THE FIGHTING SERVICES UNTIL TRADE FULLY REVIVED AND JOBS WERE AVAILABLE.

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WX KX

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, MARCH 14-(AP)-COMMENDING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS FOR PASSING THE BRITISH AID BILL, THE COSTA RICAN CONGRESS TODAY DISPATCHED A MESSAGE TO WASHINGTON ENDORSING THE MEASURE AS INSPIRED BY THE WISH TO DEFEND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND ALL DEMOCRACIES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD AGAINST AGGRESSION.

PS1139PES

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-BRITAIN ALREADY IS LAYING PLANS FOR FITTING HER MILLIONS OF KHAKI-CLAD TOMMIES, SEAMEN, AIRMEN AND PLAIN CIVIL WARDENS BACK INTO THE PATTERN OF CIVILIAN LIFE WHEN THIS WAR ENDS.

WILL THEY HEAD IMMEDIATELY FOR HOME?

NOT UNLESS THEY HAVE A TRADE OR SKILL IMPORTANT TO THE BIG JOB OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION--SUCH IS THE IMPLICATION OF THE FINDINGS OF A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE STUDYING THE DEMOBILIZATION PROBLEM.

THE DAILY MAIL OUTLINED THE PLAN ON THE BASIS OF TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GROUP ASSIGNED TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF REHABILITATION AND REBUILDING.

RACING (AMS BUDGET)

BY EDDY GILMORE

NEWMARKET, ENGLAND, MARCH 14-(AP)-THIS ANCIENT RACING TOWN, ONCE SO HORSE-CONSCIOUS THAT RESIDENTS ALL BUT WASHED THEIR FACES WITH SADDLE SOAP, IS SADLY WATCHING BRITAIN'S SPORT OF KINGS BECOME A BARELY-TOLERATED PASTIME.

THE NUMBER OF BLOODED HORSES HAS DWINDLED FROM 6,000 TO 2,300, AND ANNUAL EXPORT RECEIPTS HAVE DROPPED FROM $3,500,000 TO PRACTICALLY NOTHING.

RACE HORSES, LIKE NEARLY EVERY LIVING THING IN BRITAIN, ARE RATIONED. IN PEACE TIME SOME GOT AS MUCH AS 20 POUNDS OF OATS DAILY, BUT NOW GET 15 POUNDS.

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AND THAT RATION IS BEGRUDGED BY ONE SEGMENT OF THE PUBLIC, WHICH WOULD LIKE TO DESTROY THE HORSES SO HENS MAY HAVE MORE TO EAT AND LAY MORE EGGS FOR EGG-SHORT BRITONS.

NEWMARKET HAS BEEN HARDEST HIT OF ALL BRITISH RACING TOWNS.

WHERE RACING BEGAN ON BEAUTIFUL HEATHS IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES II, AS MANY AS 1,500 HORSES ONCE TRAINED FOR BIG BRITISH AND AMERICAN RACES. NOW ONLY 200 TRAIN IN THIS CENTER OF BREEDING AND TRAINING.

MANY HORSES WERE DESTROYED AND OTHERS SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES.

HALF A DOZEN ONCE-BUSY SADDLESHOPS AND COLOR MAKERS KNOWN ALL OVER THE RACING WORLD HAVE CLOSED.

THE TOWN'S POPULATION OF FREESPENDING LITTLE JOCKEYS HAS GONE OFF TO WAR.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BRITISH RACING HISTORY GIRLS AND OLD MEN--SOME IN THEIR SIXTIES--HAVE BEEN DRAFTED AS RIDERS AND GROOMS.

CAPTAIN CECIL BOYD-ROCHFORT, NOTED TRAINER OF AMERICAN-OWNED HORSES WHOSE PURSES FROM 1926 TO THE START OF THE WAR TOTALLED $2,442,410, IS ONE OF THE FEW STILL TRAINING.

"RACING'S FATE IS VERY MUCH IN DOUBT," HE SAID PESSIMISTICALLY "ALL WE CAN DO IS CARRY ON. IT MUSTN'T DIE OUT, WE FEEL."

TWO YEARS AGO BOYD-ROCHFORT WAS TRAINING 65 HORSES. HE NOW HAS 25, INCLUDING FOUR OWNED BY MARSHALL FIELD, THREE BY WILLIAM WOODWARD AND ONE BY JOHN HAY WHITNEY, ALL AMERICAN STABLES. HE IS POINTING THE FILLY SUNCASTLE FOR THE HISTORIC DERBY.

ALSO TRAINING HERE ARE EIGHT HORSES BELONGING TO KING GEORGE VI, AND 12 OWNED BY LORD DERBY, BUT EVERYTHING IS ON A REDUCED SCALE.

ADDING TO NEWMARKET'S WOES, A NAZI PLANE RECENTLY DROPPED OUT OF THE SKIES TO MACHINEGUN AND THEN DROP BOMBS ON HIGH STREET, WHICH APPARENTLY HAS NOTHING MORE CLOSELY RESEMBLING A MILITARY OBJECTIVE THAN THE PAIR OF RIDING PANTS BEING MADE FOR A RETIRED COLONEL AT THE STORE OF JIMMY CHEUTER, FAMOUS BRITCHES MAKER.

A SIGN HUNG NEAR THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SEEMS TO EXPRESS THE TOWN'S SENTIMENT. IT READS "HEAVEN IS OFTEN NEARER WHEN WE STOOP THAN WHEN WE SOAR."

PERHAPS SIGNIFICANTLY, IT SAYS NOTHING ABOUT HEAVEN FOR THOSE WHO RIDE. #

AGVS OUT

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 14-(VIA BERLIN)-(AP)-THE GERMAN COMMISSIONER FOR HOLLAND, ARTHUR SEVSZ-INQUART, TOLD AUTHORIZED A WINTER AID CONTRIBUTION TO AMSTERDAM OF A MILLION GUILDERS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME FRANKLY TOLD DUTCHMEN CITIZENS THAT THEY "HAD FAILED TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT IN THEIR OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY" FOR THEIR FELLOW MEN.

(THE GUILDER HAS A NOMINAL VALUE OF 50 CENTS)

THE COMMISSIONER THOUGHT THAT PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD HAVE OBVIATED THE GOVERNMENT GRANT, AND HE REQUESTED THAT IN DISTRIBUTING THE FUND CONSIDERATION BE TAKEN "OF RECENT EVENTS IN AMSTERDAM". THUS HE INDICATED THAT AID BE WITHHELD FROM PERSONS INVOLVED IN RECENT STRIKES AND RIOTS.

-DASH-

IN BERLIN IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 15 PERSONS CONVICTED OF MEMBERSHIP IN A "TERROR, SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION" WERE KILLED BY A FIRING SQUAD YESTERDAY.

JHM/STINKYS L2040/620P

AGYS OUT

AMSTERDAM (VIA BERLIN) MARCH 14 -(AP)- THE CRISP WHITE WOMEN'S CAPS TRADITIONAL TO HOLLAND HAVE PROMULGATED UNDER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION RUN AFOUL OF NAZI RULES / THAT IDENTIFICATION CARDS BEAR BARE-HEADED PHOTOS.

IT HAPPENED IN ZEELAND PROVINCE, WHERE THE COUNTRY PEOPLE STILL WEAR THE OLD GARB, AND IT RESULTED IN A PROTEST TO CENTRAL OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES AT THE HAGUE.

BY SPECIAL GERMAN DECREE, ALL HOLLANDERS MUST HAVE IDENTIFICATION CARDS WITH BOTH FINGERPRINTS AND PHOTOS -- THE LATTER TO SHOW MEN AND WOMEN BAREHEADED WITH THE LEFT EAR CLEARLY VISIBLE.

BUT SINCE TIME IMMEMORIAL THE WOMEN OF ZEELAND HAVE HAD THEIR PICTURES TAKEN SHOWING THEIR FINE WHITE STARCHED CAPS. IT IS NOT LADYLIKE TO DO OTHERWISE.

FINALLY THE MAYORS OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES

NC

THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE MET AT MIDDELBURG AND DRAFTED A SOLEMN APPEAL TO THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AT THE HAGUE, SEEKING AN EXEMPTION FROM THE ORDER. THE MINISTRY IS CONSIDERING THE MATTER.

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AGYS OUT

TOKYO, MARCH 15-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA REACHED FUSAN, KOREA, THIS MORNING ABOARD THE FERRY KONGO MARU, AND LEFT WITHIN AN HOUR FOR TAIKYU, WHERE HE WILL BOARD A PLANE FOR HARBIN. HE IS EN ROUTE TO BERLIN AND ROME FOR CONFERENCES WITH JAPAN'S TRIPARTITE PACT PARTNERS.

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-PKL-1221A-7-190--

AGYS OUT

VICHY, MARCH 14--(AP)--VICE ADMIRAL JEAN MARIE ABRIAL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT ALGIERS, HAS ARRIVED BACK AT HIS NORTH AFRICAN POST AFTER A VISIT HERE DURING THE RECENT CONFERENCES OF GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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AGYS OUT

BERLIN, MARCH 14-(AP)-NETHERLANDERS WITH A SPRINGTIME URGE TO MAKE RHYMES MUST SELECT THEIR TOPICS WITH DISCRETION.

THE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG REPORTED TODAY A WOMAN LAWYER AT THE HAGUE WHO WROTE POEMS INSULTING TO GERMAN SOLDIERS AND ALLEGED THAT GERMANS BOMBED DUTCH CIVILIANS WAS GIVEN FIVE MONTHS IN PRISON.

AN 18-YEAR-OLD METAL WORKER WHO READ IN PUBLIC A POEM INSULTING TO ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, GERMAN COMMISSIONER FOR THE NETHERLANDS, DREW A FOUR MONTH PRISON TERM.

BPW FISCHERS 11600A-EDB-1234P

ON THE OTHER HAND A NETHERLANDER WHO CALLED ANOTHER A FELLOW CITIZEN A TRAITOR BECAUSE THE LATTER VOLUNTEERED FOR THE DUTCH NAZI SS GROUP GOT A YEAR IN PRISON.

A ROTTERDAM HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO ALLEGING THAT GERMANS BOMBED DUTCH CIVILIANS WAS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

BPW 1600 2ND -EDB-1240P

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA, MARCH 14-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-A NEW BOOK, "THE MILITARY PROBLEMS OF CANADA," WRITTEN BY A MILITARY EXPERT AND PUBLISHED FOR THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, DECLARES THAT THE DANGER OF A SUCCESSFUL INVASION OF CANADA FROM EUROPE OR ASIA IS EXTREMELY REMOTE, EVEN IF BRITAIN SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

CANADA, THEREFORE, SAFELY CAN CONCENTRATE MOST OF HER MILITARY EFFORT ON AID TO BRITAIN, RATHER THAN HOME DEFENSE, THE AUTHOR SAYS.

THE WRITER IS C.P.STACEY, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY AND AN AUTHORITY ON CANADIAN MILITARY HISTORY AND AFFAIRS, NOW IS IN LONDON AS A GENERAL STAFF OFFICER. HIS BOOK TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE MILITARY REVERSES OF 1940 AND STRESSES THE VITAL IMPORTANCE TO CANADA OF A BRITISH VICTORY.

MR. STACEY TELLS HIS FELLOW-CANADIANS THAT CANADA'S STRATEGIC POSITION HAS IMPROVED ENORMOUSLY SINCE THE DAYS OF NAPOLEON.

IN THOSE DAYS, AND FOR A LONG TIME THEREAFTER, CANADIAN MILITARY POLICY AND STRATEGY WERE CONCERNED MAINLY WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF INVASION FROM THE UNITED STATES; AND THIS INVOLVED DEFENSE OF A FAR-FLUNG BOUNDARY "PERHAPS THE HARDEST IN THE WORLD TO DEFEND EFFECTIVELY."

WITHIN THE LAST GENERATION, HOWEVER, THIS THEORETICAL DANGER HAS DISAPPEARED SO COMPLETELY THAT THE DEFENSE OF CANADA AGAINST AGGRESSION MEANS SIMPLY DEFENSE OF HER SEACOASTS AND ADJACENT REGIONS.

MOREOVER, THE TWO OCEANS WHICH, IN THE DAYS OF SAILING SHIPS, WERE MORE OF A HIGHWAY THAN A BARRIER TO WIND-PROPELLED WARSHIPS, HAVE BECOME A REALLY FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE TO INVASION FROM THE SEA, HE SAYS.

"THE SHIP-OF-THE-LINE OF NELSON'S DAY," MR. STACEY POINTS OUT, "WAS CAPABLE OF ACTION AT AN ALMOST UNLIMITED DISTANCE FROM ITS BASE, AND COULD REMAIN AT SEA ALMOST INDEFINITELY. PROPELLED BY THE WIND, IT HAD NO PROBLEM OF FUEL SUPPLY, AND NO COMPLICATED MACHINERY REQUIRING PERIODICAL OVERHAUL IN A WELL-EQUIPPED DOCKYARD; WHEN ITS WOODEN HULL OR ITS SPARS SUFFERED INJURY IN ACTION, ADEQUATE REPAIRS COULD FREQUENTLY BE MADE BY THE SHIP'S COMPANY AT SEA."

A GREAT FLEET OF SUCH SHIPS COULD TRAVEL ANY DISTANCE IN THOSE DAYS, CARRYING AN INVADING ARMY AS WELL AS A SEA-FIGHTING FORCE MANY THOUSANDS OF MILES. NOW, HOWEVER, EVEN A SINGLE RAIDER WITH COMPARATIVELY SMALL FUEL REQUIREMENTS, CANNOT REMAIN ON THE PROWL VERY LONG WITHOUT ASSISTANCE FROM FRIENDLY SHIPS OR BASES.

AS FOR THE TASK OF MOVING AND SUSTAINING A GREAT INVASION FLEET OF MODERN SHIPS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC, THE AUTHOR SAYS:

"THE HISTORY OF WAR SINCE THE TECHNICAL REVOLUTION OF THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY AFFORDS NO EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL INVASION EXECUTED ACROSS AN OCEAN OR A COMPARABLE BODY OF WATER. THE NEAREST THING TO SUCH AN OPERATION DURING THE GREAT WAR WAS THE DARDANELLES ENTERPRISE. HERE THE BRITISH FORCES HAD ALMOST UNCHALLENGED COMMAND OF THE SEA RIGHT UP TO THE ENEMY'S COAST; THEY HAD IN EGYPT A BASE ONLY A MATTER OF 700 MILES FROM THEIR OBJECTIVE, AND THEY POSSESSED THEMSELVES OF AN ADVANCED BASE AT LEMNOS, ONLY 55 MILES FROM IT; AND THE ENTERPRISE WAS A FAILURE."

EVEN TRANSPORTING AN ARMY TO A FRIENDLY COAST IS A TERRIFIC UNDERTAKING IN MODERN TIMES, AS THE UNITED STATES LEARNED IN THE WORLD WAR "WHEN THEY WERE ABLE TO MOVE THEIR TROOPS IN DRIBLETS FROM THEIR OWN PORTS TO FRIENDLY PORTS IN FRANCE ACROSS AN OCEAN DOMINATED BY THE ALLIES' VAST NAVAL SUPERIORITY. CONSIDER THE DIFFERENCE IN THE CASE OF AN ARMY MOVING AGAINST THE COAST OF A POWERFUL HOSTILE COUNTRY IN THE EXPECTATION OF HAVING TO FIGHT ITS WAY ASHORE AND MAINTAIN ITSELF AFTER IT HAS LANDED."

AS FOR LONG-RANGE "INVASION" BY AIR, THE AUTHOR CONCEDES THE POSSIBILITY OF CONSTRUCTING ONE OR TWO BOMBERS CAPABLE OF CROSSING THE OCEAN AND DROPPING A FEW BOMBS AS A "STUNT" BUT CONCLUDES THAT "THE ONLY AIR MENACE THAT NORTH AMERICA HAS TO FEAR, FOR THE PRESENT, IS THAT OF PLANES LAUNCHED FROM SHIPS, WHICH IS A LESSER THOUGH HARDLY AN UNIMPORTANT MATTER. ITIVS PERHAPS DOUBTFUL WHETHER ANY EUROPEAN POWER WOULD RISK A LARGE AND EXPENSIVE AIRCRAFT-CARRIER IN A TRANS-ATLANTIC VENTURE OF THIS SORT, FOR THE RISK OF ITS DESTRUCTION WOULD BE ALTOGETHER DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE LIMITED MILITARY DAMAGE IT MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO."

EVEN ALL THESE DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING AN ENEMY OPERATING FROM ACROSS AN OCEAN, HOWEVER, WOULD NOT ALONE GUARANTEE CANADA AGAINST ATTACK, HE SAYS, AND SOME FACILITIES FOR HOME DEFENSE MUST BE AVAILABLE TO WITHSTAND EVEN AN ENEMY OPERATING UNDER ENORMOUS DISADVANTAGES OF DISTANCE. BUT, HE DECLARES, WHEN THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES FLEETS STAND BETWEEN ANY POTENTIAL INVADER AND THE SHORES OF CANADA, THE MENACE IS REDUCED TO THE VANISHING POINT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVAICE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 15--SENT MARCH 13.)

British Landed In 5 Greek Ports, Report

English Unofficially Confirm Account Of Movement

BY ROBT. ST. JOHN

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 15—Nearly 100,000 soldiers from Britain's Imperial forces with shiploads of munitions, artillery, tanks and other mechanized equipment—enough for five divisions—have been landed at five Greek mainland ports, it was reliably reported today.

This report first came from neutral diplomats and then was unofficially confirmed by British diplomatic circles in three

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British Landing 300,000 Men In Greece

ATTACK ON NAZI BALKAN ARMY ON BULGARIAN SOIL REPORTED ENGLAND'S AIM

100,000 Men Declared Already Landed—Equipment Sent On Ahead—Germans Mass To Meet Challenge—Yugoslavs Stiffen Toward Axis

BY ROBERT ST. JOHN

(By the Associated Press)

Belgrade, March 15—Britain, rapidly preparing to take the offensive against Germany's army in southeast Europe, is rushing 300,000 men to Greece and already has disembarked almost 100,000, it was learned tonight on excellent authority.

The British plan, a high military source said, is to make ready her forces as quickly as possible and then attack the Nazi Balkan army on Bulgarian soil if it remains behind that German-occupied country's frontiers with Greece and Turkey.

The troops already landed in Greece, according to these advices, are part of a steadily growing force equipped with hundreds of tanks and flame-throwers pouring into five ports on the Greek mainland.

Nazi Activity In Bulgaria Intense

The intensity of Nazi military activity in Bulgaria was indicated late tonight by delays of more than twenty-four hours in trains arriving from Istanbul. Even the famed Simplon and other expresses reaching Belgrade were many hours behind schedule.

These delays were attributed to use of the rails by Nazi militray forces. Plovdiv, the general staff headquarters of the German Expeditionary Force, is halfway between Istanbul, Turkey, and Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, on the main line.

The Germans, clearly expecting now a major challenge on a second front, lined up hundreds of bomber, fighter and transport planes at the airdromes of occupied Bulgaria, apparently in preparation for a great aerial assault on Greece.

Eyewitnesses Tell Of Troops

Eyewitnesses described the British troops moving northward through Greece as Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians and Englishmen—many of them fresh from their homelands and some who are veterans of Britain's West Front and North African campaigns.

Observers who said they saw the landings reported that most of the vast convoy of ships now plying back and forth in the Mediterranean bringing up additional thousands of reserves, sailed from the harbors of Haifa, Palestine and Alexandria, Egypt.

Equipment Precedes Troops

The landing of troops was said by a reliable diplomatic source not to have begun until most of the equipment—shiploads of tanks, trucks, anti-air and anti-tank guns, other artillery and mechanized equipment—had reached Greece.

It was feared, this informant said, that a premature landing would have provoked a German attack.

High Axis sources said the first landings of combatant troops were made forty-eight hours ago.

No Landings At Salonika

Several others said there have been no disembarkations at the Greek port of Salonika because the British felt that sending troopships into the Ægean Sea harbor would have invited German attack before the British positions were consolidated.

[Salonika, in eastern Greece, is at the head of the Ægean Sea and is the nearest large Greek port to Nazi forces massed near the Bulgarian frontier less than one hundred miles to the northeast.]

Military experts added, however, that this does not mean Salonika will not be defended.

Stiffens Yugoslav Resistance

An indication that the reports of strong British landings have had a stiffening effect on Yugoslavia in this

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southeastern European capitals. Correspondents were told privately by the British that the reports "probably are well founded."

Nevertheless, it was said that an official denial from both the British and the Greeks could be expected within the next twelve hours.

Yugoslavs Prepare

As reports of the British landings—coupled with the belief that Britain was occupying the southern half of the Greek mainland—spread through Yugoslavia, trucks loaded with fully equipped Yugoslav troops rumbled through the streets of Belgrade and railway stations teemed with conscripts called to active service.

Yugoslavia has been making military preparations for days while dickering over German demands that she join the Axis.

The first Yugoslav reaction to the reports was a stiffening of Yugoslavia's attitude toward Germany. Government sources indicated that an attempt would me made to forestall any further pressure "until the situation of Greece is clarified."

Nazis Outnumber British

German sources at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, said that even if five British divisions had disembarked in Greece, the German troops in Bulgaria and Rumania outnumbered them six to one. One German said the British would be fighting with their backs to the sea, making possible "another Dunkirk."

Ready to blast at the British and their Greek allies, German forces in Bulgaria were reported about the same time to have wheeled out hundreds of fighters, bombers and transport planes on their new landing fields—ready for instant action.

(Berlin professed to have no confirmation of the reports that the British had landed in force on Greek soil.)

Reports of the British expedition—a vast multiplication of the aid which the Royal Air Force has been giving the Greeks—came from neutral diplomats.

Situation "Critical"

German circles here in the Yugoslav capital declared that the Balkan situation was "reaching a critical stage."

The story of the British landings in Greece was brought to Belgrade at noon today by neutral diplomats arriving from Athens.

One diplomat declared he would take oath and sign a sworn statement that his facts were correct with reference to the landing of British troops in Greece.

Diplomatic mail arriving from Athens during the early afternoon told the same story.

Both sources told of five British ships daily arriving from Africa loaded with men and war materials.

Already, they said, British troops have moved north into the Greek mainland as far as a line running from the Ægean port of Volos across to the island of Corfu.

A neutral diplomat told the Associated Press immediately on leaving his train that he had seen the disembarkation of British troops with his own eyes.

He described cheering British soldiers marching down the gangplank and off to billets.

"All hotels in southern Greece have been requisitioned," he said, "for British staff headquarters and to house officers."

Tanks, Flame-Throwers

He said British equipment in Greece included a vast number of anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and many hundred tanks, both light and heavy, together with numbers of flame-throwing machines, such as the Germans used last year on the Western Front.

In addition, he added, many shiploads of munitions and other war materials already have been landed.

He said more and more ships were arriving daily at five principal mainland ports, which he declined to name specifically.

Few airplanes, the diplomat continued, have been transported yet to the Greek mainland.

(British planes cooperating with Greek forces in Albania have been based mainly on the island of Crete.)

Confirmation Impossible

Because of the difficulty of communication between Greece and other Balkan countries, and also because rigid censorship exists now in Greece, it is impossible to obtain confirmation of this diplomat's story.

These reports coincide with increased activity at Bulgarian airports, where hundreds of Nazi fighters, bomber and transport planes were wheeled out—ready for instant action—as German circles asserted the Balkan crisis was "reaching a critical stage."

Neutral military observers arriving in Belgrade by air said one hundred to two hundred Germany military planes were being tuned up at the Sofia airport alone. Some were Germany's largest type bombers.

Other Airports Busy

Similar preparations were reported being made at twenty-four other airports taken over by German forces in scattered sections of Southern Bulgaria.

(German forces have been massing there for two weeks, presumably to add weight to reported German pressure on Greece to give up her war in Albania and talk peace on Premier Mussolini's terms.)

The most ominous-sounding statement yet from German sources was contained in a dispatch to Belgrade newspapers from Berlin saying:

"The new moment has arrived which may have decisive results on Greek-German relations."

Report Not Confirmed

Berlin warnings said "no authenic confirmation" of reports of British troop movements toward Greece had been received in Berlin. They added, however, that "when British help to Greece becomes of serious character, military intervention of the Reich" would follow quickly.

Censorship, which veils the movements of the German expeditionary force in Bulgaria, as well as developments in Greece, combined with the distortion of news for propaganda purposes to make the military situation increasingly difficult to ascertain here.

Germans control communications lines throughout Bulgaria and have forbidden travel in zones they occupy across from the Greek frontier. Even legations here have been unable to get specific reports.

Balkan kingdom's negotiations with Berlin is seen in an editorial in the Sunday edition of *Vreme*, the Government's mouthpiece newspaper.

It emphasized that Yugoslavia, which so far has avoided alignment with her neighbors in the Axis, stands firmly "on an unalterable basis of territorial integrity, independence and freedom."

Seen As Semi-Official Answer

The newspaper added that neutral Yugoslavia would not consider any relationship with any great power on any other basis.

In an article headed "Freedom, Independence, Peace," *Vreme* said:

"We have armed only to insure our peace. Yugoslavia will hurl back anyone who endangers the freedom and independence of our country."

Diplomats took this as a semi-official answer to reported German pressure for Yugoslavia's immediate demobilization.

Serb Faction Would Fight

One influential faction of Serb official opinion was reported, on the authority of a Government informant, to be urging that Yugoslavia fight rather than allow the passage of Nazi troops.

Trucks loaded with fully equipped troops drove through the streets of Belgrade toward destinations not publicly known, and the railroad stations were full of conscripts going to active service.

First Story From Diplomat

The story of the British landing in Greece came first from a neutral diplomat upon his arrival here from Athens. There could be no question of error, he said, adding that he himself had seen British soldiers march down the gangplank of their troopship and go off singing to their billets.

Every hotel in southern Greece, he added, has been requisitioned for British officers, and British troops already have moved north into the Greek mainland as far as a line extending from Volos, on the Ægean, across to the Island of Corfu—or a penetration roughly two thirds up the Grecian peninsula from its southernmost tip.

Diplomatic Denial Forecast

Diplomatic mail from Athens confirmed the British arrival; so too, obliquely, did some British diplomatic informants themselves, although it was stated that a diplomatic denial from both Britain and Greece could for strategic reasons be expected soon.

British war materiel already in Greece—munitions, artillery, tanks and mechanized equipment—is enough for five divisions, it was said.

German sources here said that affairs in the Balkans were "reaching a critical stage."

Military observers arriving in Belgrade from Sofia, reported that in that city alone 100 to 200 German warplanes—some of them the biggest type of bombers—were tuned up and ready to go. At twenty-four other Nazi-held airports in southern Bulgaria there were like preparations.

Major Fight Appears Imminent

All this suggested that the long German pressure campaign to get Greece to give in and make peace with Italy had failed; that the British and Greeks together were about ready to make a major fight of it.

The pressure on the Yugoslavs continued without letup, despite the stiffened resistance on their part. A German dispatch to Belgrade newspapers said significantly:

"The new moment has arrived which may have decisive results on Greek-German relations."

The Germans already had put the word about that "when British help to Greece becomes of serious character, military intervention of the Reich" could be expected.

Two Significant Circumstances

The strong theory that the Germans were preparing to move against the Greeks in force was supported by two circumstances:

Greek reports that a furious week-long Italian offensive in Albania—said in Athens to have been ordered by Mussolini himself—had been utterly broken.

The receipt in Rome during the day of Italian military dispatches telling of a big bombing offensive in Albania involving hundreds of Italian planes.

Still Outnumbered 6 To 1

Diplomatic confirmation was received of earlier reports that the Greeks had prepared to fall back from Thrace as an untenable area and were taking up positions along the Struma river, which is backed by a difficult mountain range.

German quarters in Sofia said that even though five British divisions had disembarked in Greece, the Nazi troops now in Rumania and Bulgaria outnumbered them six to one, with more than 200,000 in Bulgaria alone along the Turkish and Greek frontiers, and that if war came, the British would be fighting with their backs to the sea. Thus, they added, another Dunkerque would be made possible.

Signs Of Nazi Hope Of Delay

There were signs, nevertheless, that the Germans were hoping to delay counter-action for a variety of reasons:

1. Because of shifts in troops, munitions and supplies being made along the thousand-mile Nazi communication line stretching from the Greek frontier back through Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary into old Austria.
2. Because of what was understood here to be an Italian desire to go on alone against the Greeks for the time being for the sake of prestige—or at least to be permitted to launch one more big offensive before the Nazis enter the fight.

Diplomatic reports from Bucharest said the streets there had rung all night with the tramp of Nazi soldiers. Thousands of men in full field equipment were said to have marched off to truck depots for transportation toward the Greek frontier.

Germans Study Troop Report

Berlin, March 15 (*AP*)—Unofficial reports that nearly 100,000 British troops had been landed in southern Greece evoked mostly authoritative silence here today and there wasn't the slightest suggestion what Germany's counter measure might be.

The only comment was from the well-informed commentary, *Dienst Aus Deutschland*:

"Naturally these reports receive the profoundest consideration here.

Of Vital Interest

"It is known, and often enough emphasized in authoritative German quarters, that any new efforts of the English to gain a foothold on the continent to carry on the war against Germany is a matter of most vital interests to the Reich from a military and political point of view."

Since the reports lacked confirmation, the commentary said, it would be "premature to draw any conclusions respecting any German reaction."

British Grab?

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 15—German sources professed great interest today in reports from Tangier, Morocco, that the British contemplate occupation of Portugal's Azores Islands as well as a landing in Portugal.

The Associated Press has not received such advices from any other source.

(The origin of the reports reaching Berlin was not clear. Tangier, formerly an internationalized zone, now is occupied by Spanish forces.)

"Special Significance

The highly placed commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, dealt with the report thus:

"The indication from Washington that there is no objection on the part of the United States to such an English project—that, in fact, the United States might have encouraged the British in such a step—doubtless will be of special significance to Germany."

Occupation of the Azores and bases in Portugal, *Dienst* added, would be in line with British efforts to obtain bases in Ireland for more effective defense against German submarines and long-distance bombing planes.

Ankara Sends Hitler Note

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 15—DNB, the official German news agency, said today a high Turkish Foreign Office official arrived in Sofia, Bulgaria, yesterday en route to Germany with a handwritten message from Turkey's President to Adolf Hitler.

Hitler Sent Message

A message from Hitler was delivered to Turkish President Ismet Inonu at Ankara by a five-man commission March 4. Qualified sources said that the note declared the Nazis wished to look after Turkey's "interest and well-being."

Official quarters, however, said the message would have little effect on the pro-British policy of the country.

BERLIN IN SILENCE ON BRITISH LANDING

Dienst Says Any Conclusions Would Be Premature On Unconfirmed Report

Nazis Discuss Alleged English Plan To Occupy Azores. Suspect U. S. Hand

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 15—Silence was the only official reaction today to reports that almost 100,000 British troops have been landed in southern Greece. There was no suggestion as to what countermeasures Germany might take.

Dienst aus Deutschland, well-informed news commentary, offered the only discussion and it said that, since the reports were unconfirmed, it would be "premature to draw any conclusions respecting any German reaction.

"Matter Of Vital Interest"

"It is known and often emphasized in authoritative German quarters," it said, "that any efforts of the English to gain a foothold on the Continent to carry on the war against Germany is a matter of vital interest to the Reich from a military and political point of view."

Along the same line reports from Tangier, Morocco, that the British contemplate occupation of Portugal's Azores Islands and a landing in Portugal evoked expressions of great interest from German sources.

[The origin of the reports reaching Berlin was not clear. The Associated Press has not received such advices from any other source.]

Inonu Message Reported

"The indication from Washington that there is no objection on the part of the United States to such an English project," said *Dienst aus Deutschland*, "that, in fact, the United States might have encouraged the British in such a step, doubtless will be of special significance to Germans."

It said occupation of the Portuguese-owned Azores and bases in Portugal would be in line with British efforts to obtain bases in Ireland for more effective defense against German submarines and long-distance bombing planes.

DNB said a high Turkish Foreign Office official had reached Sofia, Bulgaria, Friday en route to Germany with a handwritten message from the Turkish President, Ismet Inonu, to Adolf Hitler.

Turks' Reply To Hitler Is En Route To Berlin

Istanbul, March 15—President Ismet Inonu's reply to Adolf Hitler's message is en route to Berlin by special diplomatic courier, official quarters said tonight.

The courier, it was stated in official quarters, was a secretary from the office of the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

This source said the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin would deliver the reply to Hitler if and when the courier reaches Berlin.

Turkish Policy Stan

Istanbul, March 15 (A. Turkey's foreign policy remains unchanged since Germany's occupation of Bulgaria, the newspaper Ikdam insisted today.

"After the occupation of Bulgaria, the Eden and Dill visit and the Fuehrer's special note to our President, Turkey's position seems to interest every one," Ikdam said. "Our position remains the same."

[Turkey is a non-belligerent ally of Britain, bound by mutual assistance ties to oppose any act of "aggression" leading to war in the eastern Mediterranean. Those ties were said officially to have been tightened as a result of recent conferences between Turkish leaders and the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff.]

"We will always be loyal to our Allies," Ikdam continued. "As for Hitler's special communication, this should not be considered more than a sign of politeness."

As a new indication of the country's defense measures, the newspaper Vakit said that 200 parachutists would make a test landing tomorrow at an undisclosed point beside the strategic Bosporus, the Black Sea end of the passage to and from the Mediterranean, which includes the Dardanelles.

Four persons were killed and upward of a score injured when a bomb exploded in an Istanbul hotel Tuesday shortly after Rendel's party arrived from Sofia.

Rendel Orders Luggage Examined For Bombs As He Sets Out For Ankara

Istanbul, March 15 (*AP*)—George W. Rendel, former British Minister to Bulgaria, personally supervised the transportation of his party's luggage tonight on the first leg of their trip to Ankara to prevent a recurrence of last Tuesday's bombing.

When Rendel and his aides prepared to leave Istanbul every member was ordered to unpack and repack his bags just before leaving. Then Rendel watched the bags as they were carried to the Ankara train.

At the last minute two extra bags which had been left behind arrived. Without delay they were opened and searched.

ISTANBUL, MARCH 15--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER TASVIRI EFKAR SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE CHILDREN OF TWO TURKISH POLICEMEN KILLED IN THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOMB MEANT FOR GEORGE W. RENDEL, FORMER BRITISH MINISTER TO BULGARIA, BE MADE "CHILDREN OF THE STATE."

"WE HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THIS BOMBING," THE PAPER SAID. "THE BOMB WAS NOT MADE HERE AND WE DID NOT ASK TO HAVE IT BROUGHT HERE. -- WE ONLY SACRIFICED OUR CITIZENS TO IT."

THE BOMB EXPLODED IN AN ISTANBUL HOTEL LAST TUESDAY SHORTLY AFTER RENDEL AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED FROM SOFIA. FOUR PERSONS WERE KILLED AND UPWARDS OF A SCORE INJURED.

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Rumania Seizes 74 As British Agents

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 15 (AP).—Seventy-Four persons of various nationalities were sent to concentration camps today, suspected of being British agents. In the group were several non-British correspondents of English newspapers.

Stalin Prizes Reveal Russia's Race to Arm

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP).—Stalin prizes for military inventions disclosed to day that the Red Army was working to keep pace with Europe's warring nations. First prizes of 100,000 rubles were given to Vasily Degtiarev for work on infantry weapone; Vasily Grabin, for artillery, and Mikhail Berezin, for aviation.

The newspaper "Izvestia" said: "The tremendous significance of the new inventions is particularly noticeable in military affairs."

22,000 See Football Game

By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, March 15 — Twenty-two thousand persons turned out to see Britain's biggest football game of the year today and never turned an eye toward the sky whence as often as not comes death.

The air-raid siren had finished wailing only an hour before the kickoff, but you'd never have known a war was on had it not been for a tiny corner of the program which read:

"In the event of an air-raid warning the ground exits will be opened so that those who wish to leave can do so. Play will proceed unless spotters report enemy activity in the vicinity."

Band Playing

A band was playing on the bright green turf thirty minutes before the game such tunes as the "Woodpecker Song" and "Arm In Arm." Three quarters of the spectators chose the open stands.

One team was from the British Army and it included many of England's finest professional and amateur players. Their opponents were Allies—some of the finest footballers from Holland, Poland, Belgium, France and Czecho-Slovakia.

Little children flocked around the refreshment stands with their parents and bought tea and rolls.

Highlight Of Game

The highlight of the game came when the Allies' goalie, Brinkman, of Holland, leaped beautifully and butted away a sure shot. From the shout which went up you'd have thought Britain had won the war.

(Editor's Note—Mr. Gilmore's story, as received in New York, didn't include the final score. Could it be a military secret?)

R.A.F. Raids 'For Defense'

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 15—British sources disclosed today that the R. A. F.'s latest attacks on Germany and Nazi-occupied territory are "active defense" tactics, based partly on the suspicion that Adolf Hitler's Balkan movements may merely mask an intended invasion attempt.

The British, they said, were mindful of Hitler's custom of making bold moves in mid-March and observed also that the full moon and spring tides favor an invasion by sea.

Nazi Factories Bombed

The industrial centers of Gelsenkirchen and Duesseldorf in western Germany were the main targets of British air raids last night, the Ministry of Information announced.

An effective attack also was made on a small scale on oil tanks at Rotterdam, the Ministry said.

Many bombers were reported to have taken part in the attacks on Germany, but the announcement said only one had failed to return.

"Large-Scale Action"

The Air Ministry, reporting on the night's offensive, said that the Ruhr Valley industrial district was hit in a "large-scale action."

The R. A. F. also raided shipping, airdromes and docks from Norway to Brest on the German-occupied French coast, the Ministry's communique said.

R. A. F. fighter planes at the same time patrolled German bomber bases to hamper attacks on Britain.

"The Ruhr was the scene of the bomber command's main effort last night," the communique related, "and while conditions were not so favorable as on recent nights excellent results were observed.

Electric Plant Hit

"A heavy and successful attack was made on the great hydro (electric) generation plant at Gelsenkirchen, where oil is produced from coal.

"The industrial area of Duesseldorf was also attacked and here incendiary bombs were used on a large scale.

"Elsewhere in the Ruhr factories, communications and other targets were bombed."

Docks One Target

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 15—German raiders poured bombs on the Clydeside shipping district of Glasgow in a violent assault from dusk last evening to dawn today.

The raiders, after ranging wide over England in the third successive night of the stepped-up air war, returned today to strike at a north Midland village, where eleven persons were killed and six houses demolished.

Tenement House Wrecked

A northeastern English city also was attacked heavily last night for the first time in the war.

Bombs of the moonlight raiders sent one forty-family tenement in the Clydeside section tumbling down, burying many in the wreckage.

Hundreds in the working class area were left homeless.

Of the thousands of incendiary bombs scattered over Clydeside, a number fell on an old soldiers' home, burning out the servants' quarters. Veterans not too feeble helped nurses to put out the blaze.

London Has Day Alarm

Churches and schools were other Clydeside buildings damaged.

Apparently German daylight raiders attempted to or actually did reach the London area this afternoon. A brief alarm was sounded.

Britain's defenders claimed to have downed five more Nazi raiders during the night attacks, which, a communique said, were "on a considerable scale and spread over most of the country."

The Air Ministry said two British planes were missing.

Nazis' March Air Losses

The War Office said today that British anti-aircraft batteries had brought down at least seventeen invading aircraft since March 1. "Last night's enemy raiders over this country were met by some of the heaviest opposition our anti-aircraft gunners have yet put up," a statement said.

A communique said the number of casualties was "not large" in the northeastern city (perhaps the naval building and shipping center of Newcastle, which has been attacked before but never heavily). Numerous fires were started there and shops and industrial buildings were damaged.

London had another fire-bomb shower, but the incendiaries were doused by emergency squads and volunteers almost as fast as they struck.

The raids lasted longer than on most nights recently. London, usually quiet by midnight, did not have its last all-clear until 3 A. M.

More than 500 incendiary bombs dropped in one section of London. The Liverpool area also had a fairly long raid and a number of persons were injured in one district.

Of the German planes reported downed over England during the night, three were destroyed by night fighters and one by anti-aircraft fire. Two of the raiders crashed into the sea.

Clydeside Area Blasted

GLASGOW, March 15 (AP).—Waves of German bombers blasted the Clyde River shipbuilding area from dusk last evening until dawn today, killing and injuring many residents in the working-class district in the second raid in as many nights. Bombs sent one forty-family tenement tumbling down, burying many in the wreckage.

Hundreds in the working-class area were left homeless and rescue workers still dug in the debris today.

Of the thousands of incendiary bombs scattered over Clydeside, a number fell on an old soldiers' home, burning out the servants' quarters. Veterans not too feeble lent a hand to nurses in putting out the blaze. Churches and schools were among the Clydeside buildings damaged.

Mills Also Hit At

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 15—Strong fighting units of the German air force struck hard overnight at Glasgow objectives and several steel plants and an armament factory in the English manufacturing center of Sheffield, the German high command said today.

Other attacks were directed at London's Tilbury docks, port facilities at Plymouth and Southampton and targets at Leeds.

"Numerous big fires resulted in port, wharf and provision facilities" of Glasgow, the communique said, and "the last squadrons confirmed that objectives were enveloped in extraordinary smoke clouds."

Two merchant vessels, totaling 11,000 tons, were sunk and another damaged in an attack on a convoy off the British east coast, the high command added.

"Weak units of the enemy dropped explosive and incendiary bombs last night in various places in western Germany," the communique said. "Damage to industries was negligible. Some civilians were killed or injured."

A DNB, official German news agency, dispatch from Amsterdam said British flyers bombed a locality in western Holland last night killing eight persons and injuring nine besides destroying a bridge and private homes. The place was not identified.

The agency said fire bombs dropped in eastern Holland destroyed some forest land, but that communications centers were not affected.

BRITAIN ON ALERT FOR BALKAN FEINT

Considers Possibility Of Axis Maneuver There For Blow At England

R. A. F. Raiders Strike At Bases In Germany, France And Norway

BY ROBT. BUNNELLE

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 15—Britain struck hard at invasion bases on the Continent and girded defensively at home tonight against the frankly discussed possibility that Axis moves in the Balkans might be a feint diverting attention from a blow at England herself amid favoring conditions.

Mindful of Hitler's dramatic moves timed for mid-March, the British sent the Royal Air Force roaring away for attacks on bases from France to Norway and drove new blows at Germany in a fresh operation of "active defense."

Silent As To Troops In Greece

British sources, silent as to Balkan reports that 100,000 British troops had arrived in Greece and that Britain would deny their presence, asserted guardedly that German movements and propaganda in the Balkans appeared "ominous." It was added that Britain was on the alert to meet an invasion of England if the Balkan stir turns out to be a smoke screen for other activity.

British and German scouting planes both dogged the Dover Strait on the watch. A full moon and the spring tide were acknowledged invitations to invaders.

Two German patrol planes looking over the Thames estuary set off a brief daytime alarm in London.

The alert again was sounded early in the evening. The alarm ended about midnight.

Warning From Alexander

Newspapers displayed under banner headlines the British successes against night raiders in the recent stepped-up give-and-take air warfare and played this activity over Balkan news.

But A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at a week-end war weapons rally at Torquay, warned Britons that "this year must see, in my view, the launching of a most ruthless attack upon us by a very powerful enemy on land, in the air and upon the sea."

Pilots returning from the Friday-Saturday overnight raids told of great fires illuminating their targets at Gelsenkirchen, Düsseldorf and Rotterdam. One said that on a flight deep into the Ruhr he saw a fire one hundred miles away, where oil tanks at Rotterdam were in flames.

R. A. F. Raids On Gelsenkirchen

At Gelsenkirchen synthetic oil plants were the principal target, the Air Ministry news service said. The night was clear and the moon full, but factories appeared to be in full operation. A flare set one oil plant ablaze, doing extra duty as an incendiary, the Ministry said.

"As on recent nights," the announcement said, "the enemy was encouraged by bright moonlight and sent up many fighters, and once again there were several inconclusive interceptions."

However, one heavy British bomber returning from Gelsenkirchen was attacked at 14,000 feet by a German fighter coming in from Ostend. The bomber's rear gunner said he let go several bursts and the fighter dropped out of sight.

British Flier Saved Near Dublin

DUBLIN, March 15 (AP)—The Government Information Bureau said today that a "British plane made a forced landing in the sea near Clontarf, Dublin, about 10 o'clock last night." The pilot, who was uninjured, was rescued. Clontarf is on the northern shore of Dublin Bay.

British List 17 Planes Downed

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—The War Office said today that British anti-aircraft batteries had brought down at least seventeen invading aircraft since March 1.

Two Blind Boys Join British Fire Wardens

London, March 15 (A. P.).—Two blind boys joined the staff of fire watchers today at the Norwich Institution for the Blind.

"Their expert hearing more than compensates for their loss of sight," another watcher said, "and both have become very proficient in the use of pumps."

England Seeks Fire Fighters

TORONTO, March 15 (AP).—Mayor Fred Conboy received today a cable from the Lord Mayor of London calling for additional fire fighters in London and other centers. The Canadian Federation of Mayors discussed recently the idea of sending firemen to England. The City Council here has been urged to send twenty-five men.

American Flyer in R.A.F. Home to Seek Recruits

Kennerly, Hurt in Power Dive, Seeks a New Squadron

OTTAWA, March 15 (AP).—His eardrums damaged as the result of a five-mile-a-minute power dive, Pilot Officer Byron ("Jack") Kennerly, of Pasadena, Calif., has returned to this continent to help get recruits for a second all-American squadron to fight on Great Britain's side.

He has been a member of the group already formed, the Eagle Squadron. He said the two squadrons would fly as a Royal Air Force "wing."

Kennerly said six members of the Eagle Squadron had been killed. [Reports from London have listed four deaths.] Kennerly hopes to return in about four months. His injury was suffered last September.

American in R. A. F. Thinks Poorly of Enemy

St. Charles, Minn., March 15 (A. P.).—Arthur Donahue, 27 years old, returning home today to rest after having fought as an American member of the Royal Air Force, declared grimly that the British will win.

"A glider invasion?" he said, "we wish they'd try it; we could give them some good sport.

"The Germans are no good in the air unless they are in mass formation; for instance, if they have a squadron of twenty planes and we can break that squadron up the enemy will drop its bombs anywhere it happens to be and run for home; if they do reach their target, they bomb indiscriminately."

LONDON, MARCH 15—(AP)—FLIGHT LIEUT. MARMADUKE THOMAS ST. JOHN PATTLE WAS CREDITED OFFICIALLY TODAY WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF 23 GERMAN WARPLANES—THREE WITHIN THE LAST MONTH.

HE WAS AWARDED A BAR FOR THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS HE WON EARLIER THIS YEAR.

LONDON, MARCH 16—(SUNDAY)—(AP)—LEAFLETS ADVISING BRITONS TO "STAND FIRM" IF INVASION ROLLS TO THEIR DOORSTEPS AND TO "CARRY ON" AS USUAL IF THEY ARE OUTSIDE THE FIGHTING ZONES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IN THE NEXT 10 DAYS.

IN QUESTION AND ANSWER FORM, THE CIVILIANS WILL BE REMINDED OF THE "RIGHT OF EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO DO WHAT YOU CAN TO PROTECT YOURSELF, YOUR FAMILY AND YOUR HOME."

"YOU SHOULD GIVE ALL HELP YOU CAN TO OUR TROOPS," THE CIVILIAN IS ADMONISHED. "DO NOT TELL THE ENMY ANYTHING. DO NOT GIVE HIM ANYTHING. DO NOT HELP HIM IN ANY WAY."

British Are Assured U.S. Means Business

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 15—W. A. Harriman, a special representative of President Roosevelt assigned to London, arrived at Bristol airport today and declared: "Believe me, that as to the war, the American people certainly mean business."

"I have come as the President's special representative to faciliate the arrival of all types of material aid to Britain," Harriman said.

There "For The Duration".

He added that this would include ships and food.

Asked if he planned to tour Britain's bombed areas, Harriman replied that he was in England "for the duration," except for occasional trips to the United States, and probably would see everything.

Harriman was met at the Bristol airport by a delegation of United States Embassy officials and flew on to London.

Donovan Sees Spain's Envoy In Portugal

Lisbon, Portugal, March 15 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, an unofficial American observer in Europe, conferred with Spanish Ambassador Nicolas Franco here today on what was believed to be American aid for Spain. He planned to leave by clipper for the United States later.

Donovan's conference with Spanish Caudillo Francisco Franco's brother followed virtually all-night talks with W. A. Harriman, a special representative of President Roosevelt assigned to London.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, moved up a scheduled trip to Lisbon to arrive last night for a conference with Donovan.

Donovan was expected to report at once to Washington on his arrival home after the clipper voyage over the South Atlantic route.

DONOVAN ON WAY HOME

Takes Clipper at Lisbon After Conferences There About Spain

LISBON, Portugal, March 15 (AP)—Colonel William J. Donovan, winding up an observation tour of Europe, took off for home tonight aboard the Yankee Clipper after twenty-four busy hours of conferences here with American, Spanish and British diplomats.

Informed persons said the conversations gave special attention to the Spanish food situation. Colonel Donovan himself returned only smiles to all questions.

He saw, either individually or in varying combinations, W. A. Harriman, a representative of President Roosevelt en route to London; Loyd V. Steere, United States agricultural attaché in London; Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain; Bert Fish, United States Minister to Portugal; Nicolas Franco, Spanish Ambassador to Portugal and brother of Generalissimo Francisco Franco; Commander Ben H. Wyatt, United States naval attaché at Madrid, and Captain Thomas Kincaid, retiring United States naval attaché at Rome.

Besides Colonel Donovan and Mr. Steere, the clipper took twenty-six passengers, twenty-three of them bound for New York. Aboard were Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens of the exiled Netherlands Government, and Francis Aiken, Irish Defense Minister, who is going to the United States to try to buy military supplies. [The Yankee Clipper is scheduled to reach New York Tuesday.]

Quit Hungary, Britons Told

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 15—An informed source said today the British Legation in Budapest had asked Britons who have no special reason to remain in Hungary to depart "because it is getting more and more difficult" to leave the country.

This source declared that those leaving would now have to travel through Yugoslavia or Soviet Russia and that if they remained they might not be able to leave at all.

He added that such advice did not necessarily mean that Britain intended to break off diplomatic relations with Hungary.

MINERS FORTIFY ROCK

Canadian Troops Rushed to Tunnel Gibraltar.

London, March 15 (A. P.).—Another contingent of Canadian troops has arrived at Gibraltar to help rush new fortifications, the War Office said today. Among the men are hard-rock miners.

Members of the Royal Canadian Engineers tunneling company have been trained for their job and will work with the first Canadian detachment of sappers, which has been in Gibraltar since the start of the winter, cutting new defenses out of the rock and building a subterranean town.

With the new fortfications it has been estimated that the Rock would be able to withstand a siege of more than eighteen months.

liminary hearing would be held tomorrow.

Authorized sources said Hottelet's arrest should not be interpreted as a reprisal for the arrest of Transocean (a German world-wide news service) representatives in New York, but referred only to personal and private activities in no way connected with his work as a newspaperman.

Indictments Returned

A special grand jury in Washington returned indictments Tuesday against Transocean and two individuals charging violation of the foreign agents registration law.

The Justice Department announced the two men, Manfred Zapp, Transocean's American manager, and Guenther Tonn, an associate, and both German citizens, had been arrested in New York.

Zapp was charged with delaying his registration, failing to give material information and aiding Transocean to violate the act. Tonn was accused of failing to register.

Nazis Seize American Newsman As Spy

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 15—DNB, official German news agency, announced today that a young American newspaperman, Richard C. Hottelet, had been arrested on "strong suspicions of espionage" in favor of an "enemy power."

Authorized sources declined to furnish any further information except that the United States "naturally is not an 'enemy power'" and that "the alleged espionage activities were not in connection with journalistic work."

Studied In Berlin

To questions on the charges they replied, "The trial will bring that out."

Hottelet, for four years an employe of the United Press, came from Brooklyn and had taken a year of post-graduate work at Berlin University. He is in his early twenties.

(The United Press office in New York said Hottelet attended public schools in Brooklyn, New Utrecht High School and Brooklyn College.)

Informed sources indicated a pre-

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Passengers Stand By Lifeboats in Darkness Hearing Torpedoes Hit Other Ships in Convoy

By SAM ROBERTSON,
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

Ottawa, March 15.—German submarines waylaid the great convoy with which I recently crossed the North Atlantic and sank at least four of the ships so vital to Britain's war effort.

The bag may have been six. Two ships which listed badly after being hit by torpedoes were, however, still able to make way when last seen.

More than 200 gallant seamen were aboard the four boats known to have gone down. It was not possible to know how many survived.

It is the rule of convoys that ships which escape in attacks must go on. One that stopped would become a sitting bird. The ship in which I crossed hurried away from the battle scene.

Twice attacks came when darkness lay on the sea, one at 5 o'clock in the morning, the other at midnight.

All on Board Alert.

Both of those periods were filled with anxiety. Passengers stood by lifeboat stations, scarcely able to see even each other in the darkness, not knowing when a torpedo might tear the ship from under their feet.

Nineteen hours separated the attacks.

If the submarines which launched the first blow survived the depth charges which were hurled from the decks of our naval escorts it seemed they would signal to a German bomber base the position of our convoy. The fact that sky-raiders did not come may have indicated the depth charges which rumbled across the sea like thunder found their mark.

The craft known to have gone under included the largest of the nearly forty ships in the convoy. It was a massive whaler-factory craft with the lines of an outsized bath tub, and two torpedoes were required to sink it. The other certain losses were two freighters and an oil tanker.

When the second attack came we were on the fringe of the area which undersea marauders usually infest. The convoy dispersed the moment the first midnight torpedo let go in the vitals of a freighter only a few hundred yards away on our starboard beam. From then on every ship was on its own and we did not sight any of our convoy during the rest of the voyage.

The most striking thing about the ordeal that no one of the hundred passengers will ever forget was their own remarkable coolness. Perhaps it was that most of them had been hardened through living in England under the bombing there.

How many survived? There was no way to tell. Ships that escape attacks on convoys must plow on. To stop would be to become a sitting bird. The ship I was on hurried away.

Largest To Sink.

Wintry waves closed over the largest of the nearly twoscore ships in the convoy, a massive whaler-factory craft with the lines of an overgrown bathtub. The others were two freighters and an oil tanker. Two others which listed badly still were able to make way.

The men of the submarine, or submarines, which made the first attack may or may not have survived the deadly depth charges of our naval escorts. If they did, it seemed probable that they would signal a German bomber base of our positions. Sky raiders never came.

It may have meant that any Iron Cross awards to the U-boat men for their night's work will be posthumous honors.

When the second attack came we were on the fringe of the danger area. The moment the first torpedo let go in the vitals of a freighter only a few hundred yards off our starboard beam the convoy dispersed.

From there on it was each ship for herself and we did not sight any of our convoy sisters for the rest of the voyage.

The first warning that the undersea terrors had struck were shudders which seemed to ripple the steel of our ship. They were the concussion of torpedoes crushing the four vessels running astern.

Join Flow Of Passengers

They electrified most of us out of our sleep. It was 5 A. M.

I had gone to bed warmly clothed—in woolen underwear, long stockings, flannel trousers and a sweat shirt. More woolen clothes and such blues chasers as cigarettes and a flask of rum lay by my bunk.

As we joined the flow of passengers hurrying to lifeboat stations one of my two cabinmates made a gallant jest intended as a nerve steadier.

"Rotten hour to have a boat drill, what?" asked J. M. Hanlon, a ship's third officer on his way to Canada to join a new merchantman.

Catch His Coolness

All of us knew it was no drill. But we all caught his coolness. We laughed.

Up on the boat deck we expected a scene at least tinted with hysteria. Among the fifty-odd women and girls aboard, ranging in age from 8 to 80, were some who had brushed death at sea before.

There was, for instance, Miss D. McMahon, who had seen scores of children and seamen die in the sinking City of Benares, the last ship to sail with refugee youngsters for America and safety.

Contagious Calmness

There was Mrs. Imri Goeritz, whose husband and two children went down with the Simon Bolivar when a mine found that Dutch liner.

There was another, in her mid-twenties, whose first child was but six weeks away.

But up there on the wind-combed deck there was nothing but contagious calmness.

A young English housewife, who had picked up a smattering of Americanese on the way across, exemplified it.

"Hy'a palsy walsy," she chirped cheerily. "Been up all night?"

Only one woman swooned. She had been down for thirty-six hours with seasickness. A jolt of brandy fixed her.

Bundled in lifejackets and as many layers of clothing as we could snatch up, we stood on deck for one tense hour. By that time we had steamed far from the grim scene.

Night Convoy Scene Described As Ships Sink, U-Boats Prowl

Survivor Of Two Attacks Tells How Jest Cleared Air As Passengers Waited In Blackness

In the anxiety of a submarine attack at night far at sea a joke helped to keep Sam Robertson, Scottish-born head of the Canadian Press London Bureau, calm. Robertson recently has returned to Canada for a vacation. He tells here what he and his shipmates saw and felt with ships sinking around them in the night.

By SAM ROBERTSON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Ottawa, March 15—Twice in the area Adolf Hitler's undersea marauders usually infest, German submarines waylaid the convoy with which I recently crossed the North Atlantic.

The attacks came in the blackness found only at sea—one at 5 in the morning, the other at midnight.

Out in the darkness that eyes could not pierce, we knew ships were going down. In the heavy seas, we knew brave men must be, too.

"Seems Like Nightmare"

Now that those hours of anxiety are behind, with solid ground underfoot again, they seem like a nightmare.

Torpedoes sent at least four ships—maybe six—to the bottom. More than 200 seamen were aboard the four vessels known to have gone down.

U.S. Asks Details On Newsman Held In Berlin As Spy Suspect

Arrest Of Brooklyn Man On 'Strong Suspicions' Not Reprisal For Trans-ocean Indictments, Authorities Say

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 15—The White House today instructed the State Department to ask the American Embassy in Berlin for full details on the arrest of Richard C. Hottelet.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 15—The arrest of Richard C. Hottelet, an American employe of the United Press here, "on strong suspicions of espionage" in favor of "an enemy power" was announced today by DNB.

The United States, said authorized sources, "naturally is not an 'enemy power,'" and they added that "the alleged espionage activities were not in connection with journalistic work."

As to the specific accusation, they said, "the trial will bring that out."

Hearing Today Indicated

Hottelet, who is in his early twenties, came from Brooklyn, and had taken a year of graduate work at Berlin University.

There were indications that a preliminary hearing would be held tomorrow.

Authorized sources declared that Hottelet's arrest should not be regarded as in reprisal for the arrest of representatives of Transocean (a German world-wide news service) in New York.

They said that action against him had been taken in connection with personal and private activities in no way connected with his work as a newspaperman.

[On Tuesday a special grand jury in Washington indicted Transocean and two individuals—Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn—on charges of violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Law.]

Brooklyn College Graduate

Hottelet was born in Brooklyn September 22, 1917, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hottelet.

He was graduated from Brooklyn College in 1937 and in September of that year went to Germany to do post-graduate work in psychology at the University of Berlin.

He joined the United Press Berlin Bureau staff in May, 1938, during the Sudeten crisis in Czecho-Slovakia.

Seized In Anti-Jewish Drive

In June, 1938, he and another American newspaperman were seized by police during a mass anti-Jewish drive in Berlin. Hottelet and his companion had been attempting to investigate attacks on Jews in ice-cream parlors. The two men were held at a police station and later released.

During the deportation of Jews to Poland in October of 1938 Hottelet was arrested at the border town of Neubentschen, whence he had gone to cover the deportation trains. Taken back to Berlin under guard he was held for a time, then released.

He is a member of the United States Naval Reserve and in 1937 made a three months' cruise on a destroyer which later was transferred to Britain. He is unmarried.

Nazis In Paris Sentence U. S. Widow To Prison

Washington, March 15 (AP)—The State Department was informed today that Mrs. Etta Kahn Shiber, an American, had been sentenced to three years imprisonment by a German military court in Paris.

Mrs. Shiber, the widow of a New York newspaperman, was charged with complicity in aiding British military fugitives to escape from occupied France after German authorities assumed control.

Maynard B. Barnes, of the American embassy in Paris, reported in a cablegram that Mrs. Shiber had been well defended by a German-speaking attorney.

The prosecution had demanded, the embassy reported, that Mrs. Shiber be given the death penalty. Two others who were tried at the same time were sentenced to death, and four more received prison sentences.

The State Department, through the embassy in Paris, intervened in an attempt to have Mrs. Shiber released.

Brother To Appeal To U. S.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 15 (AP)—Chester A. Kahn, of this city, brother of Mrs. Etta Kahn Shiber, an American sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a German military court in Paris, said today he would request the State Department at Washington to use "whatever influence it can to obtain her release." The last letter Kahn received from his sister was dated August 10.

U. S. Shifts 330 Interned Nazis

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15 (AP).—The last contingent of interned German seamen left Angel Island immigration station today for their new quarters at Stanton, N. M.

Fears Seizure By Nazis

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—Great Britain would be willing to let almost any quantity of food for the unoccupied zone in France pass through her blockade if she could be certain it would "all go down the throats of Frenchmen," a spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare said today.

The spokesman declared Britain would like to see French residents in the unoccupied area properly fed, but said she could not permit food to enter France if it were going to benefit her enemies.

He asserted the Germans already were taking some French imports.

LEAHY LOOKS AHEAD

Sees France Bearing Torch of Liberty Soon.

Clermont-Ferrand, March 15 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy said tonight it was his "personal conviction that France will soon be restored to her rightful position as the torch bearer of liberty."

Admiral Leahy addressed a dinner celebrating the arrival of the freighter Cold Harbor, which brought American Red Cross supplies. The dinner was attended by descendants of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

French Ask U. S. to Supervise Food Plan

Washington, D. C., March 15 (AP).—A proposal for the United States to supervise distribution of food in unoccupied France was discussed today in conferences among American, British and French officials.

Informed sources emphasized that the United States, acting only as a "friendly intermediary," was advancing no proposals of its own, and was exerting no pressure on either of the other Governments.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, and Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, conferred with Secretary of State Hull on the food problem for an hour, each presenting the viewpoint of his Government on French proposals that the British relax their blockade and permit wheat to be transported from America to unoccupied France.

The French Ambassador, after his talk with Hull, told newspapermen he was hopeful there was now, "a realization of the true situation," and that an agreement might soon be achieved.

French Willing.

"The French Government," the Ambassador said, "is not only willing to accept complete American control of all food ships destined for unoccupied France, but—to insure that all are satisfied—would require that American supervisors check on each shipment as it was unloaded, ground in the mills, and taken to bakeries to be made into bread."

France is prepared to give any guarantees required, he added, that all foodstuffs shipped to unoccupied France will be consumed by Frenchmen in unoccupied France and not be permitted to go elsewhere.

Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, conferred for forty minutes today with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He told reporters afterward that the discussion was general, but it was understood that one of the objects was food for France.

French Suspend Newspaper for Five Days

Vichy, March 15 (A. P.).—The French Government suspended the newspaper La Montagne of Clermont-Ferrand for five days today in a series of moves to tighten governmental control of unoccupied France.

The newspaper fell under the ban of France's new censorship policy for what informed sources described as its "general pro-British attitude." News items are not censored in advance now, but newspapers are made responsible for what they publish.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, North African pro-consul, was understood to have recommended the measures in recent talks with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain.

Agreement On Food For France Sought

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 15—The United States, it was learned today, is acting as a "friendly intermediary" in an effort to determine whether Britain and France can work out mutually satisfactory agreements permitting food shipments to unoccupied France.

Informed sources said, however, that the United States itself had made no proposals, but was acting as a "channel for interchange of views."

No Pressure Applied

This country, it was said, was not attempting to apply pressure either to Britain or France to conform to any American viewpoint.

President Roosevelt told his press conference Friday that two major points are involved in the general question of shipping food to hungry European countries.

Establishment Of Facts

The points, he said, are:

1. A clear establishment of the facts concerning the actual need of food in any specified area.

2. Guarantees that food shipped to any unoccupied area (such as unoccupied France) would not be transported into any other area.

Information Forwarded

Since there is no direct diplomatic communication between the Vichy and British governments, the State Department — acting as a transmitting agency—has forwarded the information and requests to the British Government, either through the American Ambassador in London or the British Ambassador here.

Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, has repeatedly urged that the British blockade be lifted to permit food shipments, particularly wheat, to be made to unoccupied France. The British have refused to relax the blockade except for American Red Cross shipments of milk and vitamin foods for French children.

Sufficient Guarantees Seen

Vichy, France, March 15 (AP)—French officials expressed belief today that sufficient guarantees that American food sent to unoccupied France would not reach Germany could be given to satisfy both the United States and Britain.

Officials took President Roosevelt's statement at his Friday press conference on food aid for France as indicating an American decision to aid unoccupied France had already been reached in principle.

Carrel Reaches France To Study Malnutrition

Nobel Prize Winner Will Do Research in Spain Also

VICHY, March 15 (AP).—Dr. Alexis Carrel, Nobel Prize winner, arrived in unoccupied France today to begin research for what he said might be "one of the most important reports ever written" about the effect of food deficiencies on human health. Dr. Carrel said he expected to remain in France about forty days and then go to Spain to continue there his survey. His first act on arriving in France—he left New York Feb. 1—was to send a "family card" to his wife, who is in the occupied French zone.

French Motor Plants Operating for Germans

Renault Manufactures Tanks as Well as Cars

PARIS (via Berlin), March 15 (AP). Through German and French collaboration, French observers said today, there has been a measure of revival of activity in France's manufacturing plants, somewhat alleviating the unemployment problem.

The French liaison ambassador to the German authorities in Paris, Fernand de Brinon, said the Citroen and Renault motor plants near Paris were operating with a backlog of German orders, though fewer workers were employed than before the armistice.

Both factories are making motor cars, while the Renault establishment, in addition, is producing tanks.

Nazis In Norway Fire Agriculture Leader

Refusal To Cooperate With Government Of Occupation Given As Reason For Dismissal

Stockholm, March 15 (AP)—The Norwegian Telegram Bureau, a news agency serving the Norwegian Government-in-exile, reported today that refusal of the Norwegian Farmers' Association to cooperate with the Nazi-dominated Government of Norway had brought the directed dismissal of its president and secretary-general.

The president, Johan Egeberg Mellbye, for years the leader of the Norwegian Peasant party, was said to have been placed under house arrest after he refused to pledge obedience to orders from the Oslo Ministry of Agriculture.

Mellbye was Minister of Agriculture and Minister of State in 1904 and 1905 and leader of the Peasant party in Parliament from 1922 to 1930.

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 15-(AP)- IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY THAT THE GERMANS WILL TEMPORARILY RELEASE A CERTAIN NUMBER OF FRENCH WAR PRISONERS IN OCCUPIED FRANCE TO CARRY ON FARMING

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 15-(AP)-ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, FRANCE'S VICE PREMIER, WILL GO SOON TO PARIS, WHERE HE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE A NEW CONFERENCE WITH PIERRE LAVAL, HIS PREDECESSOR IN CHIEF OF STATE PHILIPPE PETAIN'S GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK (VIA BERLIN) MARCH 15-(AP)-LOOK WHAT THE ONCE-CONTENTED COWS IN DENMARK HAVE COME TO: WEEDS AND SEEDS AND NETTLES.

THE BLOCKADE IS THE CAUSE OF IT ALL. FOR THE DANISH BOSSIE--AN IMPORTANT MILK AND BUTTER FAT PRODUCER--IS CUT OFF NOW FROM HER OLD-TIME PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FODDER, THE UNITED STATES.

SHE GETS, INSTEAD, DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES AND THERE IS SUCH A VARIETY OF THESE THE DANISH ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY HAS PUBLISHED A BOOK ON THE SUBJECT.

THE SOCIETY SAID ACORNS, NETTLES, CERTAIN FISH BY-PRODUCTS, CHESTNUTS AND KITCHEN SCRAPS WOULD MAKE AN EMERGENCY SNACK FOR A COW, AND ALSO LISTED WHITE LUPINE, SHREDDED HEATHER, DUST OF PEAT, PINE CONES, CAKES OF CARROTS AND WEEDS.

CAKES MADE FROM POPPY SEEDS WERE RECOMMENDED AS A FATTENING DIET--WITH THE OBSERVATION THAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN NOT TO MAKE THE ANIMA OPIUM ADDICTS.

30.24-8057

Greek Lines Unbroken

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 15—The Greek lines in Albania were reported still unbroken today after six days of violent Italian attacks apparently aimed at smashing the long stalemate in the Tepeleni sector.

A Greek spokesman said Premier Mussolini, who was reported to have come to Albania a week ago to spur his troops on, had failed and must go back to Italy "covered with shame."

The high command summed up the fighting yesterday in the following brief communique:

"The enemy again launched repeated and violent attacks on the same front . . . He registered no success whatever despite considerable losses suffered. As a result of a counter attack we took some prisoners."

An R. A. F. communique said British fighting planes patrolling the Klisura area yesterday intercepted a large formation of Italian bombers escorted by fighter planes and shot down eight of them and damaged others severely.

Two British planes were lost, the communique said, but the pilots parachuted safely.

Ides of March Pass; Greeks' Line Still Holds

Heavy Italian Losses Are Reported in Week's Drive to Meet Duce's Deadline

BY R. J. O'SULLIVAN

ATHENS, March 15 (AP).—Every Italian assault launched under Premier Benito Mussolini's newly spurred Albanian campaign to mark the Ides of March by a successful offensive was declared tonight by the Greeks to have been beaten back.

This was the day Mussolini had set, according to the stories of captured Fascist prisoners, as given out by Greek government spokesmen, as the deadline for his generals in Albania to "do something" so that he could go home an announce a victory.

Instead, according to Greek military dispatches from the front, a week-long general Italian attack had been smashed with heavy losses for the Fascists, despite their use of fresh troops from Italy and the heaviest concentrations of weapons.

Mission Called Failure

The Greeks said that Mussolini's mission had failed, as had his troops—that he had tried in vain to buck up "the morale of the armies and of the dissatisfied Italian population after repeated reverses."

To Il Duce and other Fascist leaders in Albania—and among them was said to be Lieut. Gen. Achille Starace, former executive secretary of the Fascist party and chief of the staff of the Blackshirt militia—the Greeks attributed "a spirit of despair" and a "criminal indifference to the terrific sacrifice of their men."

Italian offensive operations of yesterday and today extended over many miles of the front, with the heaviest attacks taking place in the central sector. Some assaults were loosed without artillery preparation, and in these the Fascists were said by the Greeks to have been trapped in cross-fire which left the field covered with dead. Hundreds of guns and tanks newly sent into Albania also were said to have been in action.

Air activity on both sides was intense. The Greek, press declared that 123 Italian planes had been destroyed in the last fortnight, and and R. A. F. communique said British fighting planes patrolling the Klisura area yesterday had intercepted a large formation of Italian bombers escorted by fighter planes and had shot down eight of them and damaged others severely.

Two British planes were lost, the communique said, but the pilots parachuted safely.

Both Sides Suffer Heavy Losses, Yugoslavs Hear

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 15 (AP)—Heavy Greek and Italian losses were reported today as the Italian offensive in the central Albanian sector between Tepeleni and the Skumbi Valley continued at full tilt, advices to this Yugoslav border town said.

Italian tanks were in use wherever the terrain permitted, and it was expected that the offensive shortly would be extended along the entire front.

Greek reports said the Italians failed to advance despite their large numbers, while the Greeks themselves were reported to have gained some ground north of Pogradetz and in the coastal area.

The Italians were reported to have launched five mass attacks on positions around Tepeleni. Observers said the Italian troops were mostly new arrivals and well equipped but that their offensive was imperiled by "inadequate preparations and bad staff work."

Rome Reports Heavy Air Assaults On Greek Lines

Rome, March 15 (AP)—Dispatches from the central Albanian front today indicated that hundreds of Italian planes were bombing Greek lines in a seven-mile-wide strip along a highway northeast of Tepeleni in an attempt to dislodge the Greeks from mountain positions.

Only local land operations were reported. The dispatches emphasized aerial assaults in which squadron after squadron of Italian bombers were reported dumping tons of explosives on Greek troops massed in the heights of the Tepeleni area and along the road north of Premeti.

Increasing In Strength

The weekly *Assalto*, organ of the Bologna Fascists, said the Italian forces were increasing steadily in numbers and strength in Albania, where "a desperate Greek offensive was smashed."

[The Greeks have called the action an Italian offensive.]

The Italian high command announced that four "enemy" and two Italian planes were shot down in fighting yesterday in Albania.

U.S. Consul in Italy Shifted to Turkey

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The State Department said today that Thomas McEnelly, of New York City, consul at Palermo, Italy, has been assigned as consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Abbeys Reported Closed in Germany

VATICAN CITY, March 15 (AP).—The Vatican City newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, printed a dispatch under a Bern dateline today saying that ten Benedictine abbeys had been closed in Germany and German-occupied territory and that six others had been vacated.

POPE WILL SPEAK

Address on War and Peace Set for Easter

Vatican City, March 15 (A. P.).—An important speech dealing with war and peace will be delivered Easter Sunday by Pope Pius XII, Vatican City prelates said today. The address presumably will be broadcast.

The Pope will celebrate solemn pontifical mass in St. Peter's and it is expected he will deliver his homily in Latin.

Italians Reported Holding Oasis

ROME, March 15 (AP).—Another British thrust at the beleaguered Italian garrison at Giarabub oasis in northeastern Libya was repulsed yesterday, the Italian high command asserted today.

British air actions were said to have taken place over Cheren, in Eritrea, and over other localities of that colony, while in Cyrenaica, the high command said, German planes bombed and machine-gunned British mechanized forces.

Italian planes scatter-bombed and machine-gunned British motorized troops in southeastern Ethiopia, the communique said.

Raiders Over Malta

Valletta, Malta, March 15 (AP)—Hostile aircraft were sighted several times today in the vicinity of this British mid-Mediterranean island base, but only one bombed the airdrome without causing casualties or damage.

Smuts Sees U. S. in War

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts said today that the American aid bill put the United States into "undeclared" war on the side of Britain. General Smuts, in a broadcast after his return from a tour of the Middle East, termed the bill Reichsfuehrer Hitler's "most spectacular defeat." "The struggle must now proceed until the ghost of Nazism is finally laid," he said.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE ITALIAN RADIO IN A BROADCAST STATED TODAY THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAD RECEIVED A GROUP OF ITALIAN INVENTORS WHO REPORTED ON PRODUCTION OF NEW WAR INSTRUMENTS.

(NEARLY TWO WEEKS AGO, GREEK SOURCES HAVE REPORTED, PREMIER MUSSOLINI WENT TO THE ALBANIAN FRONT, AND THEY IMPLIED THAT HE STILL WAS THERE--AT LEAST UP UNTIL TODAY--TO BOLSTER THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO TONIGHT REPORTED GREEK SOLDIERS STANDING FAST IN THEIR MOUNTAIN POSITIONS IN ALBANIA HAVE KILLED 15,000 ITALIANS IN THE LAST FIVE DAYS OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF THE GREEK-ITALIAN WAR. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY CBS.

THE BRITISH RADIO ALSO REPORTED THE GREEKS HAD WIPED OUT WHOLE BATTALIONS AND REDUCED THE STRENGTH OF FIVE DIVISIONS BY ONE-HALF.

CAIRO, EGYPT, MARCH 15-(AP)-BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT OPERATIONS OF BRITISH IMPERIAL TROOPS AND NATIVE FORCES INVADING ETHIOPIA "CONTINUE TO DEVELOP SUCCESSFULLY ON ALL FRONTS.

THE COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

"LIBYA AND ERITREA: NOTHING TO REPORT.

"ETHIOPIA: OPERATIONS BY PATRIOT FORCES IN COOPERATION WITH IMPERIAL TROOPS CONTINUE TO DEVELOP SUCCESSFULLY IN THE CENTRAL, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTRY."

Sweden Steadily Calling Up More Army Units

Public Told Not To Be Alarmed Because Some Summonses Were On Short Notice

Stockholm, March 15 (AP)—The Swedish Government is steadily calling up army units, but the public was told in a communique tonight not to be alarmed.

"Although there is no reason to suppose that an intensification of the war between the great powers would directly concern Sweden," the communique said, "we must evidently still see to it that our neutrality guard is efficient. That is why our defense preparedness has now been somewhat reinforced.

"The fact that some summonses have been made at short notice should not be interpreted as a sign of a disquieting situation."

American Boy In Europe Given Treatment Of A Fairy Prince

Natives Go Out Of Way To Shower Attention On Lad From Fabulous Land Across The Sea

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ, JR.
[Associated Press Correspondent]

New York, March 15—An American child in Europe these days is a Hans Anderson fairy prince to most European kids—particularly if he's going home.

We were 3 when we started the trek from Bern, Switzerland, for first home leave, since the start of the European war. We're still 3, but thanks only to the combined efforts of Swiss, French, Spanish, Portuguese and other innocent bystanders met along the way.

Milk Found In France

They pulled Chip—he's almost 5 now—out of bus doors, train windows and portholes. They found milk for him in France, where milk is as rare as an air raid in Akron, Ohio. They dug up white bread for him in Spain, where even Europe's usual dusky bread can't be had.

Not that he needed the food. He had been living in Switzerland, which is decidedly on the spot in totalitarian Europe, but which is still the land of fabulous milk and honey compared to the rest of the food-frugal Continent.

He's an average American boy with a child's gay face. He picked up many a friend his own size along the way. But many wore old men's faces, drawn and pinched, and many wore rags that too frequently were pitifully loose on undernourished frames.

Smiled At His Laughter

To them and to their elders Chip represented what might have been in Europe without war and what still was in that never-never land to all Europeans—America.

Perhaps, that's why they were so nice to him and smiled sadly at his laughter.

Somebody had given him a little Swiss flag and a little American flag to tie on the back of his rucksack for the trip. If the flags of the port he was leaving and the port he was heading for failed to inspire comment he'd say to himself in French, German or English, "I'm an American."

Starts Hoard Of Queries

Childlike, he had learned the magic of the word in Europe. He knew that when his elders said it they were stopped by rich man, poor man, beggar man or thief to answer a hoard of questions starting with, "Are you coming in to this?"

When a kid says it these days there's even more magic in the words, for there are mighty few American kids left on the Continent.

Chip had learned pride in the phrase long before—particularly during the first few months of the war in France when that nation went to war without enthusiasm and with a weariness that in retrospect seems to have been a premonition of its fate.

He learned it still better on the way back to the America he knows as little more than a name.

Catalans Stare

Barcelona. We took a walk from the Plaza de Catalunya out the Rambla. Everywhere Catalans stared—not at us but at Chip. In two blocks he had a train of beggar boys at his heels, but they didn't beg.

The sun was bright and hot on the Barcelona streets. Chip wore heavy snow boots because shoes were rationed in Switzerland and they were all he had for the trip home. We had worried about those boots and Chip said they were "like stones."

He klip-klopped out the Rambla with us now, trying to talk to one of the little boys about his own size, but twice as old in years and many times older of face. The boy didn't understand. He just stared round-eyed at Chip's heavy snowboots and said: "*Que zapatos magnificos!*"

What magnificent shoes. That boy had nothing at all on his feet. One of the others wore ancient bedroom slippers. The others wore rags. We stopped worrying about Chip's shoes.

Envoy Reports Finns Fighting Starvation

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 15—Hjalmar Johan Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, said today that his people now were engaged "in a death struggle with an invader ten times more terrifying than Soviet Russia—the two greatest enemies of men everywhere, cold and starvation."

He told the seventeenth annual convention of the Columbia Press Association that, although Finland was not blockaded, the Finns were hungry.

"Today we find ourselves without funds to buy food," he explained. "I sometimes ask myself what our position would be if we had not repaid to your country a total of nearly $100,000,000 since the last war. To use your American expression, we Finns could use $100,000,000 right now."

He told the delegates, representing school and college publications in thirty States, that the press was "the only business in America which operates under constitutional guarantee against infringement," and he described this as "a challenge to maintain the freedom and integrity of your newspapers."

War Communiques

British

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

The Ruhr was the scene of the bomber command's main effort last night, and, while conditions were not so favorable as on recent nights, excellent results were observed.

A heavy and successful attack was made on the great hydrogeneration plant at Gelsenkirchen, where oil is produced from coal.

The industrial area of Duesseldorf was also attacked, and here incendiary bombs were used on a large scale.

Elsewhere in the Ruhr factories, communications and other targets were bombed. A very effective attack, though on a small scale, was also made on the oil refineries at Rotterdam.

The coastal command made night raids on shipping, airdromes and docks at a number of points on the coast of enemy-occupied territory from Norway to Brest.

The fighter command carried out offensive patrols over several enemy airdromes during the night. One enemy aircraft was set on fire and others were damaged.

Ground defenses, searchlights and buildings were swept with machine-gun fire. From all these operations two of our aircraft are missing, one of the bomber command and one of the coastal command.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Enemy activity last night was on a considerable scale and spread over most parts of the country.

The Clyde was again attacked, but the raid was not as heavy as on Thursday night.

Some people were killed and a large number injured when a block of flats was destroyed, but apart from this incident casualties were not expected to be heavy.

A town in northeast England had a sharp attack. Some shops and industrial premises were damaged. A number of fires were started but these were effectively dealt with and brought under control. The number of casualties is not large.

Bombs were dropped elsewhere in many parts of the country and in several places houses were damaged, but, apart from this, little damage was done and casualties were nowhere numerous.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Five enemy aircraft were destroyed over this country last night, three of them by fighters and two by anti-aircraft fire.

Further particulars are now available which show that the total number of enemy aircraft shot down in night attacks on this country during the month of March by anti-aircraft guns is seventeen, of which fifteen have previously been claimed.

Another communique of the Ministry of Air and Home Security:

There is nothing to report.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 15 (AP).—The British general headquarters communique:

LIBYA and ERITREA: Nothing to report.

ETHIOPIA: Operations by patriot (native) forces in co-operation with imperial troops continue to develop successfully in the central, western and southern districts of the country.

A Royal Air Force headquarters communique:

ITALIAN EAST AFRICA: Our aircraft continued to give active support to our advancing ground troops. Fighters of the South African squadron machine-gunned and destroyed a number of transport vehicles on the Cheren-Asmara road and R. A. F. bombers attacked enemy positions in the same area. On the previous day, Thursday, South Africa fighter aircraft intercepted and shot down one S 79 in the neighborhood of Dagha Bur.

TRIPOLITANIA: Four unidentified aircraft were destroyed on March 12 by anti-aircraft guns in the Agelia area in Tripolitania. Our losses for the period under review were two fighter aircraft lost in Albania to which reference already has been made.

Greek

ATHENS, March 16 (Sunday) (AP).—The Greek high command communique for yesterday:

Enemy attacks of restricted intensity at different hours of the day at several points on the front were all repulsed.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

An enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town on the western Peloponnesus coast without effect.

The British Royal Air Force communique:

Small formations of R. A. F. fighter aircraft patrolling over the Klisura area yesterday intercepted very large formations of Italian bombers escorted by fighters. In the ensuing combat eight enemy aircraft (seven G-50's and one Breda 20) were shot down in flames and a number of others so severely damaged that it was unlikely that they were able to return to their base.

Two of our aircraft are missing, but the pilots escaped successfully by parachute.

German

BERLIN, March 15 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The air force last night continued operations against Great Britain with undiminished intensity.

With good weather and clear visibility, strong fighting units renewed attacks against Glasgow with thorough effectiveness. Numerous big fires resulted in the port, wharf and provision facilities. The last squadrons confirmed that the objectives were enveloped in extraordinary smoke clouds.

Another strong fighting group simultaneously attacked the Sheffield steel center. Heavy and heaviest caliber bombs hit several steel plants as well as an armament factory and caused strong fires.

Additional successful assaults were directed against the Tilbury docks at London, as well as on port facilities in Plymouth and Southampton. Big blazes also resulted in various militarily important works in Leeds.

Two merchant ships totaling 11,000 tons were sunk and a third ship was heavily damaged during an attack on a convoy off the British east coast.

Weak units of the enemy dropped explosive and incendiary bombs last night in various places in western Germany. Damage to industries was negligible. Some civilians were killed or injured.

During a night chase, Capt. Streib shot down his tenth opponent.

Italian

ROME, March 15 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front there were local actions in the sector of the 11th Army.

During the night of March 13, 14 and yesterday our air detachments repeatedly hit enemy roads, positions, batteries and troops. In air flights, four enemy planes were shot down. Two of our fighter planes failed to return to their base.

In North Africa, an enemy thrust against Giarabub was repulsed.

In Cirenaica, on March 13, planes of the German air corps bombed and machine-gunned the enemy mechanized forces.

In East Africa, on the northern front, there were enemy air actions on Cheren and other localities in Eritrea. On the western front an enemy attack was repulsed. On the southern front our planes scatter-bombed and machine-gunned British motorized troops on the Gorrahei-Dagha Bur road.

'Tokyo Shakeup Due April 3'

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, March 15—The newspaper *Asahi* predicted today that momentous political and governmental changes would occur in Japan on April 3, and reliable sources said the possible developments included establishment of a single party and Government control of all basic industries.

Premier Konoye, the newspaper said, would head a "Great East Asia League" with a program described as distinctively Japanese but modeled on the totalitarian systems developed by Italy and Germany, Japan's Axis partners.

Shakeup Reported On

Konoye is head of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and well-informed sources declared a new single party might stem from that organization, which now is said to be undergoing drastic reorganization. Members entertaining radical theories are being weeded out or forced into minor roles in favor of more totalitarian-minded members.

(Reports of an imminent change in Japan's governmental structure have circulated for some time. As long ago as last August Premier Konoye instructed his planners to work out a non-party system to "unite the total energies of the state and the people."

(In January the Japanese election system was revised to place the emphasis on the family head and military service rather than on the democratic system of universal manhood suffrage.)

Possible Cabinet Changes

Two possibilities of Cabinet changes were discussed: (1) A reduced membership to streamline it on a wartime basis, or (2) appointment of additional financial leaders who exercise great power outside the Government and who are not always friendly to governmental policies. High sources said Prince Konoye undoubtedly would remain as Premier.

In discussing the "Great East Asia League," *Asahi* said: "The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided on the fundamental policy of merging the various Asia development organizations into one group, and developing it into an organ serving as the vanguard of a people's movement to establish the Great Asia coprosperity sphere on a solid basis."

Levy On Whole Populace Hinted

The newspaper said it was considered possible that the organization would be able to respond to similar

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movements "about to arise in other friendly powers within the common prosperity sphere and maintain intimate contact with them and also guide them."

"The new body," Asahi added, "will receive a Government subsidy and collect fees from members, thus developing a brisk people's movement. This is worth special attention."

(This apparently indicated that fees would be levied on virtually the entire populace to carry on one political party.)

Japanese Leave Saigon Without Single Warship

Torpedo Boat Departs Day After Cruiser; Squadron Quits Cap St. Jacques, Too

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 15 (AP).—A Japanese torpedo boat which had obtained official permission to remain here indefinitely put out to sea unexpectedly today, mystifying French Admiralty circles.

The craft's departure followed that of a Japanese cruiser yesterday and left Saigon without a Japanese warship for the first time since the arrival of a cruiser at the beginning of Japan's mediation of the Thailand-French Indo-China hostilities Jan. 30.

The departure of the Japanese naval squadron which for many days lay off Cap St. Jacques also was reported.

The French commented that the Japanese naval activity in this area suddenly had acquired a negative character. Thus far, the French said, Japan had made no demands against Indo-China's Camranh Bay naval base, which the French hitherto had indicated was of sharp interest to the Japanese.

The Standard Oil Company was reported to be selling kerosene and other products stored in the area recently ceded by French Indo-China to Thailand, with the intention of moving out. The Shell Corporation, with larager holdings in the same area, was said to be removing property from the ceded territory before Thailand takes possession.

Command of the Japanese military mission in south Indo-China will change March 18, when Col. Jiro Saito, former Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai and expert on Thailand military affairs, arrives to replace Col. Ryoji Koite.

Americans Sail From Yokohama

YOKOHAMA, March 15 (AP).—The American liner President Pierce sailed for the United States this evening crowded with Americans leaving the Orient. Americans in the Orient have been under long standing advice from Washington to go home unless they had compelling reasons for staying.

Hongkong Governor Optimistic

HONGKONG, March 15 (AP).—Hongkong's Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, in his first public statement since returning from a visit to England, said today he thought the Far Eastern situation had eased in the last six weeks owing to "better appreciation of the points at issue." Sir Geoffrey declared, however, that this British crown colony was well prepared for any emergency.

ARMY ON TOKIO LINKS

TOKIO, March 15 (AP).—The Tokio golf course, one of the world's finest, with turf imported from Scotland, is being taken over by the army tomorrow. The clubhouse may be converted into a hospital.

Matsuoka Leaves Harbin

Tokyo, March 15 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today from Hsinking, Manchoukuo, the departure from Harbin of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who is en route from Tokyo, via Moscow, to Berlin and Rome.

CHAIN OF AIR BASES IS BEGUN IN CANADA

Fields To Dot 2 West Coast Routes To Alaska, On Both Sides Of Rockies

Tractor Trains Move Supplies Into Area On Trail Blazed By Dog Teams

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, March 15—Tractor trains are moving into the Canadian Northwest with 800 tons of equipment and materials for construction of a new series of air bases stretching from Edmonton and Vancouver to Alaska, the Air Ministry and the Transport Department made known today.

C. G. Power, Air Minister, announced at a press conference some time ago that the bases would be built as part of the defense program on recommendation of the joint Canadian-United States Defense Board.

Two Routes Planned

Today's statement, however, was the first official disclosure of details of the program.

There will be fully equipped airdromes dotting two routes, one on either side of the Rocky Mountain barrier.

"North of Edmonton, the easterly route runs 1,000 miles, or seven hours' flying time, to Whitehorse in the Yukon, with airdromes at Grande Prairie, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson and Watson Lake," said the official statement.

To Form Junction

"The route on the western side of the Rockies runs north from Vancouver and Kamloops to Williams Lake, Prince George, and then joins the eastern chain at Fort St. John to Fort Nelson, Watson Lake and Whitehorse.

"An airdrome is also being built at Smithers, near Prince Rupert, within operating range of Prince George and coast points."

The statement added that if the Pacific Coast ever became "a theater of war, Canadian and United States fighter squadrons could be moved rapidly to Alaska by air.

4,000-Foot Strips

"Although fighter aircraft with short range of flight may now be moved to Alaska on short notice under favorable conditions, greatly improved airdrome and refueling facilities are necessary."

The new airdromes will have landing strips 4,000 feet long by 500 feet wide, full lighting equipment for night flying and a complete radio system to guide aircraft over the route in all kinds of weather.

Dog Teams Blaze Trail

The statement said men with two dog teams had blazed a trail for development of the airdrome chain and behind them supplies have been moving in by tractor trains.

New fields are being laid out at Watson Lake, in the Yukon, and Smithers, in British Columbia. Fields at Grande Prairie, Alberta, at Fort St. John, Fort Nelson and Prince George, B. C., will be enlarged and improved.

LIMA, PERU, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY TOOK POSSESSION OF THE 3,173-TON DANISH STEAMER IRLAND WHICH HAS BEEN IN CALLAO HARBOR SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY.

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ROOSEVELT ASKS LESS PROFITS, LONGER HOURS TO BEAT HITLER

Calls on U.S. for All-Out Drive to Aid Britain, Greece and China

STRESSES UNITY

'Needless Strikes,' Profiteering Must Not Halt Arms Plan, He Says

Text of President Roosevelt's address will be found on Page 12

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—Warning that sacrifice and inconvenience lie ahead for all, President Roosevelt tonight made a "total victory" over the dictators the objective of an American "total effort," unflaggingly sustained, to place the implements of warfare in the hands of nations resisting aggression.

"You will feel the impact of this gigantic effort in your daily lives," he said in an address before the White House Correspondents' Association. "You will feel it in a way that will cause you many inconveniences."

CALLS FOR SACRIFICES.

The nation must be prepared for lower profits and longer hours of labor, he said. The arms program must not be obstructed by "unnecessary strikes." The idea of "normalcy" and "business as usual" must be abandoned. There must be "no war profiteering."

And, he hailed the passage of the Lease-Lend Bill by Congress as a decision ending "any attempts at appeasement in our land; the end of urging us to get along with the dictators; the end of compromise with tyranny and the forces of oppression."

The address was one of the President's most vigorous utter-

ances, a speech bristling with determination to eliminate Nazism as a world force, and dedicating the material and industrial resources of the country anew to that purpose. It had been expected and awaited for days.

STRESSES UNITY.

As a sort of "studio audience" for his grim remarks, the Chief Executive chose the annual dinner of the Correspondents' Association, a gay affair, which the President always attended but never before has addressed.

From the ballroom of the Willard Hotel, his words went out, not only to the people of this country by way of all the big networks, but by short wave in 14 languages, including those of all the German-occupied nations.

BETWEEN TWO FLAGS.

As the President spoke, he stood between two flags—the American Flag and the blue flag that symbolized the highest office in the land.

He was frequently interrupted by applause, and particularly when he said that arms production should not be obstructed by "unnecessary strikes" or "by short-sighted management."

Reaching the middle portions of his address, his voice began to rise, in contrast with the previous portion which had been delivered in a low intimate tone. Through the latter passages, he spoke emphatically with his head bobbing from side to side in his own characteristic fashion.

NO LOSS OF RIGHTS.

When he called for sacrifices to help the democracies, and added that higher taxes might be involved and longer hours and lower profits, he smiled.

Then he aroused his audience to applause with his quickly added statement that sacrifices did not mean the loss of any fundamental rights.

Two highly interested spectators were Wendell L. Willkie, last year's Republican Presidential nominee, and a strong supporter of help for Britain, and Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador.

Halifax, seated just in front of and below the President listened intently but discreetly refrained from joining in the applause.

STRESSES UNITY.

Repeatedly Mr. Roosevelt stressed the importance of national unity, and as often said it had been achieved. With national unity and a "will to sacrifice" thrown into the drive for a maximum output of war materials, he said there already had been a reversal in Nazi thinking that democracy could not rise unitedly and face a crisis.

BRITISH MORAL HIGH.

British moral is now "stronger than ever," the President said. The British people are "braced for invasion whenever the attempt may come—tomorrow—next week—next month."

In Winston Churchill they are "blessed with a brilliant and great leader." But the essence of their morale is that "one essential fact" is completely clear in the minds of the British masses. This is that "they would rather die as free men than live as slaves."

These "plain people," civilians and soldiers alike, he said were "fighting in the front line of civilization" and holding that line with a fortitude which will forever be the pride and inspiration of all free men everywhere.

But, he added:

"The British people and their Grecian allies need ships. From America, they will get ships.

"They need planes. From America they will get planes.

"They need food. From America they will get food.

PLEDGES AID TO CHINA.

"They need tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds. From America they will get tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

"China likewise expresses the magnificent will of millions of plain people to resist the dismemberment of their nation. China, through the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, asks our help.

"America has said that China shall have our help.

"Our country is going to be what our people have proclaimed it must be—the arsenal of democracy."

SACRIFICES OUTLINED.

For the people of America—each of whom, he said, has a "stake" in the outcome, the President outlined the nature of the "sacrifices" which he foresaw.

"You will have to be content with lower profits from business because obviously your taxes will be higher," he said.

"You will have to work longer at your bench, or your plow or your machine."

A "Thank You" From England

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 15—The British radio, commenting tonight on President Roosevelt's speech, said "Thank you" to the United States and declared the British sector of the democratic front "shall stand all the shocks that may be coming to it."

In a broadcast heard here by NBC the announcer said:

"All in Britain who listened to the President's speech were so filled with emotion that we would be unable to say more than just a plain simple 'thank you' which would convey to the President and the American people all the gratitude of the British people and all the courage with themselves."

Willkie Wants President To Delegate Authority To 'Real' Defense Body

Washington, March 15 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie called President Roosevelt's address tonight an enunciation of the "aspirations of America," but said the Chief Executive could better attain his objectives "if he could now bring himself to delegate authority to a real defense commission."

"The real need now," the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate said, "is organization and work carried on in the spirit of national unity without partisan or political advantage to any person or group.

"Congress and the people have placed the responsibility with the President. Appropriations alone will not do the job. We all pray he meets the opportunity of becoming the greatest statesman of his generation, for he must be such if democracy is to be saved."

Willkie, a guest at the White House correspondents' dinner where the President spoke, wrote his comment on a menu card and gave it to correspondents.

Lord Halifax Listens Intently To President

Ambassador Seated Close To Roosevelt During Delivery Of "All-Out" Address

Washington, March 15 (AP)—One of the most interested of President Roosevelt's audience tonight was Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador.

He sat just in front of and below Mr. Roosevelt, smoking a cigaret in a long, black holder, and listening intently. Several times he leaned forward, the better to hear the President's renewed pledges of help to his beleaguered country.

Discreetly, he refrained from joining in the applause.

"Bundling For Britain"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 15—A program of fun and merry-making preceded President Roosevelt's address tonight at the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association.

There was an hour of entertainment by stars of the National Broadcasting Company network and the newsmen, with the help of the newsreel men, had made a movie poking fun at some of the national notables.

One scene showed President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie (played by two reporters wearing lifelike masks) in bed together "bundling for Britain." Willkie, recognizing his bedmate, sat up and uttered his familiar campaign plea of "Help me, help me, help me." The President imperturbably puffed away at his cigarette.

New officers of the association were installed: President, John C. O'Brien, the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* vice-president, Claude A. Mahoney, the Washington *Star;* secretary-treasurer, Paul Wooton, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune;* board of governors, Douglas B. Cornell, the Associated Press, and John C. Henry, the Washington *Star.*

7-Billion Aid Bill Approved; House Vote Due Wednesday

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—A $7,000,000,000 cash outlay to finance the British-aid program won quick approval today of a House Appropriations Sub-Committee intent on demonstrating that an aroused democracy can act swiftly.

Frankly dispensing with protracted hearings because of the psychological effect that speedy action might have abroad, the Legislators stamped their OK on the huge fund after only two days of secret hearings in which they received testimony from Cabinet officers and other high-ranking Government officials.

Administration leaders said they planned to get the measure to the House floor for debate on Tuesday, with a final vote not later than Wednesday night. Open opposition to the bill thus far has been conspicuously lacking.

Representative Woodrum, chairman of the sub-committee, said that plans called for a final vote in the House not later than Wednesday night.

No announcement was made concerning requests that might have been made by members to change any of the separate categories in the bill or for dividing the $7,000,000,000 into two parts, one outright cash and the other contract authorization. Such requests had been discussed by some members.

AMERICA TO BUY PLANTS BUILT HERE BY BRITISH

Jones Says It Will Take Over Powder and Gun Factories.

THEY COST $46,000,000

House Group Approves Aid Fund —Lower Chamber Due to Pass Bill by Wednesday Night.

Washington, March 15 (A. P.).—Jesse Jones, Federal loan administrator, announced today that the Government was taking over and paying for powder and gun plants built here by the British at a cost of $46,000,000.

Mr. Jones said that Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the RFC, was arranging to make the purchases at the request of the War Department and with the approval of President Roosevelt. Other plants, he added, might be acquired later.

The plants to be taken over include a powder factory near Memphis, Tenn., built for Great Britain by the du Pont Company at a cost of approximately $25,000,000 and these four machine-guns plants, aggregating about $21,000,000:

Buffalo Arms Corporation, at Buffalo; Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company, Plymouth, Mich., and High Standard Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Jones said in a statement: "Ownership of all of these plants by the United States, in the opinion of the War Department, is necessary to our national defense.

"To the extent that any of the plants continue to manufacture for the account of Great Britain, Defense Plant Corporation will receive a rental or a charge at a rate sufficient to amortize the cost of the plant over a period of five years."

Meanwhile a House sub-committee approved a $7,000,000,000 appropriation for aid to Great Britain and cleared the way for debate on the legislation to begin next Tuesday.

The full Appropriations Committee will meet Tuesday morning to report the measure formally.

BRITISH FIRE ON U. S. SHIP

Incident Caused By Mixup Over Port Regulations

Boston, March 15 (AP)—A mixup over port regulations caused the United States freighter Explorer to be fired on by a British patrol boat at Trinidad, Capt. C. M. Macgowan said tonight when his vessel docked at East Boston.

New orders, he said, require vessels to come to a stop before entering the harbor, whereas, previously, ships moved into the harbor after setting identifying signals.

Refrigerator Ship Reported Sunk

New York, March 15 (AP)—Maritime circles said today that Britain's 11,900-ton Afric Star, world's second-largest refrigerator ship, had been sunk recently "by enemy action."

30.24-8061

Roosevelt's Speech Calling for Sacrifices to Beat Dictators and Promising Britain Unstinted Aid

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's address tonight follows:

President Reynolds, my friends:

This dinner of the White House Correspondents Association is unique. It is the first one at which I have made a speech in all these eight years. It differs from the press conferences that you and I hold twice a week. For you cannot ask me questions tonight and everything I have to say is word for word "on the record."

For eight years you and I have been helping each other. I have been trying to keep you informed of the news of Washington, and of the nation, and of the world, from the point of view of the Presidency. You, more than you realize it, have been giving me a great deal of information about what the people of this country are thinking and saying. In our press conferences, as at this dinner tonight, we include reporters representing papers and news agencies of many other lands. To most of them it is a matter of constant amazement that press conferences such as ours can exist in any nation in the world.

Cites German Error in 1917

That is especially true in those lands where freedoms do not exist—where the purposes of our democracy and the characteristics of our country and of our people have been seriously distorted. Such misunderstandings are not new. I remember, a quarter of a century ago, that in the early days of the first World War the German government received solemn assurances from their representatives in the United States that the people of America were disunited; that they cared more for peace at any price than for the preservation of ideals and freedom; that there would even be riots and revolutions in the United States if this nation ever asserted its own interests.

Let not dictators of Europe or Asia doubt our unanimity now.

Before the present war broke out on Sept. 1, 1939, I was more worried about the future, more worried about the future than many people—indeed, than most people. The record shows I was not worried enough.

That, however, is water over the dam. Do not let us waste time reviewing the past, or fixing or dodging the blame for it. History cannot be rewritten by wishful thinking. We, the American people, are writing new history today.

"We Realize Danger"

The big news story of this week is this: The world has been told that we, as a united nation, realize the danger which confronts us—and that to meet that danger our democracy has gone into action.

We know that although Prussian autocracy was bad enough in the first war, Nazism is far worse in this.

Nazi forces are not seeking mere modifications in colonial maps or in minor European boundaries. They openly seek the destruction of all elective systems of government on every continent—including our own; they seek to establish systems of government based on the regimentation of all human beings by a handful of individual rulers who have seized power by force.

Yet these men and their hypnotized followers call this a new order. It is not new and it is not order. For order among nations presupposes something enduring—some system of justice under which individuals, over long periods of time, are willing to live. Humanity will never permanently accept a system imposed by conquest and based on slavery.

These modern tyrants find it necessary to their plans to eliminate all democracies—eliminate them one by one. The nations of Europe, and indeed we ourselves, did not appreciate that purpose. We do now. The process of the elimination of the European nations proceeded according to plan through 1939 and well into 1940, until the schedule was shot to pieces by the unbeatable defenders of Britain.

The enemies of democracy were wrong in their calculations for a very simple reason. They were wrong because they believed that democracy could not adjust itself to the terrible reality of a world at war.

They believed that democracy, because of its profound respect for the rights of man, would never arm itself to fight.

They believed that democracy, because of its will to live at peace with its neighbors, could not mobilize its energies even in its own defense.

They know now that democracy can still remain democracy, and speak, and reach conclusions, and arm itself adequately for defense.

From the bureaus of propaganda of the Axis powers came the confident prophecy that the conquest of our country would be "an inside job"—a job accomplished not by overpowering invasion from without, but by disrupting confusion and disunion and moral disintegration from within.

Those who believed that knew little of our history. America is not a country which can be confounded by the appeasers, the defeatists, the backstairs manufacturers of panic. It is a country that talks out its problems in the open, where any man can hear them.

We have just now engaged in a great debate. It was not limited to the halls of Congress. It was argued—argued in every newspaper, on every wave length—over every cracker barrel in all the land. And it was finally settled and decided by the American people themselves.

Yes, the decision of our democracy may be slowly arrived at. But when that decision is made, it is proclaimed not with the voice of any one man, but with the voice of one hundred and thirty millions. It is binding on us all. And the world is no longer left in doubt.

This decision is the end of any attempts at appeasement in our land; the end of urging us to get along with dictators; the end of compromise with tyranny and the forces of oppression.

And the urgency is now.

"Dictatorships Cannot Win"

We believe firmly that when our production output is in full swing the democracies of the world will be able to prove that dictatorships cannot win.

But, now—now the time element is of supreme importance. Every plane, every other instrument of war, old and new, every instrument that we can spare now we will send overseas, because that is the common sense of strategy.

The great task of this day, the deep duty which rests upon each and every one of us is to move products from the assembly lines of our factories to the battle lines of democracy—now!

We can have speed, we can have effectiveness if we maintain our existing unity. We do not have and never will have the false unity of a people browbeaten by threats misled by propaganda. Ours is a unity that is possible only among free men and women who recognize the truth, and face reality with intelligence and courage.

"Ours Is a Total Effort"

Today, at last, today at long last, ours is not a partial effort. It is a total effort and that is the only way to guarantee ultimate safety.

Beginning a year ago, we started the erection of hundreds of plants, we started the training of millions of men.

Then, at the moment that the aid-to-democracies bill was passed this week, we were ready—ready to recommend the $7,000,000,000 appropriation on the basis of capacity production as now planned.

The articles themselves, why, they cover the whole range of munitions of war and of the facilities for transporting them across the sea.

That aid-to-democracies bill was agreed to by both houses of the Congress on Tuesday afternoon last. I signed it one-half hour later. Five minutes after that I approved a list of articles for immediate shipment. And today (Saturday night) many of them are on their way. On Wednesday, I recommended an appropriation for new material to the extent of seven billion dollars; and the Congress is making patriotic speed in making the money available.

Here in Washington, we are thinking in terms of speed and speed now. And I hope that that watchword—speed and speed now—will find its way into every home in the nation.

He Calls For Sacrifices

We shall have to make sacrifices—every one of us. The final extent of those sacrifices will depend on the speed with which we act now!

I must tell you tonight in plain language what this undertaking means to you—to you in your daily life.

Whether you are in the armed services; whether you are a steel worker or a stevedore; a machinist or a housewife; a farmer or a banker; a storekeeper or a manufacturer—to all of you it will mean sacrifice in behalf of your country and your liberties. Yes, you will feel the impact of this gigantic effort in your daily lives. You will feel it in a way that will cause to you many inconveniences.

You will have to be content with lower profits, lower profits from business, because obviously your taxes will be higher.

You will have to work longer at your bench, or your plow, or your machine or your desk.

Let me make it clear that the nation is calling for the sacrifice of some privileges, not for the sacrifice of fundamental rights. And most of us will do that willingly. That kind of sacrifice is for the common national protection and welfare; for our defense against the most ruthless brutality in all history; for the ultimate victory of a way of life now so violently menaced.

"No Part-Time Job"

A half-hearted effort on our part that will lead to failure. This is no part-time job. The concepts of "business as usual," of "normalcy," must be forgotten until the task is finished. Yes, it is an all-out effort and nothing short of all-out effort will win.

Therefore, we are dedicated, from here on, to a constantly increasing tempo of production—a production greater than we now know or have ever known before—a production that does not stop and should not pause.

Tonight I am appealing to the heart and to the mind of every man and every woman within our borders who love liberty. I ask you to consider the needs of our nation at this hour and to put aside all personal differences until the victory is won.

The light of democracy must be kept burning. To the perpetuation of this light each—each of us must do his share. The single effort of one individual may seem small. But there are 130,000,000 individuals over here. And there are many more millions in Britain and elsewhere bravely shielding the great flame of democracy from the blackout of barbarism. It is not enough for us merely to trim the wick or polish the glass. The time has come when we must provide the fuel in ever-increasing amounts to keep that flame alight.

There will be no divisions, no divisive party or section or race or nationality or religion. There is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are now engaged.

Four Freedoms at Stake

A few weeks ago I spoke of four freedoms—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want, freedom from fear. They are the ultimate stake. They may not be immediately attainable throughout the world, but humanity does move toward those glorious ideals through democratic processes. And if we fail—if democracy is superseded by slavery—then those four freedoms or even the mention of them will become forbidden things. Centuries will pass before they can be revived.

By winning now, we strengthen the meaning of those freedoms, we increase the stature of mankind, we establish the dignity of human life.

I have often thought that there is a vast difference between the word "loyalty" and the word "obedience." Obedience can be obtained and enforced in a dictatorship by the use of threat or extortion or blackmail or it can be obtained by a failure on the part of government to tell the truth to its citizens.

Loyalty is different. It springs from the mind that is given the facts, that retains ancient ideals and proceeds without coercion to give support to its own government.

That is true in England and in Greece and in China and in the United States today. And in many other countries millions of men and women are praying for the return of a day when they can give that kind of loyalty.

"Dollars Alone Will Not Win"

Loyalty cannot be bought. Dollars alone will not win this war. Let us not delude ourselves as to that.

Today nearly a million and a half American citizens are hard at work in our armed forces. The spirit, the determination of these men of our Army and Navy are worthy of the highest traditions of our country. No better men ever served under Washington, or John Paul Jones, or Grant, or Lee, or Pershing. That is a boast, I admit—but it is not an idle one.

Upon the national will to sacrifice and to work depends the output of our industry and our agriculture.

Upon that will depends the survival of the vital bridge across the ocean—the bridge of ships that carry the arms and food for those who are fighting the good fight.

Upon that will depends our ability to aid other nations which may determine to offer resistance.

Upon that will may depend practical assistance to people now living in nations that have been overrun, should they find the opportunity to strike back in an effort to regain their liberties, and may that day come soon.

"Will Not Be Frustrated"

This will of the American people will not be frustrated, either by threats from powerful enemies abroad or by small, selfish groups or individuals at home.

The determination of America must not and will not be obstructed by war profiteering.

It must not be obstructed by unnecessary strikes of workers, by short-sighted management, or by the third danger, deliberate sabotage.

For unless we win there will be no freedom for either management or labor.

Wise labor leaders and wise business managers will realize how necessary it is to their own existence to make common sacrifice for this great cause.

There is no longer the slightest question or doubt that the American people recognize the extreme seriousness of the present situation. That is why they have demanded, and got, a policy of unqualified, immediate, all-out aid for Britain, for Greece, for China, and for all the governments in exile whose homelands are temporarily occupied by the aggressors.

And from now on that aid will be increased—and yet again increased—until total victory has been won.

The British are stronger than ever in the magnificent morale that has enabled them to endure all the dark days and the shattered nights of the past ten months.

They have the full support and help of Canada, and the other Dominions, of the rest of their empire, and the full aid and support of non-British people throughout the world who still think in terms of the great freedoms.

The British people are braced for invasion whenever such attempt may come—tomorrow—next week—next month.

In this historic crisis, Britain is blessed with a brilliant and great leader in Winston Churchill. But, knowing him, no one knows better than Mr. Churchill himself that it is not alone his stirring words and valiant deeds that give the British their superb morale. The essence of that morale is in the masses of plain people who are completely clear in their minds about the one essential fact—that they would rather die as free men than live as slaves.

These plain people—civilians as well as soldiers and sailors and airmen—women and girls as well as men and boys—they are fighting in the front line of civilization, and they are holding that line at this moment with a fortitude which will forever be the pride and the inspiration of all free men on every continent and on every island of the seas.

Ships, Planes, Food, Tanks

The British people and their Grecian allies need ships. From America, they will get ships.

They need planes. From America, they will get planes.

Yes, from America they need food. And from America they will get food.

They need tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds. From America, they will get tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

China, likewise, expresses the magnificent will of millions of plain people to resist the dismemberment of their historic nation. China, through the generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, asks our help. America has said that China shall have our help.

And so our country is going to be what our people have proclaimed it must be—the arsenal of democracy.

Our country is going to play its full part.

And when—no, I didn't say if, I said when—dictatorships disintegrate—and pray God that will be sooner than any of us now dares to hope—then our country must continue to play its great part in the period of world reconstruction for the good of humanity.

We believe that the rallying cry of the dictators, their boasting about a master-race, will prove to be pure stuff and nonsense. There never has been, there isn't now, and there never will be, any race of people on the earth fit to serve as masters over their fellow men.

The world has no use for any nation which, because of size or because of military might, asserts the right to goosestep to world power over the bodies of other nations and other races. We believe that any nationality, no matter how small, has the inherent right to its own nationhood.

We believe that the men and women of such nations, no matter what size, can, through the processes of peace, serve themselves and serve the world by protecting the common man's security, improve the standards of healthful living, provide markets for manufacture and for agriculture. Through that kind of peaceful service every nation can increase its happiness, banish the terrors of war and abandon man's inhumanity to man.

Never, in all our history, never in all our history, have Americans faced a job so well worth while. May it be said of us in the days to come that our children and our children's children rise up and call us blessed.

LEGION URGES ALL 'PRACTICABLE AID'

Would Thus Help Britain And Also Feed German-Occupied Countries

[By the Associated Press]

Indianapolis, March 15—The American Legion's national executive committee today urged "all practicable aid" to embattled Britain, the feeding of German-occupied countries and laws to settle labor disputes and prevent profiteering in United States defense work.

These recommendations were in resolutions adopted at the close of a two-day special meeting of the fifty-eight-man group at national headquarters at which reports were heard from the Legion's mission to England and its defense committee.

Had Urged Convoys

The aid-to-Britain pronouncement, as introduced, called for convoying of American munitions and food to England, but the resolutions committee eliminated this provision.

Milo J. Warner, commander, of Toledo, reporting yesterday on his British visit, said convoys were the only way to be "reasonably certain" such supplies would reach their destination.

"A sound national defense policy for this country requires at this time that all practicable aid should be delivered to Great Britain and those aligned with her in their fight for freedom," the adopted resolution said, "consistent with the building of the national defense of our country and its protection against dangers both from within and without and from the threat of totalitarian aggression."

Urges Delays Be Removed

The committee said that "abiding by the expressed attitude of the majority of the American people as represented in Congress' passing the lease-lend bill" it urged "the people of the United States to support the President and all our Government officials in our 'all out' effort for national defense."

"We urge upon the Administration," it added, "that all bottlenecks, obstructions or hindrances of whatever nature which now hamper and delay the production and delivery to Great Britain and those aligned with her of all necessary arms, tools and material for national defense be no longer tolerated and that they be eliminated at once through the powers of this act."

Condemns "Profiteering"

Noting the defense committee's report that defense-industry strikes were on the increase, the executive committee asked Congress for "laws for the settlement of differences between employers and employes in such manner as to prevent a stoppage of work on defense orders."

It remarked that "excessive profits are being demanded in many lines of defense endeavor," and said "the American Legion condemns profiteering and racketeering in connection with national defense and urges Congress to enact laws stabilizing costs."

The committee recommended that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull "use all possible means to obtain the friendly cooperation of Great Britain to the plan of the national committee on food for the small democracies so as to permit the feeding of these peoples whose countries are now occupied by Germany."

Britain Gets 40 Ships During 20-Day Period

Total Of 186,001 Tons Is More Than Double Admitted Losses For Time Involved

New York, March 15 (AP)—Great Britain acquired forty ships in the twenty-day period ending January 23, says the latest supplement to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

The total of 186,001 tons is more than double the admitted losses during the twenty-day period when winter storms immobilized much of the Nazi striking power on the North Atlantic shipping lanes.

Nine British shipyards turned out sixteen new ships totalling 75,552 tons. Three ships each went down the ways at West Hartlepool and Sunderland, while two each came from Glasgow, Belfast and Burntisland. Others were built at Dundee, Willington, Leith and Northwich.

The other twenty-four vessels, eleven of them formerly American, were acquired by transfer to the British flag.

Jackson Asks Imprisoning Of Alien Foes

Attorney General Calls for Realistic Revision of Laws to Meet U. S. Peril

Reds and Bundists Would Be Expelled

Citing 6,249 Who Cannot Be Deported, He Seeks Criminals' Confinement

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Disclosing that 6,249 aliens ordered deported could not be sent away, Attorney General Robert M. Jackson recommended today a "realistic" revision of the immigration laws and confinement of deportable aliens with criminal records.

In a letter to the House Judiciary Committee Mr. Jackson also suggested that Congress declare directly that membership in the Communist party or German-American Bund is sufficient cause for deportation of an alien.

He told the committee there were now 8,091 outstanding deportation warrants. Of these, Mr. Jackson said, 3,947 cannot be executed because the deportees' native countries have refused to issue passports, and 2,302 because transportation cannot be arranged. Russia alone has refused to accept 1,254 of her citizens.

"I am forced to the conclusion," he added, "that during the period of world disorder we must cease to rely solely upon deportation as a protection of our society against undesirable aliens and must adopt a realistic policy based upon the impracticability of deportation."

Bill Asks Detentions

The House committee is considering a bill by Representative Sam Hobbs, Democrat, of Alabama, which calls for detention of criminal classes of aliens who do not leave the United States within ninety days after deportation warrants are issued. At present the government is unable to take further action when an alien does not comply with a deportation order because of circumstances beyond his control, such as refusal of his native country to admit him.

Mr. Jackson said he would favor a substitute for the Hobbs bill or amendments covering these major points:

1. Abandonment of deportation as the only method of handling undesirable aliens.

2. Confinement of criminal classes of deportees pending deportation; a parole procedure for "deserving aliens," and an "independent board of dignity and standing" to classify deportable persons as to their "fitness to be at large in our society under present conditions."

3. A system for validating the entry of persons who are deportable for technical rather than moral offenses. It should be possible, he said, to confer citizenship on aliens found to be "of good moral character and loyal to the institutions of this country" even though they were technically liable to deportation.

4. Restriction of immigration at the source, so that visas for permanent residence would be issued only to aliens who intend to become citizens and are qualified for citizenship. He suggested that as an encouragement to citizenship the literacy test might be waived for "older members of the existing alien population" of good character.

5. Clarification of the grounds for exclusion and deportation "so that the alien can have a clearer rule to live by, the department a clearer mandate to enforce and the courts a uniform rule to apply."

It was while discussing this last point that the Attorney General mentioned the Communist party and the German-American Bund.

He said the present law provided that persons were deportable if they became members of or affiliated with societies that advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence, but "failed to make such activities as membership in Communist party or the German-American Bund in themselves a cause for deportation."

As a result, he said, it was necessary "to try in each deportation case the whole history of the Communist movement or of other organizations whose declared purpose may be at odds with their secret real purpose." This, he added, led both to confusion and inefficiency.

Here is a list of the major groups of deportable aliens, by countries, giving, respectively, the number for whom passports have been refused and the number for whom transportation cannot be found:

Russia, 1,254 and 131; Canada, 438 and none; Poland, 390 and 306; Hungary, 144 and 30; Germany, 136 and 292; Rumania, 125 and 50; Italy, 117 and 525; England, 105 and 93; Greece, 95 and 205; Czecho-Slovakia, 90 and 85; Turkey, 88 and 27; Norway, 83 and 39, and Yugoslavia, 61 and 124.

Blanks

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30.24-8063

30.24-8063.

(ROOSEVELT HIGHLIGHTS ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, SATURDAY, MARCH 15)

ROOSEVELT HIGHLIGHTS

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 15-(AP)-HERE ARE SOME SALIENT STATEMENT'S FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS TONIGHT:

THE GREAT TASK OF THIS DAY, THE DEEP DUTY WHICH RESTS UPON US IS TO MOVE PRODUCTS FROM THE ASSEMBLY LINES OF OUR FACTORIES TO THE BATTLE LINES OF DEMOCRACY--NOW!

• • • • •

TODAY, AT LAST, OURS IS NOT A PARTIAL EFFORT. IT IS A TOTAL EFFORT AND THAT IS THE ONLY WAY TO GUARANTEE ULTIMATE SAFETY.

• • • • •

WE SHALL HAVE TO MAKE SACRIFICES--EVERY ONE OF US. X X X WHETHER YOU ARE IN THE ARMED SERVICES; WHETHER YOU ARE A STEEL WORKER OR A STEVEDORE; A MACHINIST OR A HOUSEWIFE; A FARMER OR A BANKER; A STOREKEEPER OR A MANUFACTURER--TO ALL OF YOU IT WILL MEAN SACRIFICE IN BEHALF OF COUNTRY AND YOUR LIBERTIES.

• • • • •

YOU WILL HAVE TO BE CONTENT WITH LOWER PROFITS FROM BUSINESS BECAUSE OBVIOUSLY YOUR TAXES WILL BE HIGHER. YOU WILL HAVE TO WORK LONGER AT YOUR BENCH, OR YOUR PLOW OR YOUR MACHINE.

• • • • •

UPON THE NATIONAL WILL TO SACRIFICE AND TO WORK DEPENDS THE OUTPUT OF OUR INDUSTRY AND OUR AGRICULTURE.

• • • • •

THE DETERMINATION OF AMERICA MUST NOT BE OBSTRUCTED BY WAR PROFITEERING. IT MUST NOT BE OBSTRUCTED BY UNNECESSARY STRIKES OF WORKERS, BY SHORT-SIGHTED MANAGEMENT, OR BY DELIBERATE SABOTAGE. X X X WISE LABOR LEADERS AND WISE MANAGERS WILL REALIZE HOW NECESSARY IT IS TO THEIR OWN EXISTENCE TO MAKE COMMON SACRIFICE FOR THIS GREAT COMMON CAUSE.

LET NOT DICTATORS OF EUROPE AND ASIA DOUBT OUR UNANIMITY NOW. X X X THE WORLD HAS BEEN TOLD THAT WE, AS A UNITED NATION, REALIZE THE DANGER WHICH CONFRONTS US--AND THAT TO MEET THAT DANGER OUR DEMOCRACY HAS GONE INTO ACTION.

• • • • •

WE KNOW THAT ALTHOUGH PRUSSIAN AUTOCRACY WAS BAD ENOUGH, NAZISM IS FAR WORSE. X X X THESE MEN AND THEIR HYPNOTIZED FOLLOWERS CALL THIS A NEW ORDER. IT IS NOT NEW. IT IS NOT ORDER. X X X HUMANITY WILL NEVER PERMANENTLY ACCEPT A SYSTEM IMPOSED BY CONQUEST AND BASED ON SLAVERY.

• • • •

THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND THE GRECIAN ALLIES NEED SHIPS. FROM AMERICA THEY WILL GET SHIPS. THEY NEED PLANES. FROM AMERICA THEY WILL GET PLANES. THEY NEED FOOD. FROM AMERICA THEY WILL GET FOOD. THEY NEED TANKS AND GUNS AND AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. FROM AMERICA, THEY WILL GET TANKS AND GUNS AND AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, SATURDAY, MARCH 15)

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 80TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM MARCH 9 TO MARCH 15, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	5	0	5	(X) 32,901	49	26
ITALY	2	0	0	13,313	0	0
NORWAY	1	0	2	11,336	31	0
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	2,542	0	39
FINLAND	0	0	1	1,997	18	0.
GERMANY	0	0	1	1,879	0	0
...TOTALS..	9	0	9	63,968	98	65
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	709	236	426	5,113,644	9,260	7,811
GRAND TOTAL	718	236	435	5,177,612	9,358	7,876

(X)--TONNAGE OF THREE SHIPS UNKNOWN.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--638; NORWAY--170; GERMANY--111; SWEDEN--87; GREECE--64; ITALY--64; FRANCE--56; NETHERLANDS--52; DENMARK--45; FINLAND--30; BELGIUM--21; ESTONIA--12; YUGOSLAVIA--9; PANAMA--8; SPAIN--6; LITHUANIA--3; EGYPT--2; POLAND--2; ARGENTINA, HUNGARY, IRAN, JAPAN, LATVIA, PORTUGAL, RUMANIA, SOVIET, UNITED STATES--1 EACH.

TOTAL--1,389.

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

BRITISH AND GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF SEA AND AIR CASUALTIES HAVE TOUCHED A NEW HIGH FOR IRRECONCILABILITY IN RECENT DAYS. YET THERE ARE CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THOSE RIVAL WAR-BOOKKEEPING ENTRIES WORTH NOTING.

AMONG THEM IS THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH IN THIS WAR AS IN THE WORLD WAR SEEM MORE JEALOUS OF REVEALING IN ANY DETAIL THEIR SUCCESS IN DESTRUCTION OF NAZI SUBMARINES THAN THEIR OWN LOSSES.

THE EXPLANATION IS THAT THE BRITISH FOUND SILENCE ON THAT SCORE A GOLDEN POLICY IN THE OTHER WAR. IT PREYED ON THE MINDS OF GERMAN SUBMARINE PERSONNEL. THEY ONLY KNEW THAT COMRADES WHO WENT OUT MARAUDING FROM KIEL OR OTHER GERMAN U-BOAT BASES DID NOT COME BACK, BUT NEVER WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO THEM.

IT SHOULD BE RECALLED THAT THE CRACK-UP IN GERMANY IN 1918 BEGAN IN THE U-BOAT PERSONNEL, NOT IN THE ARMY. THE BRITISH ARE PLAYING FOR THE SAME STAKE NOW. IT IS ONE ELEMENT OF THE WAR-OF-NERVES.

THERE IS BEFORE THIS WRITER AN UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE BY AN AMERICAN AUTHORITY THAT HALF THE U-BOAT FLEET WITH WHICH THE NAZI'S STARTED THE WAR WAS SUNK WITHIN THE FIRST FEW MONTHS OF THE CONFLICT. IT IS SUBSTANTIALLY A NEW UNDER-SEA FLEET AND NEW CREWS UPON WHICH BERLIN IS NOW COUNTING TO WIN THE WAR BY BLOCKING AMERICAN AID FOR BRITAIN.

30.24-8065 30.24 — 8065

THERE IS A WIDE DIFFERENCE IN ESTIMATES OF THE SIZE OF THE NAZI 1941 U-BOAT ARMADA. LONDON HAS PASSED REPORTS THAT THERE MIGHT BE A TOTAL OF 600 SUCH CRAFT AVAILABLE FOR THE GREAT NAZI SPRING OFFENSIVE AT SEA, MOST OF THEM SMALL SHIPS. THAT COMPARES WITH AN ESTIMATE OF 200 GERMAN SUBMARINES AT THE MAXIMUM IN THE WORLD WAR WHEN THE U-BOAT MENACE FOR ENGLAND REACHED ITS PEAK.

THE TREMENDOUS ADVANTAGE THE GERMAN UNDERSEA CRAFT NOW HAVE AS COMPARED TO THOSE OF WORLD WAR DAYS MUST NOT BE OVERLOOKED. OPERATING FROM BASES ON THE BELGIAN, DUTCH, NORWEGIAN AND FRANCE COASTS THEY ARE PERILOUSLY CLOSER TO VITAL BRITISH ATLANTIC SHIP LANES. THEIR TURN-ABOUT FOR FUEL AND RESTOCKING IS SHORTER; THEIR POSSIBLE LENGTH OF STAY AT SEA LONGER, BOAT FOR BOAT. YET BY THE SAME TOKEN THAT MEANS A GREATER GRIND AND NERVE STRAIN ON THEIR CREWS.

SOME STUDENTS OF THE U-BOAT SITUATION DISAGREE WITH THE NOTION THAT A MONSTER NAZI FLEET IS NOW AVAILABLE. THEY SET THE PROBABLE TOTAL, INCLUDING SUCH ITALIAN CRAFT AS MAY BE WORKING WITH THE NAZIS IN THE ATLANTIC, AT LESS THAN 200. IT IS ADMITTED, HOWEVER, THAT DUE TO THE CLOSER BASES THAT NUMBER COULD BE FAR MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE SAME NUMBER IN THE OTHER WAR.

AGAINST THAT SHOULD BE FIGURED THE VULNERABILITY FROM THE AIR OF NAZI U-BOAT BASES. THEY ARE CLOSE ENOUGH TO ENGLAND IN MOST CASES TO BE AIR BOMBED NIGHT AND DAY. NOR CAN THE POSSIBILITY OF BRITISH LANDING RAIDS OR NAVAL CHANNEL-BLOCKING ATTEMPTS BE RULED OUT. AIR PLANTED MINES ARE ANOTHER OBSTACLE TO FULL SCALE EFFECTIVENESS.

AND JUST HOW HEAVILY BERLIN IS DEPENDING UPON SUBMARINES RATHER THAN PLANES TO WIN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC SHOWS UP ANEW IN AN UNEXPECTED PLACE. IT UNDERLINES THE OFFICIAL REPORT IN BERLIN RECENTLY THAT MORE THAN 2,000,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING WAS DESTROYED DURING THE FOUR WINTER MONTHS WHEN LEAST EFFECTIVE SEA WARFARE COULD BE EXPECTED.

THAT FIGURE SEEMS TO BE, AS THE BRITISH CHARGE, A PROPAGANDA EXAGGERATION. ITS NAZI BREAK-DOWN, HOWEVER, IS ITS MOST INTERESTING ASPECT. BERLIN SAID THAT THREE QUARTERS OF THE DAMAGE CLAIMED WAS DONE BY "NAVAL" UNITS AND THE REST BY AIR BOMBS.

SINCE MINE DAMAGE WAS EXCLUDED, ITSELF AN ADMISSION THAT THE BRITISH HAVE FOUND MEANS TO DEAL WITH THAT NAZI DEVICE, THOSE FIGURES INDICATE THAT U-BOATS ARE EXPECTED TO DO THREE-FOURTHS OF THE BLOCKADE WORK IN BALKING AMERICAN HELP FOR BRITAIN. SEA POWER SEEMS EVEN BY GERMAN OFFICIAL RATING STILL MORE EFFECTIVE THAN AIR POWER. THAT'S AN OFFICIAL NAZI DEFLATING FOR REICHMARSHAL GOERING, GERMAN SUPER AIR CAPTAIN.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16)

LITTLE CHIP COMES HOME

WHERE HE'S JUST
ANOTHER KID

BUT IN EUROPE HE WAS A FAIRY PRINCE (530)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: YOU WHO OFTEN THINK OF THE CHILDREN IN WAR-RIDDEN EUROPE WILL LIKE THIS STORY ABOUT THE RETURN OF A FIVE YEAR OLD AMERICAN BOY. CHIP IS THE SON OF CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR., WHO HAS BEEN A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT SIX YEARS. MR.FOLTZ FIRST SERVED IN PARIS, LATER HELPED COVER THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, THEN THE CZECH CRISIS. HE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SWITZERLAND, WHERE HE WAS STATIONED AT BERN.)

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK. MARCH 15--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--AN

AMERICAN CHILD IN EUROPE THESE DAYS IS A HANS ANDERSON FAIRY PRINCE TO MOST EUROPEAN KIDS - PARTICULARLY IF HE'S GOING HOME.

WE WERE THREE WHEN WE STARTED THE TREK FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, FOR FIRST HOME LEAVE, SINCE THE START OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. WE'RE STILL THREE, BUT THANKS ONLY TO THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF SWISS, FRENCH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE AND OTHER INNOCENT BYSTANDERS MET ALONG THE WAY.

THEY PULLED CHIP - HE'S ALMOST FIVE NOW - OUT OF BUS DOORS, TRAIN WINDOWS, AND PORT HOLES. THEY FOUND MILK FOR HIM IN FRANCE WHERE MILK IS AS RARE AS AN AIR RAID IN AKRON, OHIO. THEY DUG UP WHITE BREAD FOR HIM IN SPAIN WHERE EVEN EUROPE'S USUAL DUSKY BREAD CAN'T BE HAD.

NOT THAT HE NEEDED THE FOOD. HE HAD BEEN LIVING IN SWITZERLAND, WHICH IS DECIDEDLY ON THE SPOT IN TOTALITARIAN EUROPE BUT WHICH IS STILL THE LAND OF FABULOUS MILK AND HONEY COMPARED TO THE REST OF THE FOOD FRUGAL CONTINENT.

HE'S AN AVERAGE AMERICAN BOY WITH A CHILD'S GAY FACE. HE PICKED UP MANY A FRIEND HIS OWN SIZE ALONG THE WAY. BUT MANY WORE OLD MEN'S FACES, DRAWN AND PINCHED, AND MANY WORE RAGS THAT TOO FREQUENTLY WERE PITIFULLY LOOSE ON UNDERNOURISHED FRAMES.

TO THEM AND TO THEIR ELDERS CHIP REPRESENTED WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN IN EUROPE WITHOUT WAR AND WHAT STILL WAS IN THAT NEVER-NEVER LAND TO ALL EUROPEANS - AMERICA.

PERHAPS, THAT'S WHY THEY WERE SO NICE TO HIM AND SMILED SADLY AT HIS LAUGHTER. PERHAPS, THAT IS WHY THE CUSTOMS CONTROL, THE MONEY CONTROL, THE PASSPORT CONTROL AND ALL THE OTHER CONTROLS ON THE FRONTIERS WE PASSED SPED US THROUGH WITH THE SCANTIEST CHECK.

SOMEBODY HAD GIVEN HIM A LITTLE SWISS FLAG AND A LITTLE AMERICAN FLAG TO TIE ON THE BACK OF HIS RUCKSACK FOR THE TRIP. IF THE FLAGS OF THE PORT HE WAS LEAVING AND THE PORT HE WAS HEADING FOR FAILED TO INSPIRE COMMENT HE'D SAY HIMSELF IN FRANCH, GERMAN OR ENGLISH "I'M AN AMERICAN".

CHILDLIKE HE HAD LEARNED THE MAGIC OF THE WORD IN EUROPE. HE KNEW THAT WHEN HIS ELDERS SAID IT THEY WERE STOPPED BY RICH MAN, POOR MAN, BEGGAR MAN OR THIEF TO ANSWER A HOARD OF QUESTIONS STARTING WITH "ARE YOU COMING IN TO THIS?"

WHEN A KID SAYS IT THESE DAYS THERE'S EVEN MORE MAGIC IN THE WORDS, FOR THERE ARE MIGHTY FEW AMERICAN KIDS LEFT ON THE CONTINENT.

CHIP HAD LEARNED PRIDE IN THE PHRASE LONG BEFORE--PARTICULARLY DURING THE FIRST FEW MONTHS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE WHEN THAT NATION WENT TO WAR WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM AND WITH A WEARINESS THAT IN RETROSPECT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A PREMONITION OF ITS FATE.

D89

HE LEARNED IT STILL BETTER ON THE WAY BACK TO THE AMERICA HE KNOWS AS LITTLE MORE THAN A NAME.

BARCELONA. WE TOOK A WALK FROM THE PLAZA DE CATALUNYA OUT THE RAMBLA. EVERYWHERE CATALANS STARED--NOT AT US, BUT AT CHIP. IN TWO BLOCKS HE HAD A TRAIN OF BEGGAR BOYS AT HIS HEELS, BUT THEY DIDN'T BEG.

THE SUN WAS BRIGHT AND HOT ON THE BARCELONA STREETS. CHIP WORE HEAVY SNOW BOOTS BECAUSE SHOES WERE RATIONED IN SWITZERLAND AND THEY WERE ALL HE HAD FOR THE TRIP HOME. WE HAD WORRIED ABOUT THOSE BOOTS AND CHIP SAID THEY WERE "LIKE STONES."

HE KLIP-KLOPPED OUT THE RAMBLA WITH US NOW, TRYING TO TALK TO ONE OF THE LITTLE BOYS ABOUT HIS OWN SIZE, BUT TWICE AS OLD IN YEARS AND MANY TIMES OLDER OF FACE. THE BOY DIDN'T UNDERSTAND. HE JUST STARED ROUND-EYED AT CHIP'S HEAVY SNOWBOOTS AND SAID "QUE ZAPATOS MAGNIFICOS!"

WHAT MAGNIFICENT SHOES. THAT BOY HAD NOTHING AT ALL ON HIS FEET. ONE OF THE OTHERS WORE ANCIENT BEDROOM SLIPPERS. THE OTHERS WORE RAGS. WE STOPPED WORRYING ABOUT CHIP'S SHOES.

PERPIGNAN, FRANCE. THE COFFEE TASTED LIKE DILUTED WALL PAINT AND THERE WAS NEITHER SUGAR NOR CREAM FOR US UNTIL MADAME STARED DREAMILY AT CHIP AND FINALLY PRODUCED BOTH FOR HIS CHOCOLATE. SHE RAN THE STATION CAFE AND HER OWN LITTLE GIRL AND BOY PLAYED OFF IN THE CORNER WITH WOODEN CLOTHESPINS.

CHIP JOINED THEM AS WE WAITED FOR THE NEXT TRAIN AND WE FOUND THAT THE CLOTHESPINS WERE SOLDIERS AND THE GAME WAS WAR. IT'S ABOUT THE ONLY GAME KIDS PLAY IN EUROPE TODAY, AND CHIP, WHO WAS BORN IN PARIS AND WHOSE FRENCH IS AS GOOD AS HIS ENGLISH, KNOWS THE GAME WELL.

NOT UNTIL WE WERE WELL OUT OF PERPIGNAN ON THE WAY TO THE SPANISH FRONTIER DID WE NOTICE THE CLOTHESPIN CHIP CLUTCHED IN ONE HAND.

"THEY GAVE IT TO ME," HE SAID. "IT'S A FRENCH SOLDIER AND IT WANTS TO JOIN OUR ARMY IN AMERICA. THEY SAID I SHOULD TAKE HIM BECAUSE HE SHOULDN'T STAY THERE. IT'S NOT GOOD FOR SOLDIERS THERE."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16--SENT MARCH 11.)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16)

- - -

THE PANAMA CANAL

- - -

IT IS THE ACHILLES HEEL

OF THE U.S. MILITARY

ESTABLISHMENT

- - -

ARMY PRESSES DEFENSE

OF VITAL OCEAN LINK

- - -

AREA LACKS PLANES, LATEST

BOMBERS, AND OTHER

IMPORTANT SERVICES (950)

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30.24- 8067

30.24— 8067

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT DISCUSSION OF PANAMA CANAL DEFENSE BY SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE WRITER DEVON FRANCIS IS BASED UPON AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF AVIATION AND FIRST-HAND OBSERVATIONS OF THE PANAMA SITUATION DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS, IN THE COURSE OF A TRIP THROUGH LATIN AMERICA.)

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BY DEVON FRANCIS

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MARCH 15-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES TO SEA ON EACH SIDE OF THE NARROW, SUN-DRENCHED ISTHMUS OF PANAMA BEGINS A "DARKNESS AREA," PLOTTED WITH MATHEMATICAL ACCURACY BY THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES AS POTENTIAL DANGER SPOTS IN THE DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

FROM THOSE DARKNESS AREAS--BLACK BANDS WHICH DAILY MOVE FROM EAST TO WEST WITH THE STATELY DIGNITY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM--SWARMS OF AIRPLANES MIGHT SPRING IN WARTIME, BENT ON CRIPPLING THE WATERWAY.

TO THE WEST THE BAND, MEASURED IN TERMS OF HOURS, IS NARROWER THAN IT IS TO THE EAST BECAUSE AN ENEMY'S AIRCRAFT CARRIERS APPROACHING FROM THE PACIFIC WOULD BE CHURNING TOWARD THE NEW DAY, INSTEADY OF AWAY FROM IT.

AND, ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE, THE ADVANTAGE ACCRUING TO AN ENEMY FROM LONGER HOURS OF DARKNESS WOULD BE SUBJECT TO A SHARP DISCOUNT BECAUSE A CHAIN OF ISLANDS HAS BEEN ERECTED THERE BY NATURE AS SENTINELS OF THE CARIBBEAN.

BEYOND THE BANDS OF DARKNESS LIES DAYLIGHT, AND IT IS IN THOSE DAYLIGHT AREAS, IN TIME OF WAR, THAT RECONNAISSANCE PLANES WOULD PATROL CEASELESSLY TO THWART A SURPRISE ATTACK.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16)
(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK--FIRST ADD "THE PANAMA CANAL" (BY DEVON FRANCIS --FIRST PART SENT ON A WIRE NIGHT OF MARCH 10) X X X SURPRISE ATTACK.

BUT THE DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL IS PREDICATED ONLY IN PART UPON THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ATTACK BY SEA. AN AIR ASSAULT MIGHT COME FROM THE NORTH OR THE SOUTH.

IT MIGHT NOT BE AN AIR ASSAULT AT ALL. THE CREW OF A VESSEL IN TRANSIT THROUGHTHE CANAL COULD TRY TO SINK THE SHIP IN A NARROW CHANNEL, OR BLOW IT UP IN A LOCK. AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE CANAL MIGHT OCCUR HOURS BEFORE ACTUAL HOSTILITIES WERE DECLARED. IT MIGHT OCCUR MONTHS AFTER WAR BEGAN.

CANAL DEFENSE PLANS, LIKE ALL HYPOTHETICAL WARFARE, ARE A SORT OF CHESSBOARD PROBLEM. ON THE CHESSBOARD, THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE TRIED TO FIGURE OUT IN ADVANCE ALL THE REASONABLE STRATEGIES OF AN ADVERSARY. THEIR GREATEST CONCERN, IS THE CHANCE OF AN ATTACK WHILE OUR SINGLE-OCEAN FLEET IS IN TRANSIT.

THAT WOULD SPLIT IT, HALF ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE, HALF ON THE PACIFIC, AND A DIVIDED FLEET WOULD INVITE THE CHANCE OF A MAJOR MILITARY DISASTER.

CANAL DEFENSES ARE BEING STRENGTHENED, BUT THE WATERWAY REMAINS THE ACHILLES HEEL OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

BOMBING PLANES HAVE RENDERED IT VULNERABLE. TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, WHEN IT WAS OPENED TO WORLD TRAFFIC, COASTAL DEFENSE GUNS WERE SUFFICIENT TO PROTECT IT. TODAY, THE PROTECTION AREA HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO COVER A CIRCLE WITH A RADIUS OF 1,000 MILES.

THAT WOULD MEAN, IN WARTIME, THE PATROL OF AN AREA OF 3,150,000 SQUARE MILES.

AIRPLANES ARE THE MAJOR THREAT, AND ONLY AIRPLANES CAN DO A PATROL JOB OF THAT MAGNITUDE.

HOW MANY PLANES ARE IN, OR WITHIN CALLING DISTANCE OF THE CANAL ZONE FOR EMERGENCY USE IS A MILITARY SECRET, BUT THEIR NUMBER PROBABLY IS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THE SAFE-LIMIT ESTIMATES OF THE ARMED SERVICES.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16)
(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK--SECOND ADD "THE PANAMA CANAL" (BY DEVON FRANCIS) X X X ARMED SERVICES.

NO UNITED STATES MILITARY AIRDROME TODAY IS UP TO ITS STANDARD STRENGTH. AID TO BRITAIN AND THE TIME REQUIRED TO CONVERT AMERICA'S PONDEROUS INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY TO THE PRODUCTION OF MILITARY GOODS HAS HELD UP AIRPLANE DELIVERIES.

FLYING OVER THE CANAL ZONE CAN BE SEEN MEDIUM WEIGHT BOMBERS, A RELATIVELY SLOW TYPE WHICH HAS BEEN USED IN TURN FOR COASTAL PROTECTION EXERCISES, PARACHUTE TROOP TRANSPORTS, TACTICAL TRAINING AND RECONNAISSANCE WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

THEY ARE STABLE, RELIABLE AIRPLANES, BUT THEY ARE OBSOLESCENT, AND ARE TO BE REPLACED WITH BOMBERS HAVING CRUISING SPEEDS ALMOST 100 MILES AN HOUR GREATER. BOMBERS WOULD HAVE THE TASK IN WARTIME OF ATTACKING AN ENEMY'S FLEET CONCENTRATION, AND ESPECIALLY HIS AIRCRAFT

CARRIERS, MOVING WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE CANAL.

THEY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO DESTROY AIRDROMES FROM WHICH ENEMY BOMBERS MIGHT OPERATE AND, ON LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS, MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH OTHER MILITARY UNITS ASSOCIATED WITH CANAL DEFENSE. THE NEW AIR-NAVAL BASE IN THE BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD WILL BE, WHEN COMPLETED IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS, AS MUCH A PART OF THE CANAL DEFENSE SYSTEM AS THE CANAL ZONE'S ALBROOK FIELD.

BUTTRESSING THE BOMBERS WILL BE FIGHTING SQUADRONS, DESIGNED TO BEAT OFF AIR ATTACKS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE CANAL. HOW MANY FIGHTING SQUADRONS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE ZONE ULTIMATELY IS PROBLEMATICAL, BUT TODAY THE NUMBER OF PLANES WHICH CAN OPERATE FROM IT IS SERIOUSLY LIMITED BY THE AIRPORT FACILITIES AVAILABLE.

TWO ARMY FIELDS ARE IN OPERATION--ALBROOK ON THE PACIFIC SIDE OF THE ISTHMUS, AND FRANCE FIELD ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE. A NEW FIELD, HOWARD, ON THE PACIFIC SIDE, IS IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION. THE NAVY USES HARBORS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ISTHMUS FOR WATER-BASED PATROL PLANES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE NO AUXILIARY FIELDS AS YET TO IMPLEMENT THEIR AIR DEFENSE OF THE CANAL. SUCH FIELDS HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF NEGOTIATION FOR MONTHS. AT LEAST SIX AND POSSIBLY AS MANY AS 18 WILL BE BUILT IF LAND CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE PURPOSE FROM THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

THE CANAL DEFENSE SCHEME INCLUDES NO "WARNING NET" OF GROUND STATIONS TO ADVISE HEADQUARTERS OF THE APPROACH OF HOSTILE AIRCRAFT. IT HAS BEEN ON THE EFFICIENT OPERATION OF SUCH WARNING NETS THAT THE AIR DEFENSE OF LONDON HAS DEPENDED.

IT HAS NO PROVISIONS FOR A BALLOON BARRAGE, AND NEARBY ISLANDS, NOT OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE UNITED STATES, ARE SO FAR REMOVED IN THOUGHT FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR THAT ONE OF THEM PROTESTED RECENTLY WHEN A COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT FLEW OVER IT WITHOUT PERMISSION.

UNITED STATES MILIRARY AIRPLANES MUST OBSERVE THE SAME NICETIES OF CUSTOM IN THIS AREA.

D84

CANAL DEFENSES ARE NOT WHAT THEY SHOULD BE, BUT THEY ARE GRADUALLY BEING STRENGTHENED. THE MEASURES BEING TAKEN FALL INTO BOTH THE "ACTIVE" AND "PASSIVE" RESISTANCE CATEGORIES. ARMOR HAS BEEN PLACED ON LOCKS AND OTHER VULNERABLE STRUCTURES, AND IN VITAL PARTS OF THE CHANNEL ARE INSTALLATIONS WHICH LOOK LIKE TORPEDO-ARRESTERS.

CIVILIAN VISITORS CAN VIEW ALL THESE THINGS FROM AFAR, BUT IT ALMOST REQUIRES AN ACT OF CONGRESS THESE DAYS TO GET WITHIN A THOUSAND YARDS OF ANY OF THE SERIES OF LOCKS.

THE ARMED SERVICES ARE PREPARING TO DEFEND THE CANAL, IF THE OCCASION ARISES, BY ORTHODOX MEANS. BUT WHAT WORRIES THEM MOST IS AN UNORTHODOX ATTACK. A SINGLE AIRPLANE, WINGING IN WITH A LOAD OF BOMBS ACCURATELY DROPPED, POSSIBLY COULD TIE UP TRAFFIC FOR WEEKS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16, SENT MARCH 11).

ED147PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16)

80TH WEEK OF THE WAR (ADD AND LEAD TO COME)

BY THE APECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, MARCH 9--CAPTURED ITALIANS TELL GREEKS PREMIER MUSSOLINI IS IN ALBANIA ON INSPECTION TRIP; ATHENS SPOKESMEN REPORT CAPTURE OF 2,350 FASCISTS IN THREE DAYS OF BATTLE. BRITISH ANNOUNCE SINKING OF 3,670-TON ITALIAN RAIDER IN INDIAN OCEAN; ADMIT CASUALTIES "RATHER HEAVIER THAN IN RECENT WEEKS" IN SATURDAY NIGHT RAID ON LONDON. GERMANY CLAIMS TOLL OF 28,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING. GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND ANNOUNCES THAT FRANCE'S NORTH AFRICAN EMPIRE WILL BE DEFENDED BY "FRENCH FORCES ALONE" FROM ANY OUTSIDE ATTACK.

MONDAY, MARCH 10--FRANCE THREATENS TO CONVOY FOOD SHIPS THROUGH BRITISH BLOCKADE, BRITISH ADAMANT. GERMANY REPORTED DEMANDING YUGOSLAVIA JOIN AXIS. BRITISH CLAIM SINKING OF ONE OF ITALY'S FASTEST CRUISERS IN MEDITERRANEAN. FASCIST EDITOR TERMS U.S. AID-TO-BRITAIN BILL "OPEN INTERVENTION," WARNS OF "DISAGREEABLE SURPRISES." GREEK PREMIER DECLARES HIS PEOPLE WILL "DIE RATHER THAN SURRENDER;" BRITISH SINGAPORE TAKES DEFENSE PRECAUTIONS.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16)

UNDATED--FIRST ADD 80TH WEEK OF THE WAR X X X DEFENSE PRECAUTIONS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNS BRITISH AID BILL; ITALIAN SOURCES SAY ADOLF HITLER AND BENITO MUSSOLINI WILL CONSIDER BILL AMERICAN ENTRY INTO WAR. BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGE LOSS OF 148,038 TONS OF SHIPPING IN A WEEK. JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA LEAVES TOKYO FOR BERLIN TO "TIGHTEN AXIS COOPERATION." BRITISH CLAIM SINKING IN MEDITERRANEAN OF ITALIAN TROOP TRANSPORT; THAILAND

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GAINS 21,750 SQUARE MILES IN JAPANESE-DICTATED PEACE WITH FRENCH INDO-CHINA. BRITISH MINISTER RENDEL, WHO BROKE OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMAN-OCCUPIED BULGARIA, ESCAPES ASSASSINATION IN ISTANBUL BOMB EXPLOSION THAT KILLS FOUR, INJURES 22.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12--YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED READY "IN PRINCIPLE" TO SIGN WITH AXIS; BRITISH CLAIM ITALIAN LOSSES IN LESS THAN MONTH IN ITALIAN SOMALILAND TOTAL 31,000, SAY ONE COLUMN INVADING ETHIOPIA ADVANCED 120 MILES IN TWO DAYS; RAF RAIDS KIEL AND BREMERHAVEN; BRITISH DISCLOSE BUCKINGHAM PALACE AGAIN ATTACKED BY GERMAN RAIDERS. GREEKS DECLARE ITALIAN COUNTER-THRUSTS REPULSED WITH ENORMOUS FASCIST LOSSES.

MAR 15 1941

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 16..MOVED MARCH 12.)

JH156AES

THURSDAY, MARCH 14--GREEKS SAY "ENEMY" SUBMARINE SUNK; GERMANS ANNOUNCE BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK; BRITISH DECLARE GERMAN DESTROYER HIT BY AERIAL TORPEDOES. BRITISH AND GERMAN AIR FLEETS TRADE BLOSW ACROSS CHANNEL WITH FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE BOMBS. YUGOSLAV LEADERS CONFER IN HOPE FOR A SOLUTION TO APPEASE HITLER WITHOUT SIGNING UP WITH THE AXIS. BRITISH ANNOUNCE SMALL STRAIT OF BAB-EL-MANDEB AT SOUTH END OF THE RED SEA IS DANGEROUS TO SHIPPING.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15--BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHIEF PREDICTS "CERTAIN" QUICK VICTORY WITH U.S. AID AND CREATES SPECIAL POST, CHARGED WITH GUARDING SEA APPROACHES FROM THE WEST. GREEKS ASSERT THEY SCATTERED FIVE FASCIST DIVISIONS IN REPULSING ALBANIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS; ITALIANS INSIST THEY "SLAUGHTERED" THE GREEKS. BRITISH DECLARE ITALIAN DEFENDERS IN NORTHWEST ETHIOPIA ARE "ON THE RUN." GERMAN BOMBERS STRIKE HEAVILY AT LONDON. BRITISH BOMBS KILL 50 AT HAMBURG, NAZIS SAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15-AP-NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS REPORT NEARLY 100,000 BRITISH TROOPS AND MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT LANDED IN SOUTH GREECE; GERMANS WHEEL OUT PLANES IN BULGARIA IN READINESS FOR ACTION. TURKS SEND REPLY TO ADOLF HITLER'S OFFER TO LOOK AFTER THEIR "INTERESTS AND WELL-BEING." GERMANS DECLARE TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN OVERNIGHT SWAPPING OF AERIAL BLOWS. ITALIANS WARPLANES CONCENTRATE ON 7-MILE GREEK LINE NEAR TEPELENI. ---

50,000 ITALIAN SOLDIERS LOST IN 7-DAY DRIVE, GREEKS CLAIM

MAR 16 1941

Nearly Half Of Fascist Forces In Albania Reported Thrown Out Of Action As Duce's Personally Conducted Blitz is Repulsed

Captives Admit Offensive Turned Into "Real Massacre," Athens Spokesman Says—Mussolini's Prestige Declared Weakened

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 16—At least 50,000 Italian soldiers in a Fascist army of 120,000 were thrown out of action and Premier Mussolini's personally directed *"Blitzkrieg"* aimed to smash the Greeks at all costs turned into what his own men bitterly called a "real massacre," authoritative Greek sources declared tonight.

The official Greek spokesman asserted that Italian prisoners said the Fascists were "furious" because the seven-day offensive in the Tepeleni sector was crushed at terrific losses.

[Mussolini himself has gone back to Rome from the Albanian front "with his prestige weakened and his authority shaken," the Greek radio said in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS. The radio also said the Italians suffered "terrible losses."]

Dwindle Almost To Local Actions

A Greek army inferior in numbers to the Fascist attackers hurled them back, and today the thrusts had dwindled almost to local actions, the Greeks said.

The attacks were launched over a twenty-mile front from the Viosa river to the southern slopes of Mount Tomoros, but the real attempt at *Blitzkrieg* in the mountains was made on a three-mile front from Mount Trebeshina to the village of

Boudese.

There the Italians concentrated the bulk of their forces, including artillery, and the whole weight of their aviation estimated at 300 planes.

Losses 40 To 50% Of Italian Strength

Captured Italian officers said, the Greeks reported, that Italian divisions engaged in the offensive averaged losses between forty and fifty per cent. of their strength.

The Greeks said the Italian offensive efforts degenerated into weak attacks after the heavy assaults of last Thursday and Friday were thrown back. The Greeks earlier had said Mussolini gave his Albanian generals an ultimatum to "do something" by last Saturday.

Six Notables Among Victims

Authoritative Greek sources said their troops, increasingly confident of final success, had gained the initiative over the Italians.

In addition to the great losses of men and material, six prominent Fascist personalities, including two of Mussolini's oldest collaborators, were killed or captured.

The Greeks said they had further evidence that Mussolini toured the front in an armored car urging his commanders to smash through the Greek front at any cost in an effort to change the course of the war.

The famous Italian Eleventh Army was said to have been hit so hard that it was necessary to reorganize it with strong reinforcements.

Despite its losses, it was ordered to continue fighting.

The Government spokesman said the Italians yesterday picked up their wounded and displayed little activity otherwise.

Leave Dead And Wounded Behind

The spokesman said:

"They launched two attacks with reduced elements on the night of March 14-15 and another at 6 A. M. yesterday, in which one company was used. In both cases they were easily repulsed by our automatic arms fire. The enemy retreated with losses and left their dead and wounded in front of our lines.

"In the northern sector the Italians launched a local attack at 4 A. M. (Sunday), but retreated in disorder.

"In the course of these operations we captured some prisoners, automatic arms and rifles.

"The prisoners said Fascist circles were furious because of the failure of the offensive, adding that the losses were terrific and were a real massacre.

"The forces used totaled about 120,000 and suffered about 40 per cent. loss of their strength."

Hospital Ship---Duce's Daughter Aboard---Bombed, Sunk, Says Rome

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 16—Countess Edda Ciano, Premier Mussolini's eldest daughter, was one of the last to leave a sinking Italian hospital ship when two torpedoes from British planes swiftly sent the vessel down, the news agency Stefani declared today.

In what it called "an ignoble new crime," Stefani said British planes, raiding the Albanian port of Valona Friday night, ignored other ships in the harbor and sent their torpedoes into the hospital ship Po, "clearly illuminated and bearing all international signs of recognition."

Countess Edda, it said, was aboard the Po as a voluntary Red Cross nurse and remained aboard until the last at her own desire.

"An ignoble new crime was committed by British aviation in the night between March 14 and 15 in Albanian waters," said Stefani's report.

"Toward midnight, with the moon already high, two English torpedo-launching planes, gliding silently, appeared over Valona.

"About three kilometers (two miles) from the coast was the hospital ship Po, clearly illuminated and bearing all international signs of recognition.

"R. A. F. planes, as soon as they saw the hospital ship and without paying attention to other steamers in the port, turned against it, hitting it squarely with two torpedoes.

"Naval anti-aircraft opened fire immediately, and drove off the infamous aggressors.

"Countess Edda Mussolini Ciano, who was aboard the Po as a voluntary Red Cross nurse, was among the last to leave the ship, which sank rapidly. Some dead are deplored.

"There was deep indignation throughout Albania and among the fighting troops for the hateful crime deliberately committed by the R. A. F."

Another British air raid on Valona also was mentioned in the war bulletin, but it said little damage was caused and one of the raiders was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Axis planes, on the other hand, were said to have bombed an important Greek air base, "scatter-bombed enemy troops," attacked the Halfar airport on the British island of Malta and bombed British truck concentrations in Libya.

Both Cianos In Active Service

Both the Countess Edda, mother of three children, and her husband, Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, have been in active service with Italy's fighting forces.

She returned to Rome on leave last November after two months as a Red Cross nurse in Libya and had resumed work as a war nurse. It was for Countess Ciano that the port of Porto Edda was renamed after the Italians conquered Albania. The port since has been captured from the Italians by the Greeks.

Second Successive Valona Raid

The British raid on Valona was a hitherto undisclosed second successive aerial torpedo attack. The Italian high command's war bulletin Friday in telling of the first attack said that "in the morning hours of March 13, enemy torpedo-launching planes attempted to attack Italian steamers in the bay of Valona harbor." Stefani said five British planes took part in this attack and two were shot down. At that time it was said a merchant ship was hit.

Two Italian vessels named Po are registered, but the hospital ship probably was the 7,289-ton merchant ship Po. The other is a 3,369-ton vessel listed in Jane's "Fighting Ships" as a water carrier.

AID TO BRITAIN FUTILE, HITLER SAYS IN TALK

England Sure To Fall In 1941, Führer Tells War Leaders

Text of Hitler address on Page 3.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 16—Adolf Hitler declared today that no amount of additional outside help for Britain can wrest final victory from the Axis.

Germany's armed forces, he said in a Memorial Day speech in the historic Zeughaus, or army museum, will take the lead during the spring and summer from the Italians, who bore the brunt through the winter, in wearing Britain down and winning ultimate victory.

Facing some 150 field marshals, generals, admirals, higher staff officers and about one hundred Cabinet members, Reich leaders, Gauleiters, Black Shirt and Brown Shirt chiefs and party bigwigs, the Führer spoke not in his usual fervent manner, of a man trying to win the German people over to his viewpoint. Instead, he spoke calmly, almost monotonously—as though he were once again restating what his thinking is long accustomed to—German victory.

In Long Gray Overcoat

Wearing a grayish, long overcoat from which his rank was not discernible, but keeping on his gold-braided cap with the insignia of chief commander throughout the address, Hitler grasped both sides of the reading desk and—with one exception—changed position only to turn the pages of his manuscript.

That exception was when, with an emphatic gesture of his right hand and in a raised voice, he said:

"No power in the world or added support can change the outcome. England will fall."

Close On Heels Of Roosevelt

Hitler's speech followed by only a day President Roosevelt's broadcast Saturday night, in which the President declared that Britain and Greece will get ships, planes, food, "tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds" from the United States and adjured Americans to back an "all-out" effort until "our victory is won."

Except for reference to some remarks he said were made before a United States Congressional committee that British Prime Minister Churchill had declared in 1936 that Germany was growing too strong and must be destroyed, Hitler did not mention the United States directly.

Predicts Victory This Year

Germany, he said, in his thirteen-minute address, is girding, "calmly determined," for a "fight for final victory in 1941, no matter whether on land, sea or air or in any part of the earth" and Britain, "which began the blockade and the civilian air war," will be struck by Germany's blockade and air warfare.

"In possession of exact knowledge of our preparations and plans, and with boundless trust in the German soldier, his armaments, ability, leadership and, especially, his character," Hitler said, "I dared to predict here March 10, 1940, the battle standing then before us as the most glorious victory of our history. Eight weeks later the fight began. . . . (Invasion of the Low Countries).

To Finish Job

"Today, German armed forces in a world-wide area stand ready, colossally strengthened in personnel and equipment, joyfully determined to complete that which was begun in the historic, epochal year of 1940.

"The German people," he went on, "feels itself as executors of the will of its forebears. Beside the dead of the World War now rest those of a continuation of the battle. . . . We think also of the Italian soldiers who, as allies today, also in far parts of the earth must offer up their lives. Their ideals and aims are the same as ours:

"The world does not exist for a few peoples; and a system which wishes to perpetuate itself in haves and have-nots no longer exists when the have-nots resolve to defend their right to possessions on God's earth. . . .

"Strongest In History"

"German armed forces now become the strongest military instrument of our history. . . ."

Significantly, only a few men with field marshal's batons were present. One was the Austrian army's oldest generalissimo, Baron Eduard von Boehm-Ermolli, who stood on Hitler's right, while Rudolf Hess was the party deputy on the Führer's left.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander in chief of the navy, and of the active field marshals, Walther von Brauchitsch, Erhard Milch and Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command, alone were present, indicating that the others are busy in the field.

Goering Absent

The most conspicuous absentee was Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, chief of the German air force and Hitler's first lieutenant.

"He has a more important task at the moment," one official explained, obviously referring to the *Luftwaffe's* increased activity over England and Africa.

Flanking the high dignitaries on both sides of the Zeughaus' glass-covered court were wounded soldiers, some with bandaged hands or heads, some with arms in slings, some on crutches, some reclining in invalid chairs.

War Flags On Display

From the lectern hung Nazi war flags. As a background to Hitler during the speech stood a mixed platoon of the army, navy and air force, with regimental flags, many tattered, of the World War period and the present war.

The ceremony was concluded with the customary placing by Hitler of a wreath at the memorial to the Unknown Soldier next to the Zeughaus and a march past by an honor company. In connection with laying the wreath, Hitler, as usual, spoke to wounded soldiers in a line outside the memorial.

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Hitler's Memorial Day Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 16—The text of Adolf Hitler's Memorial Day address today follows:

For the second time we enter this room for a memorial service to our people. Even more than a year ago we appreciate how inadequate are words to express the nation's thankfulness to its heroes. In times of long peace, the memory of the terrible experiences of war, out of which rise heroism, gradually grows dim. It even happens that a whole generation knows nothing of war as such and honors its heroes without being in the least worthy of them.

In such a circumstance the greatest sacrifice of man is acknowledged with superficial phrases. There is even danger that while remembering heroes of times past the men of the present regard themselves as free of the obligation to conduct themselves with a similar spirit of heroism.

But if the German people in the year 1941 honors its heroes it does so at a time and under circumstances which give it a right to hold up its head with pride as it pays tribute to men of the near and distant past who sacrificed their lives for the state.

As twelve months ago in this consecrated hall we turned our thoughts to our heroes there lay behind us the thoroughly successful beginning of a war which Germany did not want, but which was forced on us by the same forces which were responsible before in history for the great war of the peoples in 1914 and 1918.

Declares Enemy Misjudged

They were the elements whose goal that time was to rob the German nation of the most primitive right of life, who in the years of the Versailles dictate, raised as the dogma of the new world order political enslavement and economic impotence, and now are opposed to the revival of our people with the same hatred with which they once pursued the Second Reich.

In complete misjudgment of the situation, in a sadly false estimate of their own and Germany's power, and in complete ignorance of the will and determination of the new German leadership, they expected a second crushing of our people would be as easy as the first attempt.

The fact that the American General Wood before the investigation committee of the American Senate testified that as early as 1936 Churchill told him Germany was getting too strong again and must be destroyed in a new war established firmly in history the real responsibility for present developments.

England and France alone wanted war—not so much the people as a thin stratum of political and financial leadership behind which, wielding its last power, stood international Jewry and its world conspiracies of democracy and Free Masonry.

Says Poland Was Pawn

But it was the hope of these responsible war makers which thrust Poland forward not only to attain outward justification for war but also to make sure in advance that Poland would play its World War role of dividing German strength.

The eighteen-day campaign in Poland was but the precipitous end of these hopes. Under these circumstances the German people were able to enter the year 1940 with proud confidence. But our people did not deceive themselves as to the year lying ahead. The battle in the west, which remains in the memory of every living German World War soldier as an episode of suffering without end, had to be decided.

In exact knowledge of our preparations and plans, in boundless confidence in the German soldier, his armament and leadership and ability and before all in his attitude, I dared on Memorial Day, 1940, to predict the battle before us would end in the most glorious victory in our history.

Eight weeks later this battle started.

Saw Threat From North

But before the defense forces struck in the west what was probably the most important decision of the war was taken. On April 9, with just a few hours to spare, a dangerous British attempt to strike German defense powers in the heart from the north was anticipated. At dawn on May 10 this perhaps most dangerous threat to our military and political position had been swept aside. So the battle to a decision in the west could begin. It followed a course previously mapped out.

That which could not be done in four years of indescribable sacrifice in the World War was accomplished in a few weeks: The crushing of the British-French front.

Despite the conclusion of the guilty British Prime Minister of that time, the year 1940 will go down in history as one of the most decisive and significant. Because in this year there was a shift of power of truly historic importance. If in the year 1918 we could have had only a portion of this success, the World War would have been won.

Today German forces stand throughout the world, men and material strengthened to an inconceivable degree, ready to complete joyfully and confidently that which was begun in the epochal year of 1940.

Sons Stood At Fathers' Graves

So we approach with still greater right than in 1940 the German heroes of the past. All of us remember what they accomplished and endured in the World War. But we bow before their sacrifice, ourselves no longer unworthy. As the German divisions started the advance in the west today's memorial service has its most fitting beginning, because in countless soldiers' cemeteries in the west victorious sons stood for a moment of tribute at the graves of their heroic fathers.

The German people have recovered everything which once was sacrificed in a foolish delusion. So today we can recall with lightened hearts the sacrifice of life in the World War. But in the illustrious events of the present we must not overlook the vast spiritual powers for which the German people and its soldiers must thank the heroism of their ancestors.

The soldiers of the World War did not fall in vain. If at that time the sacrifice was not immediately crowned by success their heroic conduct left a heritage which an ever-worthy German generation will prize with deepest emotion and which paralyzes the memories of our enemies.

It is perhaps this consciousness of strength which enabled the German people today to achieve such greatness. The people feel they are carrying out the will of heroic ancestors.

Praises Italian Soldiers

Beside the dead of the World War lie now the fallen in continuation of this battle. And again as then the sons of our people lie in distant places, in the sea everywhere as courageous fighters for their great German home. It is the same German man—be it in World War work or in the present fight which had been thrust upon us—who risks and gives his life to win for his people a greater future, a surer peace, a better organization and human comradeship than that given us by the dictators of Versailles.

But we think also of the Italian soldiers, who as allies also must give up their lives in distant parts of the world. Their ideals and objectives are the same as ours: The world is not here for a few people and an order based eternally on the distinction between the haves and the have-nots does not exist any more because the have-nots have determined to lay claim to their portion of God's earth.

The home front, too, in this war, must make a greater sacrifice than formerly. The heroism of the home front contributes its bit to the most decisive battle in German history. And here it is not only the man who must show the power of his resistance but the woman, too. The nation has become a battling unity. And not because they sought this fight but because it was forced on them.

Behind us lies a winter of work. What remained to be improved has been done. The German army is now the strongest military instrument in our history. In the months of this winter our Allies bore the brunt of the whole power of the British attack, but from now German forces again will resume their share of this load.

Declares England Will Fall

No power and no support coming from any part of the world can change the outcome of this battle in any respect. England will fall. The everlasting Providence will not give victory to him who, merely with the object of ruling through its gold, is willing to spill the blood of men.

Germany demanded nothing of England and France. All of the Reich's renunciations, its disarmament and peace suggestions, were vain. The international finance plutocracy wants to fight this war to the finish. So the end of this war will and must be its destruction. Then may Providence find a way to lead their people, from whom the chains will be struck, into a better order.

When England and France declared this war, England immediately began a fight against civil life. To the blockade of the World War, that war against women and children, it added this time air and fire war against peaceful villages and cities. In both these modes of war England will be defeated. The air war which Churchill started will destroy not Germany but England itself. Just so the blockade will not strike Germany but its inventor.

Lands Sailors And Flyers

While the coming of winter limited battle actions on land, the fight in the air and on the sea continued. The heroism of submarine and ship crews goes hand in hand with that of our flyers.

We cannot crown observance of Memorial Day more worthily than to make a renewed determination to change the battle which our international enemies started as a war to our destruction into a final German victory.

So we enter the year 1941 cool and determined to end that which started the year before. It is quite immaterial what part of the earth or in which sea or in what air force our German soldiers fight. They will know they battle for fate and freedom and the future of our people forever.

But while we end this battle victoriously, we thank our heroes of the past, for we are saving that for which they fell: Germany, our people and its great German empire.

R.A.F. HAMMERS DÜSSELDORF 2D NIGHT IN ROW

Raid On London Cut In Intensity By Foggy Weather

Some Bombs Dropped On South Wales Town In Brief Foray

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, March 17—Waves of German raiders bombed a town in western England overnight in a concentrated attack lasting several hours. It was feared many casualties resulted.

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 16—The Royal Air Force and *Luftwaffe* again matched aggressiveness overnight in the cross-Channel air warfare, but the recently accelerated pace slacked off, apparently because of foggy weather.

There was almost no Nazi air activity over London tonight. The night alarm was sounded later than usual and the all clear came earlier than customary. Some bombs were reported dropped on a South Wales coast town, but the Germans apparently aimed principally at a western English town.

Düsseldorf Bombed Again

Saturday night the R. A. F. kept up its onslaughts against industrial western Germany and potential invasion springboards along the Nazi-held French coast.

Although the raiding was on a limited scale and in the face of a widespread fog, the Air Ministry said, British flyers again bombed the Rhineland city of Düsseldorf and the submarine base at the French port of Lorient.

It was the second successive night attack on Düsseldorf, the Ministry said, and bombs fell again on industrial targets attacked the previous night.

Restricted Raids On England

Overnight German attacks on Britain, the Government said, were on a restricted scale and centered chiefly on the southeastern area, including London. An evening communique said there was "nothing to report, on daylight activity today.

One German raider was claimed as probably destroyed in the overnight air fighting.

Casualties from the German bombardment "were not many and the number of people killed was small," an Air and Home Security ministries communique said. It attributed most of the casualties to "one incident."

Bomb Hits London Dance Hall

This was the demolition of a dance hall in suburban London, where one of four high-explosive bombs falling in a stick killed a number of people.

Rescue squads worked throughout the night to extricate the victims, among whom were passengers in a trolley and bus which were outside the damaged second-floor dance hall.

Although about 200 soldiers, munitions workers and girls were in the hall at the time, only three were killed. All in the bus and some sheltering in doorways were killed and their bodies lay in the roadway and stores on both sides of the wrecked street.

Long-Range Nazi Bombers Cripple British Freighter

Berlin, March 16 (AP)—The probable destruction of a 5,000-ton armed British freighter about 220 miles west of Donegal Bay, Ireland, by long-distance bombers was reported today by the German attackers.

The aviators said they registered several effective hits and that the vessel listed and started burning.

From the Mediterranean front, it was reported that German fighting planes cruising over Malta engaged in several air fights. The Nazis claimed they shot down an English Hurricane plane with no loss to themselves.

Overnight Stabs At England

Nazi night raiders started one large fire in London's harbor and a number of smaller ones Saturday night, the high command said, while other planes "effectively" bombed south England airdromes and harbor facilities with high explosives and incendiaries.

[The British said the London raid was not on a large scale, that it was over at midnight and all fires were extinguished by morning.]

The daily communique's only mention of German troops in Bulgaria was to say their march "is running according to schedule."

Nothing was said of British sea losses.

Nazi Warfare In Africa

In North Africa, the communique declared, Nazi fighting planes engaged British motorized columns and troop concentrations near Agedabia south of Bengasi, Libya, while other planes bombed the Maltese airports of Lucca and Halfar and shot down one British bomber.

Between March 12 and March 15, the high command said, "the enemy" lost thirty-one planes while the Ger-

mans lost twenty-one.

British flyers dropped some bombs in western Germany last night, the communique said, but caused no military damage.

That Persistent Nazi Flyer Is Ex-Student, Cambridge Says

Mystery Machine-Gunner "Knows Too Much Not To Have Been," Cantabrigians Assert

[By the Associated Press]

Cambridge, England, March 16—There is a strange story about a former Cambridge student, now a Nazi flyer, who comes machine-gunning near-by villages and making the rounds of this ancient center of logic and classical lore.

"I'll tell you," said one native wrapping his maw of a hand around his pint of bitters, "this fellow was once at college here. He knows too much not to have been."

"Right you are, Alf," agreed another elder at the dart board. "He's a one all right."

A bank clerk repeated the story.

"Shows you the value of a college education," he laughed. "But that isn't saying some of our chaps who attended Heidelberg aren't getting in some licks there."

Townfolk say the Nazi shows up on the village market days, which vary the country over, and swoops down when the streets are fullest.

On one near-by town the lone raider dropped only one bomb—and this hit squarely on top of the post-office and knocked out all the telephones.

"There's talk," whispered the waiter at the hotel dining room, "that they know who he is. German fellow came over to Cambridge in the good old days. They say he wasn't a bad fellow, but he knows too much."

He pointed out that the college pastime of walking or cycling over the country roads to the many neat villages near by would have given ample opportunity to learn the local setups.

The tactics employed by the plane gunner are usually the same. Picking an overcast day, he drops from the clouds and comes as low as 150 feet sometimes, his guns blazing from one end of Main street to the other. Then he swings around, returning with bombs splattering.

It's quite a home-coming to *alma mater*—if it is.

BRITISH LABOR REGISTRATION SLATED APRIL 5

Bevin Emphasizes Need For Shipyard And Munitions Workers

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 16—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin informed Britons today that April 5 has been set for the nation's first registration of civilians for war industry.

Bevin emphasized need particularly for workers in shipbuilding and marine engineering and for women as auxiliaries to relieve men for fighting duty.

He told the nation he was confident it would respond to calls for discipline and sacrifice with stability and determination "that will far transcend anything Hitler or his Nazi regime can bring against us."

Stresses Industry's Needs

Bevin, in his broadcast appeal, stressed urgent need of volunteers in industry.

In the first registration of civilians April 5, he said, persons between the ages of 41 and 45 will be canvassed, and men 41 and 42 years old who are not employed in certain industries will be the first called.

"By this registration," said the Labor Minister, "we shall be able to ascertain who is not on essential work. It has been decided that existing wage arrangements will continue until March 31, but from that date we are going to make a big change-over and people in training under the Government scheme will be paid proper wages."

Appeals For Munitions Workers

Bevin issued a special appeal to men with low physical ratings who have not been called for armed service to volunteer as munitions workers.

He also made a special appeal to women, saying "We must call for a great response from our women to run the industrial machine."

"There is a very urgent demand on the shipbuilding industry which must be met immediately. We must get back to the industry as many as possible of the skilled men who have left it during the last fifteen years. There also is a special need for marine engineering which must be met."

Women's Registration April 19

Bevin said "we propose to have national registration of women between the ages of 20 and 21, beginning with the first age group April 19." The second, he said, would follow quickly.

Where women could be expected best to take employment will be decided after registration, he said, and special steps will be taken to avoid calling up women with small children or those with exceptional domestic responsibilities.

"If you feel that instructions given are unreasonable or if you are not treated properly you will be able to go before an appeal committee which will see that you get a square deal," he added.

Bevin also cited special need for women recruits as behind-the-lines auxiliaries in all branches of the fighting services to free men for the fighting lines.

British Submarine Snapper Admitted Lost

Credited With Torpedoing Five Supply Ships In Two Convoys Off Norway In July

London, March 16 (AP)—The British submarine Snapper is overdue and must be considered lost, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Snapper, one of the Shark class which displace 670 tons on the surface and carry a normal complement of forty men, was the British submarine credited by the Admiralty last July with having torpedoed five supply ships in two separate convoys near Norway.

The submarine, completed in 1935, also was said to have sunk four enemy ships early in the war.

She was the fifth of the class which the Admiralty has declared "long overdue and presumably lost." The others were the Shark, Sterlet, Salmon and Spearfish.

Only three of the original class of eight remain, the Sunfish, Sealion and Seawolf.

Britain's Top-Ranking Naval Aviation Expert Gets Post In Australia

London, March 17 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that Vice Admiral Sir Guy Royle, Britain's top-ranking naval aviation expert, will be sent to Australia as first naval member of the Commonwealth Naval Board.

The appointment, effective May 15, is regarded as indicative of the increasing importance of the airplane in coordinating British strategy in the vital Pacific area around Singapore.

Royle's selection for his present post as chief of the naval air services, to which he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Arthur Lyster, was the first important appointment made by Prime Minister Churchill after he became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1939.

Lyster, who is 53, is a gunnery specialist. He commanded aircraft carriers from which the fleet air arm bombed Italian warships at the Taranto base last November, and was mentioned in dispatches for his services at Narvik, Norway.

CONVOY ADMIRAL MISSING

Maltby Was Commodore of Ships Saved by the Jervis Bay

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Rear Admiral H. B. Maltby, Commodore of the Atlantic convoy which was saved by the armed merchant cruiser Jervis Bay last November, was reported missing in a casualty list issued today by the Admiralty.

Admiral Maltby was aboard the motorship Cornish City, one of thirty-two ships out of the convoy of thirty-seven that reached port safely.

The Jervis Bay fought the German raider for two hours before sinking, last Nov. 5, when the Nazis attacked the convoy in mid-Atlantic. The convoyed ships scattered in the dusk and survivors of the attack said they owed their lives to the fight of the Jervis Bay.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON ADDIS ABABA

Troops, Preceded By Air Arm, Near Strategic Town Of Jijiga

Belgians Among Forces Headed For Capital From The West

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 16—Preceded by bombers and fighting planes, British forces which rumbled into Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland over the Mogadiscio-Harar road eleven days ago have drawn close to the strategic town of Jijiga, a British communique said today.

At Jijiga the road turns west to Harar, fifty miles distant and thirty-five miles south of Diredawa on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad, the Ethiopian capital's single convenient means of land communication with the outside world.

This railroad, military spokesmen said, is the immediate British goal.

Hope To Isolate Capital

While other British land forces from Dolo and Mega in the south marched north to Addis Ababa itself, the troops in the north were preparing for the assault which they hoped would isolate the capital which the Fascists triumphantly occupied at the conclusion of their Ethiopian conquest in 1936.

In all these southern sectors, a communique said today, the British made rapid advances.

In aerial preparations for the attack in the north, a communique said, the South African Air Force raided Diredawa, destroying eight Italian planes.

Advance From South And West

The southern advance on Addis Ababa was along the "Strada Reale" from Italian Somaliland by way of Neghelli, where Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, now in command of the Italian troops in western Libya, won a big victory in the Ethiopian campaign. Neghelli lies about 270 miles south of Addis Ababa.

From the west other British forces were headed for the capital, and today's communique disclosed that these troops included Belgians who took part in the recent capture of Asosa, close to the Sudan frontier.

Natives Still Harass Italians

In the Gojjam district, northwest of Addis Ababa, native Ethiopians continued to harrass the Italians.

In Eritrea, an R. A. F. communique said, the British bombed and machine-gunned Italian troops and gun positions near Cheren and burned from thirty to forty trucks on the Cheren-Asmara road.

[An Italian communique said a major British attack on Cheren had been repulsed.]

Cheren, a railroad town, is the key to Asmara, the capital, and to Massawa, the Eritrean Red Sea port.

British Designs on Azores Now Are Alleged in Rome

Such Charges on Norway and Holland Came Out Last Spring

ROME, March 16 (AP).—The newspaper "La Voce d'Italia" reported today, under a Berlin dateline, that a British project was afoot to occupy Portugal's Azores Islands in the Atlantic and to land troops on the Portuguese mainland.

Charges of this kind against Norway and Holland were published here befroe the German invasion of those countries last spring. The "Voce," which is the Sunday edition of "Il Giornale d'Italia," said its story came from a "Rome source," but no such story has been published by the local press.

[German quarters expressed great interest on Saturday in what they described as a report from Tangier, Morocco, that the British planned occupation of the Azores and an expedition to Portugal. The Associated Press has not received any report to that effect except from Berlin and Rome.]

Darlan To See Laval

Vichy, March 16 (AP)—Vice-Premier Jean Darlan left by automobile for Paris today. He is expected to see former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval while there.

MARSEILLE PACKED BY WAR-REFUGEES

Thousands Are Waiting For Red Tape To Unravel So They Can Leave France

Too Many People And Lack Of Supplies Problem For City

[By the Associated Press]

Marseille, France, March 16—Too many people and not enough supplies—that is the picture of this largest city in unoccupied France.

Every hotel is packed with foreign refugees from the German-occupied zone, and this great seaport and important manufacturing city of France is almost idle.

The crowds, dense as those in New York's Times Square on a Saturday night, mill slowly along the sidewalks. Trolley cars are crowded. Shops with little to sell—and that rationed—make a pretense at business. Restaurants, also under severe rationing, have little food.

Everybody Just Waiting

Although the sunny Riviera is only a few hours away to the east with its half-empty hotels, thousands are forced to remain here to spend their visa-hunting days in long queues outside the consulates. Seemingly endless red tape bars their exit from the country.

Everybody appears to be just waiting—for visas, for the end of the war, for business to recover, for hotel rooms, for food. . . .

What hope there is appears to rest principally on Marshal Petain.

Fine Musical Show

In the only musical show here, one number is called "The Rose of Petain," and in another sketch a workman berates persons who don't have children, or those who complain about food restrictions. The audience applauds.

At the United States consulate a staff of fifty interviews thousands of

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refugees seeking visas. From thirty to forty are awarded daily.

Of the hundreds of Americans in both zones of France, about 750 have been evacuated in small groups with the aid of Government loans. It is estimated that one hundred who are unable to pay their own way home still are left in the unoccupied area.

Vitriol and Old Lace

Paris Shop Uses Mannequins to Poke Fun at Nazi Rationing

PARIS, March 11 (Delayed) (via Berlin) (AP).—Paris shopkeepers continue their funmaking at the expense of German food and clothing ration regulations. Here is the latest.

A prominent store on the Boulevard des Italiens put two mannequins, clad only in odds and ends, in the window. One was adorned with a collar, tie, waiter's dickey, suspenders and other inconsequential items. The other was completely wrapped in lace in lieu of male attire.

A placard said: "This is all we can sell you without permits."

Later the authorities covered the window and marked it: "Censored."

PARIS ORGANIZES BUSINESS

1,224 Jewish Properties Turned Over To Gentile Administrators

Vichy, France, March 16 (AP) Decrees today named 511 more Gentile administrators to Jewish-owned businesses in Paris.

The decree brought to 1,224 the number of businesses taken over for "Aryanization" in the former French capital.

MORE UNREST IN SYRIA

Only a Miracle Has Prevented a Revolution, Spokesman Says

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 16 (AP)—Only a miracle has kept French-mandated Syria from war and revolution, a responsible source in the French High Commissariate declared in an interview today.

Strikes appearing to have political aspects continued in Damascus and two cities of the French-mandated Levant States, Aleppo and Beirut. Civil courts already have fined fifteen agitators and sentenced them to one to four months' imprisonment.

Authorities said the causes and aims of the strikes had not been determined.

The Commissariate spokesman said the main duty of the French authorities here was to maintain their present attitude until a peace conference determined the fate of these territories.

Tangier Ruler Ousted; Palace Given to Nazis

Spain Abolishes Last Trace of Internationalism in Zone

TANGIER, Morocco, March 16 (AP)—The Spanish government abolished the last vestige of internationalism in the Tangier zone today by ordering the ouster of the Moroccan native nominal ruler.

The ruler's palace will be turned over to Germans as a consular office, and the German flag will fly tomorrow over the building in this seaport on the Strait of Gibraltar for the first time since the start of the World War.

Another authority will be set up tomorrow under Caid Sidi Larbi Temsamani, who, under international law, was an assistant to the nominal ruler.

[An accord signed on July 25, 1928 in Paris by France, Spain, Italy and Great Britain fixed an international zone at Tangier and gave Spain police control. Spanish troops occupied Tangier on June 14, 1940, and on last Nov. 23 the Spanish Cabinet approved a law recognizing Tangier as a protectorate.]

Another Army Observer For U. S. Reaches Cairo

Perrin Is 12th U. S. Military Man in Near East

CAIRO, March 16 (AP).—Another American military observer, Capt. Edwin S. Perrin, of the Army Air Corps, has arrived in the Near East from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, to replace Col. Gerald Brower, who, after four months here, is returning to the United States to become chief of staff of the anti-aircraft defenses of the North Atlantic region.

The American Army and Navy now have a dozen observers with the British and Greek forces in this area.

Italian Transatlantic Flyer Killed In Crash

Bonini Was Aide To Pellegrini In Balbo's Chicago Flight—All Three Die Alike

Rome, March 16 (AP)—The death of Col. Guido Bonini, veteran transatlantic flyer, in an air crash as he was taking off to return to an unspecified fighting point, was announced tonight.

Bonini was an aide to Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, who assisted Marshal Italo Balbo on the mass flight to Chicago in 1933. All three now have died in air crashes.

An important figure in pre-war civil aviation, Bonini was commander of a bombing squadron.

ANGLO-CHINESE LINK SEEN

Japanese News Agency Says It Borders on Alliance

SHANGHAI, March 16 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said today that indications of closer Anglo-Chungking relations "bordering practically on a military alliance" were seen in reports that Chungking's Loween aircraft factory had been transferred from Yunnan Province to Burma.

The agency said it had obtained information in Shanghai that United States planes were being unloaded and assembled in Rangoon, Burma, and flown to Chungking by Chinese aviators.

The British were strengthening military establishments near the Burma-Yunnan border, Domei said, and Chungking was massing a considerable force near the Yunnan frontier.

Nazis Tighten Control in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 16 (AP)—Dispatches from German-occupied Oslo said today Norwegian ports had been closed to visitors without special permits from German authorities and that military control was sharpened at dockyards building ships for Germany.

Russian Test Pilot Killed

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP).—The death of A. N. Yekatov, a veteran Soviet Russian test pilot, "while fulfilling his duty" was announced today. It was the second test pilot's death in the course of duty announced within a week.

Mexico Considers Plans For Streamlined Army

Seeks Effective Collaboration With U. S. on Defense

MEXICO CITY, March 16 (AP).—A modern streamlined army to make Mexico's military collaboration with the United States most effective in an emergency is under consideration by President Manuel Avila Camacho's government, sources close to the Ministry of National Defense said today.

Such an armed force—numbering about 75,000 active troops—would be Mexico's method of implementing the mutual-defense pact with her "good neighbor" which is now being negotiated at Washington, the sources said.

Streamlining would not imply a great deal of mechanization but rather changes in tactics and organizations, it was said. The Mexican Army now has eight light tanks and two artillery regiments equipped with 75's. New arms to be acquired probably would include more anti-aircraft guns, a few tanks, heavy mortars and additional 75's.

BRITONS SELL THEIR BIGGEST U.S. ENTERPRISE

American Viscose Corporation Goes In First Transaction Of Its Kind

90 Per Cent. Of Proceeds To Go To British Government For War Funds

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 16—The sale of what is regarded as the largest directly owned British industrial enterprise in the United States, American Viscose Corporation, to a group of American investment bankers was announced today by Sir Edward Peacock, British financial envoy.

After certain deductions, ninety per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the huge corporation, estimated unofficially to be valued at from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, will go directly to the British Government.

Cooperate In Purchase

Seventeen American firms, headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Dillon, Read & Co., cooperated in the purchase.

The company manufactures rayon yarn and fiber and is regarded as one of the largest, if not the largest, in its field in the world.

It was established in the United States about thirty years ago and employs 18,000 American workers in seven factories in Marcus Hook, Lewistown and Meadville, Pa.; Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., Roanoke and Front Royal, Va.

First Sale Of Its Kind

The sale is the first of its kind that the British Government has made in this country in its all-out effort to get funds for munitions of war.

However, Sir Edward indicated in a late afternoon press conference in a Wall Street skyscraper that it probably would not be the last.

He said he was "taking the first things first" and that there probably would be other British-owned industrial corporations sold.

Expresses Appreciation

In a prepared statement, Sir Edward said:

"I now am in a position to state that I have completed on behalf of the British Government a sale to American interests of the American Viscose Corporation, which is an American subsidiary of Courtaulds, Ltd., of England and is the largest producer of rayon in the United States.

"The sale could only have been completed in so short a time as has been available by the exercise of good will and mutual trust on both sides.

'I desire to express my appreciation of the way in which this matter has been dealt with from the American side."

Has No Bonded Debt

The company, it was disclosed, is completely capitalized by common stock and has no bonded debt. There are 491,555 shares of the stock outstanding in England.

Under present plans these English shares will be deposited together in England, where they will be canceled and new shares will be issued here for American investors.

The bankers announced details of the actual transfer with the following formal statement:

"The purchase group expects to arrange a resale but no plans have yet been formulated. The resale will probably take the form of a public offering at later date by a nation-wide underwriting and distributing group in which participants in the original purchase may participate.

Preliminaries Necessary

"The plans for such offering cannot be announced for a considerable time Various preliminaries will have to be arranged. Registration with the SEC will be necessary and the completion of engineers' studies now under way will also take some time. (Officials said the survey probably would take several weeks.)

"The total price to be paid to the British Government depends on the amount to be realized on resale by the original purchasers and therefore cannot now be stated.

"The purchase contract requires a payment on account amounting to $40,000,000, less adjustment for minority stock interests of about ten per cent, including approximately five per cent being retained by Courtaulds, Ltd."

Nazis Refuse to Give U. S. Details of Writer's Arrest

Gestapo Tells Embassy Attache Hottelet Can't Be Seen

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—The American Embassy at Berlin reported to the State Department today that it had been unable to learn any details of the arrest of Richard C. Hottelet, twenty-three-year-old American newspaper man, in the German capital.

D. N. B., the official news agency, announced yesterday that Hottelet, an employee of The United Press, had been arrested "on strong suspicions of espionage" not connected with his newspaper work. The State Department immediately cabled the embassy asking full details.

A dispatch received from the embassy today said a member of its staff went to see the German secret police (Gestapo) and was told that after a period of inquiry, during which Mr. Hottelet could not be interviewed, he would have an opportunity to employ legal counsel and to speak with an embassy representative.

The police promised, the dispatch said, that the case would have early attention from the prosecuting authorities.

Paris Press Praises Threat

PARIS, March 11 (Delayed; Via Berlin) (AP)—The Paris press for the second straight day praised the threat of Admiral Darlan to convoy food supplies to France if necessary.

Reporters for French-language newspapers were told at a press conference by Count Podewils of the German Propaganda Ministry that the "world is beginning to remember that France has a navy."

3,000 Get Milk in Spain

SEVILLE, Spain, March 16 (AP)—The American Red Cross Mission distributed condensed milk today to 3,000 persons left homeless in a powder warehouse explosion last Friday. The milk was part of the provisions recently brought to Spain aboard the relief supply ship Cold Harbor.

British Land More Troops; Reds Seen As Curb On Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 16—Britain poured more mechanized troops into the Balkan arena today as the feeling increased in diplomatic quarters here that apparent Nazi hesitation to attack Greece at once might be due to anxiety over Russia.

The Nazis, these quarters said, appear to be studying the peril to their extended communications line from Soviet Russia on one side and from Yugoslavia, still unyielding to Axis pressure, on the other.

Another Division Landing

Diplomatic messages said another British mechanized division was disembarking at the Greek mainland ports of Piræus and Volos.

Authoritative sources said yesterday that almost 100,000 British troops—vanguard of a force of 300,000—already had been landed in Greece with all equipment necessary for war, including flame throwers, tanks and mechanized equipment.

Fresh Australian and New Zealand

troops, meanwhile, are pouring into Cairo to reinforce the Army of the Nile, according to these advices, and may later be brought to the Balkans also.

Nazis Rushed To Border

Observers here considered it significant that great numbers of German troops in Rumania are now being rushed to defensive positions along the Prut river, which forms the frontier between Nazi-occupied Rumania and Soviet Russia.

Defense of that line was turned over to the Rumanians weeks ago, but apparently imminent war with the British in southeastern Europe seems to have changed that plan.

Diplomats saw in this move an indication that Germany still is not certain that when her forces become occupied elsewhere the Red army might not consider it an advantageous time for some kind of "adventure."

A diplomatic report from Bucharest said Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, Soviet Defense Commissar, had been in Chisinau, in Bessarabia just across the Prut river, last week, while Admiral Nikolai Kuznetzoff, the Red navy chief, was at Odessa, Russia's big Black Sea naval base.

German military moves along the Greek frontier of occupied Bulgaria are going forward behind a wall of utmost secrecy. The Nazis have greatly extended the military zone in Bulgaria from which civilians are barred.

Throughout Yugoslavia, which still is standing aloof from Axis ties, spring military preparations were progressing rapidly, with troops on the march everywhere and the skies filled with diving, swooping planes.

Attaches Warned

All military attaches of foreign governments have been warned they must not leave the Belgrade city limits or take airplane trips without special permits.

The air of tenseness here was increased today by the appearance at a leading hotel of a German admiral in full uniform accompanied by three medal-bedecked Nazi army officers wearing swords.

The naval officer was Admiral Rheinold-Adow, who came here, the German legation said, on a "lecture tour." The legation said the officers were in uniform for a "state occasion."

Zero Hour Held Near

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—British observers said today that the zero hour was near in the Balkans and that Britain was ready to give Greece all-out support in meeting an expected German thrust.

Backed by the assurance of American aid in the form of planes, guns, tanks and by Greek troops, the British Air Force is holding its ground in Albania and is prepared to defend Salonika in the impending clash of war machines on ancient Macedonian battlefields.

The uninterrupted flow of German troops and munitions down the Danube Valley to Bulgaria indicated the eruption of violence will come soon, observers declared, and predicted the Royal Air Force, Royal Navy and British land forces will deal heavy blows the moment Adolf Hitler strikes.

As the apparently impending campaign in the Balkans develops, the British may have additional forces from their Near East army available to back the Greeks.

Italian surrender in Northeast Africa, freeing many British troops, is regarded by many experts as only a matter of time.

British fighter planes already in the Near East are prepared to counter the German dive-bombers, and British bombers are ready to assault the long German communication lines, it was reported.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON YUGOSLAVIA TO PERMIT PASSAGE OF TROOPS AND WAR ADD. BELGRADE-16
SUPPLIES AND ALSO TO DEMOBILIZE HAS NOT BEEN RELAXED BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT THIS COUNTRY WILL ACCEDE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RADIO BROADCAST YESTERDAY (EXHORTING THE UNITED STATES TO "ALL-OUT" AID FOR BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES) AND THE REPORTS OF BRITISH LANDINGS IN GREECE ARE INCREASING RESISTANCE IN YUGOSLAVIA TO ANY COMPLETE CAPITULATION.

ALL NEWSPAPERS NOW ARE PRINTING EDITORIALS IN EVERY EDITION REFLECTING THIS NEW RESOLUTION TO RETAIN SOME DEGREE OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

U357PES

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BELGRADE, FOURTH ADD BALKAN X X X INDEPENDENCE.

TYPICAL ARTICLES DENOUNCED THOSE WHO "BY THREATS, DECEPTIONS AND PROMISES WHICH HUMILIATE THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE" TRY TO DIVERT THE NATION FROM ITS "PATH OF NEUTRALITY AND PEACE."

A STRONG BLOC OF SERB MILITARY AND POLITICAL LEADERS ARE TAKING THE POSITION THAT YUGOSLAVIA SHOULD JOIN GREECE IN THE WAR ON THE NAZIS NOW THAT THE BRITISH ARE PREPARING A BALKAN FRONT.

INFORMATION REACHING BELGRADE YESTERDAY INDICATED THAT BRITAIN WAS PREPARING TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMAN FORCES MASSED ABOVE THE GREEK FRONTIER IN BULGARIA.

THIS GROUP IS COUNTER-BALANCED BY CROATS WHO HAVE GONE FAR TOWARD A "PEACE AT ANY PRICE" POSITION.

YUGOSLAVIA'S REPEATED DELAY IN REACHING SOME DECISION WAS EXPLAINED BY OBSERVERS AS PARTLY TYPICAL BALKAN POLITICAL MANEUVERING OR STALLING AND PARTLY GERMAN REFUSAL TO ACCEPT ANYTHING LESS THAN A

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PACT CONTAINING A MILITARY CLAUSE.

WITH THE DANGER OF WAR BREAKING OUT IN THE BALKANS ANY DAY, SOME DIPLOMATIC SOURCES THINK GERMANY LIKELY TO ACCEPT SUDDENLY BELGRADE'S OFFER OF SOME KIND OF A PACT WITHOUT A MILITARY CLAUSE IN ORDER TO LESSEN THE DANGER OF TROUBLE IN THIS QUARTER WHILE NAZI FORCES ARE OCCUPIED FURTHER SOUTH.

GERMAN CIRCLES SAY FRANKLY THAT THE REASON BERLIN HAS BEEN SO INSISTENT ON YUGOSLAV DEMOBILIZATION IS BECAUSE OF HER DESIRE TO RELEASE THOUSANDS OF NAZI TROOPS NOW CONCENTRATED ALONG YUGOSLAVIA'S FRONTIERS WITH RUMANIA, BULGARIA AND ERSTWHILE AUSTRIA.

SHOULD THE YUGOSLAVS STAND FIRM IN THEIR REFUSAL TO DEMOBILIZE, SOME PERCENTAGE OF THE NAZI EXPEDITIONARY ARMY WOULD HAVE TO CONTINUE TO MAN THOSE FRONTIERS AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE ATTACK ALONG THE 1,000-MILE-LONG GERMAN COMMUNICATION LINE.

THE POTENTIAL DANGER TO THIS LINE, BOTH FROM THIS DIRECTION AND FROM THE EAST (RUSSIA) IS BELIEVED BY MILITARY MEN TO BE ONE OF MANY REASONS FOR GERMAN HESITATION IN ADMITTING THAT THE BRITISH ARE IN GREECE OR IN CARRYING OUT OFTEN REPEATED THREATS MADE EVEN BY ADOLF HITLER HIMSELF AS TO WHAT THE NAZIS WOULD DO THE INSTANT THEIR ENEMIES PUT FOOT ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

U421PES

BELGRADE, FIFTH ADD BALKAN (ORIGINAL) X X X EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

THE UNION OF SERB AND CROAT SOCIITIES SENT TELEGRAMS TO VICE PREMIER VLADIMIR MACEK AND REGENT PRINCE PAUL URGING THEM TO "STAND FIRM" IN THEIR RESISTANCE TO ANY DEMANDS WHICH VIOLATE THE COUNTRY'S PEACE AND NEUTRALITY.

ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF STIFFENING WAS SEEN IN AN ARTICLE IN THE USUALLY PRO-GERMAN NEWSPAPER VREME DENOUNCING "INSULTS TO YUGOSLAVIA WHICH CAST DOUBT ON HER MORAL AND MATERIAL STRENGTH."

THE ARTICLE CONCLUDED: "YUGOSLAVIA IS STRONG. YUGOSLAVIA CAN BE RESOLUTE. YUGOSLAVIA BY HER OPEN, HONEST AND DETERMINED ATTITUDE WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF HER NATIONAL DESTINY AND HER OWN PEACE."

U947PES

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, MARCH 16--(AP)--TURKISH NEWSPAPERS TODAY CONCEDED THAT A YUGOSLAV COMPROMISE WITH THE AXIS SEEMS INEVITABLE AND THAT GERMANY PROBABLY WILL ATTACK GREECE, BUT GAVE NO HINT THAT TURKEY PLANS ANY INTERFERENCE.

THIS ATTITUDE BOLSTERED THE BELIEF AMONG MOST FOREIGN OBSERVERS THAT TURKEY, ALTHOUGH FULLY PREPARED, WILL NOT ENTER THE WAR UNLESS DIRECTLY ATTACKED.

WHILE A TURKISH COURIER BORE PRESIDENT ISMET INONU'S REPLY TO ADOLF HITLER'S RECENT MESSAGE EXPRESSING AN INTEREST IN TURKEY'S "WELL-BEING", TURKISH MINDS WENT BACK TO THE LAST WAR IN WHICH THE COUNTRY WAS ALLIED WITH IMPERIAL GERMANY.

THE NATION COMMEMORATED THE DEATH OF TURKISH SOLDIERS KILLED WHEN BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPIED ISTANBUL, 22 YEARS AGO TODAY.

AT THE ISTANBUL CEREMONY WHERE THE SOLDIERS ARE BURIED THERE WAS A MILITARY CEREMONY.

DISCUSSING THE ANNIVERSARY, THE NEWSPAPER CUM HURIYET SAID, "WE CLEARED THIS BLACK PAGE WITH OTHER FEATS OF VICTORY (IN THE WAR AGAINST THE GREEKS AFTER THE WORLD WAR), SO MUCH SO THAT OUR ENEMIES OF YESTERDAY EXTENDED THEIR HAND TO US IN A GESTURE OF EQUALITY."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH ON AID TO GREECE AND BRITAIN WAS DELIVERED TOO LATE FOR COMMENT IN TODAY'S NEWSPAPERS, BUT TURKEY CORDIALLY WELCOMED PASSAGE OF THE BRITISH AID BILL AND IT WAS ONLY TO BE ASSUMED THAT THE COUNTRY LIKEWISE WOULD WARMLY RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

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DISCUSSING THE BALKAN SITUATION, THE NEWSPAPER VAKIT SAID "IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GERMANY DOES NOT WANT TO MAKE A MOVE IN GREECE UNTIL SHE IS VERY SURE OF YUGOSLAVIA."

TASVIRI ADDED, "YUGOSLAVIA IS BARGAINING WITH GERMANY. IF SHE CAN GET OUT OF IT BY SIGNING A DECLARATION OF FRIENDSHIP SHE WILL COME OFF WELL BECAUSE SHE IS SURROUNDED."

TAN SAID "YUGOSLAVIA MAY BE FORCED TO GIVE IN IN THE END, BUT MEANWHILE SHE IS GAINING TIME AND PERHAPS CAN AVOID FALLING ALTOGETHER."

JL 1246PES

6 U. S. Warships Making 'Informal' Auckland Visit

2 Cruisers, 4 Destroyers Include Call in Training Cruise

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—The Navy Department disclosed tonight that two light cruisers and four destroyers were "paying an informal visit of three days" to Auckland, New Zealand, in the course of a training cruise in Pacific waters.

"The purpose of the visit is good will and recreation," a Navy statement said, adding that the vessels would return at the end of the visit to their "normal operating base" at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Capt. Ellis S. Stone commands the detachment. The vessels are the light cruisers Brooklyn, Capt. Stone's flagship, and Savannah, commanded by Capt. A. C. Bennett, and the destroyers Case, Shaw, Cummings and Tucker, of Destroyer Division 6, commanded by Comdr. H. E. Paddock.

6 U. S. WARSHIPS ON CRUISE

Cruisers And Destroyers Due At New Zealand Port Today

Auckland, New Zealand, March 16 (AP).—Two United States cruisers and four destroyers are scheduled to arrive at Auckland tomorrow.

An announcement said the six ships are on a training cruise.

FOLLOW AUCKLAND UNDER DASH

THE ANNOUNCEMENT AT AUCKLAND WAS THE FIRST REPORT OF THE MOVEMENT OF ANY NUMBER OF UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR AND THE CURRENT TENSION IN THE FAR EAST.

THERE WAS NO COMMENT FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, WHICH SINCE THE WAR STARTED HAS WITHHELD ALL INFORMATION ON THE MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS.

THE AUCKLAND REPORT CAME A FEW DAYS AFTER A DISPATCH FROM THE FAR EAST TOLD OF A NEW UNITED STATES CRUISER ARRIVING IN THOSE WATERS TO JOIN THE ASIATIC FLEET.

THE TRAINING CRUISE MENTIONED PRESUMABLY WOULD TAKE THE TWO CRUISERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS DOWN THROUGH THE CHAIN OF ISLANDS WHICH CONSTITUTE THE UNITED STATES' DEFENSIVE OUTPOSTS IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, INCLUDING HOWLAND, PALMYRA AND SAMOA. AUCKLAND IS ABOUT 4,000 MILES FROM THE AMERICAN NAVAL BASE AT HONOLULU AND MORE THAN 6,000 MILES FROM THE AMERICAN MAINLAND.

VX429PES

PARIS - MARCH 16.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE PRESS CONTINUED TO GIVE SCANT NOTICE TO THE UNITED STATES' BRITISH AID BILL. (THE ACT WAS PASSED BY CONGRESS AND SIGNED INTO LAW ON THE DAY THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN.)

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THE NEWSPAPER AUJOURD'HUI JIBED AT AMERICAN "PACIFISM." IT SAID AMERICA WAS REACHING FAR INTO THE ORIENT UNDER THE SAME BANNER OF PACIFISM WHICH ENGLAND HAD EMPLOYED OVER EUROPE.

AMERICA, AUJOURD'HUI CONTINUED, ALWAYS "IN THE INTERESTS OF

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PEACE," PARTICIPATED VIGOROUSLY IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS TO PROTECT HER OWN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

IN CONVERSATIONS WITH THE FRENCH, CORRESPONDENTS FIND A WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT AMERICAN HELP FOR ENGLAND WILL COME TOO LATE.

THE FRENCH PRESS HAS BEEN GIVEN A PEP TALK ON THE ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED BY FRENCH WORKERS ACCEPTING EMPLOYMENT IN GERMAN MILLS. THE CHIEF OF THE CENTRAL BUREAU FOR HIRING FOREIGNERS TO WORK IN GERMANY TOLD THE FRENCH WITERS THAT 1,500,000 FOREIGNERS ARE WORKING IN GERMAN FACTORIES, INCLUDING 33,000 FROM FRANCE.

U240PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH OF SATURDAY NIGHT, SAID HE APPEALED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN MUCH THE SAME WAY THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI APPEALED TO THEIR FOLLOWERS WHEN THEY STARTED ON THEIR WAY TO POWER.

"PERHAPS THE TWO CONTINENTS ARE NOT SO FAR APART AS THEY HAVE BEEN PICTURED," THE BROADCASTER SAID. HE WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

"AMERICA WILL ALSO SEE AND EXPERIENCE CERTAIN CHANGES IN ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SETUP. WE HOPE THAT IT WILL PROVE RIPE FOR THESE CHANGES NOT ONLY SO FAR AS HER PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED BUT ALSO AS TO HER LEADERSHIP."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THE SPEAKER STRESSED, APPEALED TO THE PEOPLE TO BE SATISFIED WITH LONGER WORKING HOURS, SMALLER PROFITS, HIGHER TAXES AND OTHER SACRIFICES.

U247PES

MADRID, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE SPANISH PRESS PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SATURDAY NIGHT SPEECH ON AID TO BRITAIN.

ONLY THE WEEKLY MUNDO COMMENTED, HOWEVER, AND ITS EDITORIAL DID NOT DIRECTLY CONCERN THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

THIS PAPER SAID THERE COULD BE NO DOUBT BUT THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS TAKING PART IN THE WAR, AND THAT WASHINGTON'S EFFORTS TO "INVOLVE THE WHOLE AMERICAN CONTINENT IN A COMMON FATE" COULD NOT BUT BE OF INTEREST TO SPAIN.

MUNDO SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS INTERVENING DIPLOMATICALLY IN THE EUROPEAN SITUATION BESIDES SENDING WAR MATERIAL TO ENGLAND AS FAST AS IT CAN BE TURNED OUT.

IT SAID THE BASIS OF THE UNITED STATES INTERVENTION--THE THREAT OF EUROPEAN WAR SPREADING TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE--WAS FALSE, BUT THAT THE DANGER OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC WAS "REAL AND IMMEDIATE."

U232PES

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 16--(AP)--THE BROADCAST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH ON AID TO GREAT BRITAIN WAS HEARD IN THOUSANDS OF HOMES ALL OVER AUSTRALIA TODAY AND WAS ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST NEWS OF THE WHOLE WAR FOR THE EMPIRE AND A FORTHRIGHT CHALLENGE TO THE DICTATORS.

THE ADDRESS WAS RECEIVED AT LUNCHTIME HERE.

THE HERALD SAID IN AN EDITORIAL THAT "ROOSEVELT NEVER BEFORE HAS SPOKEN WITH SUCH SURENESS OF AUTHORITY. HE DISCARDED THE LAST VESTIGES OF DIPLOMATIC RESTRAINT AND CALLED FOR A TOTAL EFFORT WHICH WILL NOT STOP BEFORE VICTORY."

U1210PES

ROME, MARCH 16-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT TO THE AMERICAN WHITEHOUSE CORRESPONDENTS WAS BITTERLY DENOUNCED TODAY BY STEFANI, THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, IN A WASHINGTON DISPATCH DESCRIBING IT AS "THE MAXIMUM DIAPAPSON IN THE PHENOMENON OF DUPING THE UNITED STATES AND ITS 120,000,000 MILLION INHABITANTS."

THE COMMENT RAN MORE THAN 1,000 WORDS, WHICH WOULD BE ONE OF THE LONGEST DISPATCHES STEFANI'S CORRESPONDENT EVER SENT FROM WASHINGTON.

IT ALSO WAS ONE OF THE MOST STRONGLY WORDED ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EVER ISSUED BY AN AUTHORITATIVE ITALIAN SOURCE.

THE DISPATCH CHALLENGED THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO CRITICIZE TOTALITARIAN REGIMES FOR VIOLATING POPULAR WILL, DECLARING HE "MADE THE UNITED STATES' MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR CONCRETE THROUGH THE LEND-LEASE BILL AND TRAMPING UPON ALL CAMPAIGN PROMISES WITH FANTASTIC IMPUDENCE."

U7SAPES

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

Widespread and increasing fog over the Continent last night restricted our operations against the enemy, but in spite of this two forces of the Bomber Command made determined attacks on Duesseldorf, where industrial areas attacked the previous night were bombed, and on the submarine base at Lorient. From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

The Air Ministry also issued this communiqué:

It now is known that the aircraft previously reported missing from last night's operations by the Bomber Command has landed safely away from its base.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following communiqué:

Enemy aircraft attacked the London area last night, but the raid, which was not on a large scale, was over shortly after midnight. In several districts damage was done to houses, but all fires had been put out by an early hour this morning. Many of the casualties, which were not very heavy, resulted from one incident.

Bombs also were dropped in a number of other districts—mostly in South and Southeast England, and in the home counties. A few bombs also fell in the East Midlands. Some damage was caused, but it was nowhere heavy. Casualties in all these areas were not many and the number of people killed was small.

The two Ministries issued this communiqué tonight:

There is nothing to report.

A communiqué issued by the Admiralty:

The Board of Admiralty regret to announce that H. M. submarine Snapper (Lieutenant G. V. Prowse, R. N.) is overdue and must be considered lost. The next of kin have been informed.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 16 (AP)—A British General Headquarters communiqué issued today:

Ethiopia: In operations leading up to our recent capture of Asosa Belgian troops fought side by side with our Imperial forces. In Southern Ethiopia our forces operating from Italian Somaliland continue their advance in all sectors.

The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué:

Eritrea: There was considerable air activity in the Cheren region yesterday and on the previous night. Enemy troops and gun positions were bombed and machine-gunned, while motor transport on the Cheren-Asmara road was so harassed by air attack that it was compelled to halt. A train of thirty to forty trucks was machine-gunned and set on fire. It was still burning fiercely two and a half hours afterward with frequent explosions.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 16 (AP)—A South African Air Force communiqué issued today said:

The South African Air Force destroyed eight Italian aircraft at Diredawa [in Ethiopia] yesterday morning. Three enemy fighters, comprising one CR-42 and two CR-43s, were shot down in the air. Two S-79 bombers and three Romeo R-137 reconnaissance aircraft were attacked on the ground and burned out.

The South African aircraft involved belonged to the same squadron as those which shot down an S-79 near Dagabur on March 13.

ATHENS, March 16 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

Albania—Successful attacks were made by R. A. F. bomber aircraft on enemy airdromes at Berat and Valona yesterday.

At Berat a petrol dump was set on fire, causing a blaze visible fifty miles away. Direct hits were registered on the runway at Valona, four enemy aircraft on the ground being destroyed and others probably damaged.

It is now definitely confirmed that in the air combat on March 11 seven enemy aircraft were destroyed instead of the five originally announced.

On March 13 the total of enemy aircraft lost in a battle in the Klisura area was fifteen instead of fourteen.

Pilots of two R. A. F. aircraft seen escaping by parachute during the successful engagement of March 14 reported unharmed to their units.

Greek

ATHENS, March 16 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued the following communiqué tonight:

Artillery activity of varying intensity [in Albania].

The communiqué of the Ministry of Home Security:

Enemy aviation dropped bombs on a harbor in Western Peloponnesus without effect. An enemy airplane machine-gunned from a low altitude houses of a town on an island in the Aegean Sea with no damage.

German

BERLIN, March 16 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

The march of German troops into Bulgaria is running according to schedule.

Strong flying combat squadrons, despite difficult weather conditions, last night attacked important objectives in London and South England. In the harbor at London a number of small fires and one large one broke out. At other places in South England airdromes and harbor facilities were effectively bombed with explosives and incendiaries.

In North Africa, German scouting planes effectively engaged British motorized columns and troop concentrations near Agedabia.

The German Air Force bombed airdromes at Luca and Halfar, on the Island of Malta. A German chaser, in the course of this attack, downed a Vickers Wellington [British bomber].

Last night light enemy forces dropped a number of bombs in the Western German border region. There was no military damage. Other damage was slight. In a war prisoners' camp two Frenchmen were injured by a British explosive bomb.

Between March 12 and March 15 the enemy lost thirty-one planes, eleven in air fights, eleven by night chasers, six by anti-aircraft and three by naval artillery. During the same period our losses totaled twenty-one.

Italian

ROME, March 16 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

On the Greek front we captured arms and prisoners in local actions in the Eleventh Army sector.

Detachments of our air force bombed an important Greek air base and scatter-bombed enemy troops.

Yesterday afternoon enemy planes bombed Valona, causing slight damage. One enemy plane was shot down by naval anti-aircraft.

German Air Corps planes attacked the Halfar airport works on Malta. One enemy plane was downed. In North Africa German squadrons bombed concentrations of British trucks near Agedabia.

In East Africa yesterday the enemy renewed the attack in force against the whole Cheren front. The enemy was repulsed everywhere, suffering heavy losses.

The enemy made air raids against Abrascico, in Eritrea, causing some damage; against Diredawa [in Ethiopia], without causing damage, and in the Cheren sector, where one enemy plane was shot down with rifles by infantrymen.

Diary Of The War

[By the Associated Press]

Authoritative Greek sources said last night that Premier Mussolini's personally directed *Blitzkrieg* in Albania last week was so disastrous that it put 50,000 Italian troops out of action in seven days.

The Greeks reported that captured Italian officers told them Italian divisions lost between forty and fifty per cent. of their strength as they tried to break the strong Greek resistance.

Mussolini himself was reported by the Greek radio to have returned to Italy "with his prestige weakened and his authority shaken."

Hitler Predicts Victory

But in the north Adolf Hitler, without referring to the Albanian campaign, promised help for Italy.

Hitler, speaking at Memorial Day services in Berlin's Army Museum, declared that "no power and no support coming from any part of the world" can save Britain from defeat.

Germany, "cool and determined," will "end this battle victoriously," Hitler said. He spoke only thirteen minutes and his address was notable for its moderate tone and the absence of gesture. He reviewed the German victory in the west, praised German heroism, promised all possible aid to Italy and added: "It is quite immaterial what part of the earth or in which sea or in what air space our German soldiers fight."

More British In Thrace

Even as Hitler spoke, additional British mechanized forces were reported landing on the Greek mainland with all equipment necessary for war, including flame throwers, tanks and mechanized gear.

These reports, reaching Belgrade, in diplomatic messages, said a whole division had landed at Piræus (port of Athens) and Volos. Authoritative sources said Saturday almost 100,000 British troops, the vanguard of an expeditionary force of 300,000, had already disembarked, while fresh Australian and New Zealand troops were pouring into Cairo to reinforce the Army of the Nile.

"Zero Hour At Hand"

In London British observers said the zero hour was at hand in the Balkans, with the British prepared to give the embattled Greeks all-out support against the expected German attack from Bulgaria, where troop movements were still proceeding secretly.

Observers in Belgrade regarded it as significant that great numbers of Nazi troops in Rumania were being sent to defensive positions along the Prut river, which forms the boundary between Rumania and Soviet Russia.

Yugoslav Stand Stiffens

Meanwhile President Roosevelt's Saturday night radio broadcast promising all possible aid to Britain, Greece and China and the reports of British troop landings in Greece increased resistance in Yugoslavia to any complete surrender to the Axis.

Brief Raid Alarm

London had a brief night alarm after a quiet day. The German communique said Nazi raiders Saturday night started one big fire and a number of

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30.24—8079

small ones in London's harbor, but the British said the fires were quickly extinguished.

In spite of foggy weather, the Air Ministry said, the R. A. F. kept up its assaults on industrial western Germany and the Nazi coastal bases in occupied France.

The German high command said Nazi airplanes had raided the Maltese airports of Lucca and Halfar, and attacked British mechanized columns and troop concentrations near Agedabia, south of Bengasi, Libya.

British Sub Lost

The British Admiralty announced the loss of the 670-ton submarine Snapper, which last July was credited with having torpedoed five supply ships in two separate convoys off Norway.

In the East African campaign, British forces which invaded Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland were nearing the strategic northern town of Jijiga, near Harar, from which they were expected to attack the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad, isolating Addis Ababa.

PARIS-VIA BERLIN-MARCH 7-AP-DELAYED--SUBSTITUTES ALONG ERSATZ LINES DISTINGUISHED YESTERDAY'S STYLE SHOWINGS--UPHOLSTERY TAPES FOR BELTS AND WICKER MARKET BASKETS FOR HANDBAGS, BOTH REPLACING LEATHER, FOR EXAMPLE.

SHOES WERE CUT OUT OF PANAMA HATS--SPORTS CLOGS OUT OF BROWN PANAMAS AND HIGH-HEELED SHOES OUT OF BLACK PANAMAS.

FASIONS CUT TO FIT THE TIMES IN AN OCCUPIED CAPITAL; SHORT EVENING DRESSES WITH CAPES BECAUSE OF ENFORCED SUBWAY TRAVEL. THE CAPE, TIED AROUND THE WAIST, MAKES THE DRESS OF EVENING LENGTH ...JACKETS, WHOSE GOLD EMBROIDERED REVERS CAN BE TURNED IN AND CONCEALED IN THE SUBWAY.

AMERICAN BASEBALL SCORED IN SCHIAPARELLI SUITS TOPPED WITH VISORED SKULLCAPS AND WORN OVER SHORTS AND SHIRTS FASHIONED ON THE STYLE OF BASEBALL UNIFORMS.

THE DAY SILHOUETTE SHOWED SKIRTS AND FROCKS STRAIGHT-LINED OR MODERATELY FLARED, REACHING ABOUT MID-KNEE, SHOULDERS MODERATELY BUILT OUT, WAISTS PULLED IN.

EVENING SKIRTS WERE GROUND LENGTH.

AS FOR COLORS--FOR DAY: DELPHINIUM AND SLEEPING BLUE, SHOCKING PINK, RUSSETS, WINES, GREGS, ORCHIDS, NAVY AND BLACK; FOR EVENING; VIOLET, SHOCKING PINK, EMERALD, SLEEPING BLUE AND BLACK.

AMONG DAY MATERIALS WERE TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND JERSEY; NIGHT MATERIALS INCLUDED FAILLE, JERSEY AND PLAIN AND PRINTED CREPE. ---

British Will Bomb Rome if Athens Is Raided; 240,000 Germans on Bulgar-Greek Border

Warning Is Said to Have Been Delivered Through Vatican—England Enjoys a Relatively Quiet Day.

Rome, March 17 (A. P.).—A reliable source said today that Great Britain had warned Italy and Germany that R. A. F. bombers would attack Rome if Axis planes bombed Athens.

The warning was said to have been conveyed to Berlin and Rome through Vatican channels. It presumably was presented to the Vatican through the British Minister for transmission to Italian and German diplomats accredited to the Holy See, although nothing could be learned in Vatican circles.

The United States Ambassador to Italy, William C. Phillips, visited the Italian Foreign Ministry today and Harold H. Tittman, secretary to Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, called at the office of the Vatican Secretary of State, but informed Americans said that their visits had nothing to do with the British representations.

Britain Has Quiet Day.

London, March 17 (A. P.).—Minor German air activity by daylight against Britain was reported this evening by the Ministries of Air and Home Security.

"There has been very little enemy activity over this country during daylight today," said a communique.

"A small number of enemy aircraft crossed the coasts of Kent and northeast Scotland and penetrated a short distance inland, but there are no reports of bombs having been dropped."

The British officially raised today the total of German night raiders shot down since March 1 to forty-five. The forty-fifth Nazi plane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns over the south coast Saturday night.

Berlin Boasts of Hits.

Berlin, March 17 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that Nazi flyers had attacked Bristol and Avonmouth last night and also scored "heavy caliber hits" on harbor works at Portsmouth.

British to Raid Rome if Axis Bombs Athens

R. A. F. Retaliation Threat Is Reportedly Conveyed Through Vatican Circles

By The Associated Press

ROME, March 17.—The British have warned the Axis that any bombing in Athens would bring a retaliatory bombing of Rome, so far unscathed in the air war, reliable quarters said today.

The British threat was said to have been conveyed to the Italian and German governments through Vatican channels, but nothing could be learned from Vatican circles concerning the matter.

The American Ambassador to Italy, William Phillips, visited the Italian Foreign Ministry today, and Harold H. Tittman, secretary to Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal emissary to the Vatican, called at the office of the Vatican Secretary of State, but informed Americans said their visits had nothing to do with the British representations.

Neither Rome nor Athens, with their monuments to rival ancient civilizations, has been bombed in the nine months that Italy has been in the war or in the four and a half months she has been at war with Greece.

Piræus, port near Athens, has been bombed frequently, and Rome has had its air-raid alarms, however.

180,000 More Are Massed in Rumania, Observer Says After Tour.

WILL FACE 300,000 BRITISH

Belgrade Expects Turkey Will Fight—Yugoslavia May Merely Hold Aloof.

Belgrade, March 17 (A. P.).—A military expert just back from a tour of the Balkans estimated tonight that sixteen German divisions—perhaps 240,000 men—now were massed on or within striking distance of Bulgaria's frontier with Greece. These, he said, were in addition to twelve divisions—about 180,000 men—in Nazi occupied Rumania.

[Against these forces the British are said to be pouring 300,000 men into the Greek mainland and already to have debarked about 100,000 with fighting equipment.]

This source said that the German forces in Rumania were divided as follows:

Two divisions still actually instructing the Rumanian Army or defending strategic points;

Four on the Rumanian frontier with Russia or moving in that direction;

Two near Yugoslavia;

And four scattered along the German supply line, ready to be moved in any direction needed.

The expert said that German troops still were pouring down from Austria through Hungary and Rumania toward Greece, apparently to match British preparations.

He said that the nature of the military activity indicated that no attack was to be expected within the next few days, at least, and that the Germans apparently were preparing for a large-scale Balkan battle in the hope of dislodging the British from the continent and to thwart any British plan to attack Germany through her back door.

The sudden moving down of re-enforcements was an indication, he said, that Germany had been caught unaware last week by the scope of the reliably reported British landings in Greece.

As soon as the debarkation of the first troops in Greece had been reported to Berlin, the British had reason to expect instant attack by the sizable German Army along the Greek frontier. Adolf Hitler himself had issued such a warning. The German hesitation, this military source said, was giving the British an unexpected opportunity to prepare for any attack.

Turkish Support Expected.

Observers here expressed confidence that Turkey sooner or later would support any British-Greek effort against the Germans.

But the best they can hope for from Yugoslavia, these sources said, is that she will continue to refuse to demobilize at Germany's behest or permit passage of troops and war supplies through her territory.

While German and British legations throughout the Balkans, as well as London and Berlin, were silent about the reported British landings in Greece, a dispatch from Salonika said that all English-speaking Greeks were being conscripted for liaison service between the British and Greeks.

Some diplomatic quarters hinted that Germany's failure to strike might be due to anxiety over Russia. These sources said it might be significant that large numbers of German troops were replacing Rumanian soldiers along the Prut River, across from Russian territory.

A diplomatic dispatch from Bucharest said Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, Soviet defense commissar, had been in Bessarabia, on the Russian side of the Prut River frontier, last week, and that Admiral Nikolai Kuznetzoff, chief of the Red navy, was at Odessa, Russia's big Black Sea base.

Nazi-Greek Relations Worse.

Berlin, March 17 (A. P.).—Today's answer of authorized spokesmen to the stock question, "is there any change in German-Greek relations?" led observers to believe that relations had become worse.

The daily question was asked by a correspondent in a discussion of reports of British landings in Greece.

Autherized sources hitherto always had replied: "No change. Formal diplomatic relations continue."

Today, however, they said significantly: "We can no longer discuss this question."

Authorized persons declined to discuss the question of Turkish President Ismet Inonu's messenger to Hitler. They would not say whether he had arrived in Germany, what the program for him was or what the contents of President Inonu's message might be.

Turks Cancel Broadcast.

Istanbul, March 17 (A. P.).—Martin Agronsky, National Broadcasting Company representative, said today that one of his recent scheduled broadcasts from Ankara to the United States had been canceled by the Turkish authoities because he had reported that British troops troops were in Greece.

Yugoslav Envoy Sees Welles.

Washington, March 17 (A. P.).—Amid signs that Yugoslavia's attitude was stiffening against Germany, Constantin Fotitch, the Yugoslav Minister, conferred today with Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State.

The envoy would make no comment after the brief meeting, but Mr. Welles said it concerned largely routine financial questions.

Mr. Welles was asked at his press conference whether the

Government had any favorable indications of Belgrade's resistance to German demands, but he declined to discuss the Yugoslav situation.

Turk and Russian Confer.

Moscow, March 17 (A. P.).—The Turkish Ambassador, Haidar Aktay, conferred with the Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Vyshinsky, on Saturday, it was learned today.

240,000 German Troops Reported On Greek Border

Belgrade, March 17 (AP)—Germany has moved 16 divisions—perhaps 240,000 fighters—up to or within striking distance of Bulgaria's Greek frontier, a military expert reported tonight as Bulgaria herself prepared for possible Balkan battles between Nazis and British.

The sixteen divisions were part of long columns of Nazi troops which this expert said were continuing to pour toward Greece through Hungary and Rumania to counter-balance the landing of a British expeditionary force in Greece. Near a third of a British force of 300,000 was reported Saturday to have been landed in Greece, with convoys still on the way.

Act To Curb Spying

The Bulgarian Government ordered all direct contact with German troops in Bulgaria suspended to eliminate possible spying on Nazi military contingents. The decree applied to any trader, private person, society or organization and was issued in connection with a new plan for feeding the Nazi army through the Bulgarian Food Ministry out of surpluses which have been accumulating for months to Germany's credit.

Bulgaria, with Rumania, also adopted new rules to reduce non-military traveling to a minimum by suspending the issuance of all visas by consulates except on specific telegraphed instructions from the Bucharest and Sofia Foreign Offices.

The sixteen German divisions, the military expert said, are in addition to the twelve in Rumania, roughly described as in these locations: Two still actually instructing the Rumanian army or defending strategic points; four on the Russian frontier or moving in that direction; two near Yugoslavia, and four scattered along the supply line ready to be thrown in any direction they may be needed.

No Immediate Attack

The observer said the nature of the military activity indicated that no attack could be expected within the next few days.

The sudden moving down of reinforcements he declared was an indication that Germany had been caught unaware last week by the extent of British landings in Greece.

A dispatch from Salonika told how all English-speaking Greeks were being conscripted for service as interpreters to provide liaison with the British.

U. S. Minister Leaves Budapest by Plane

Budapest, March 17 (A. P.).—United States Minister John F. Montgomery and his wife left today by chartered plane for Lisbon on their way home. Mr. Montgomery presented his resignation some time ago, but delayed his departure because of the illness of his wife.

Von Papen Prays For Turkish Peace

Istanbul, March 17 (A. P.).—The German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, prayed that Turkey might be spared the miseries of war in an address yesterday at a cemetery ceremony honoring Turkish and German soldiers killed in the world war.

In opening his remarks, Von Papen emphasized that they were words of remembrance and had nothing to do with present-day policy.

"We pray to the Almighty God that this soil on which we are now enjoying friendship and hospitality may be spared the miseries of war," he concluded.

Two Turkish generals spoke at the same ceremony.

COLD TO HITLER'S SPEECH

Turkish Radio, On Other Hand, Has High Praise For Roosevelt

Ankara, Turkey, March 17 (AP)—The Turkish radio praised President Roosevelt's aid-Britain speech tonight as the most "grand in scale" of any of his addresses since the war began, and dismissed Adolf Hitler's talk of Sunday with only casual mention.

Hitler, the commentator remarked, said "the usual things" about the Treaty of Versailles and made "an attempt to bolster Italian morale."

New Ruler Installed At Tangier By Spain

Native Given Title Of Baja At Formerly Internationalized Port. Nazis Take Over Palace

Tangier, March 17 (AP)—A new nominal native ruler was installed by the Spanish Government today at this formerly internationalized seaport on the Strait of Gibraltar.

Given the title of Baja, Sidi Larbi Tensamani, passed between files of Spanish troops in a procession to the governmental headquarters. The Baja succeeds the Mendoub, Si Mehemmed Tazi, who had been native head of the Tangier Government since it was internationalized in 1928. He was ousted yesterday by the Spanish, who occupied the Tangier zone last June and later decreed it to be a Spanish protectorate.

German diplomatic representatives took over the Medoub's palace, turning it into a consulate.

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CRAFT AFIRE IN PORT; GERMANS HIDE CAUSE

But British Radio Points to Thursday's Air Raids on Harbor of Bremen—Berlin Denies Ship Is Sunk.

Berlin, March 17 (A. P.).—"Fire of thus far undetermined origin has been discovered aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Bremen," DNB, the official German news agency, announced here today.

Work of extinguishing the blaze still is under way, DNB said in a statement issued soon after 1 P. M. (6 A. M., New York time) and at a press conference late this afternoon officials said the fire was big and still continuing.

DNB substituted a Bremen dateline for the Berlin announcement of the fire. (The indication thus was that the ship was at Bremen.) When the fire started was not stated.

Asked whether reports that the Bremen had been sunk were true, authorized sources said that, since the Bremen was in an "unrevealed" port, obviously she could not be sunk.

May Be Raid Victim.

The British Broadcasting Corporation commented today on the German announcement of a fire aboard the liner Bremen.

"It will be recalled," the British radio said, "that the R. A. F. last Thursday night carried out a particularly heavy raid on the German docks and shipyards at Hamburg and Bremen."

The British statement was heard here by the listening station of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The 51,731-ton liner repeatedly has been reported damaged or sunk since her dramatic dash across the Atlantic from New York to Murmansk, northern Russian port, in the first days of the war. Some of the many and contradictory stories about the liner said she was being used as a troop and supply ship between Germany and Norway.

Pride of Merchant Fleet.

The Nazi liner, pride of the German merchant marine, successfully ran the gantlet of a British blockade twice. The Bremen arrived in New York on August 28, 1939, and its officers attempted to leave within twelve hours for home. The United States Government insisted on a thorough customs search, however, and the ship was not cleared until late on August 30.

War was declared on September 3, and although the British fleet was assumed to have tried to intercept her, nothing more was heard from the ship until Berlin announced on September 6 that she had reached Murmansk by circling far north of the usual ship lanes. It was said that the Bremen ran the blockade by painting her superstructure gray and running at full speed through fog banks.

Made a Second Dash.

In the first part of December the German Admiralty took another gamble, and the Bremen made a break for home down the coast of Norway and across the North Sea.

She reached Bremen safely on December 12. From a British submarine commander came a report that he had sighted her, but spared her. The Germans retorted that he had been forced to dive by the threat of airplanes which were serving as her escort.

On April 9 last reports were circulated in London, Paris and Amsterdam that the Bremen had been seen off the Norwegian coast with 1,300 troops aboard. The report bobbed up again on April 18, when the Exchange Telegraph news agency of London quoted a Norwegian survivor of a torpedoed British ship as stating that the Bremen had been sunk six days before. Both reports were officially denied by Berlin.

GREAT FIRE RAGES ON NAZI LINER BREMEN

$20,000,000 Luxury Ship In Flames, Berlin Report Admits

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 17—A big fire raged on late today aboard the $20,000,000 German liner Bremen, idle pride of Germany's merchant fleet and one-time holder of the blue ribbon of the Atlantic.

The whereabouts of the 51,731-ton liner were not disclosed in so many words and the cause of the flames was undetermined, but a DNB account of the fire was carried here under a Bremen dateline. The liner completed a spectacular hide-and-seek dash across the Atlantic to a home port soon after the war began.

Late today, authorities said, the fire was "big" and was "still continuing." They declined to give further details.

Victim Of Raid Hinted

The British Broadcasting Corporation hinted that the Bremen was the victim of a British air raid. The announcer said in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS:

"It will be recalled that the R. A. F. last Thursday night carried out a particularly heavy raid on the German docks and shipyards at Hamburg and Bremen."

With its band blaring "Deutschland Uber Alles," the Bremen slipped out of New York harbor on August 30, 1939, three days before the European war started with Germany's invasion of Poland.

Delayed By U. S. Search

The vessel had been delayed forty hours by United States authorities in a search for arms aboard her. The German Government protested to Washington.

From New York the Bremen made her way to Murmansk, northern Russian port, eluding British warships in the North Atlantic fog.

The Germans announced her arrival in a home port in December, 1939.

Claim Battleships Sunk

In the developing war at sea, meantime, informed Germans asserted that two British "battleships" had been torpedoed by Nazi planes off the Mediterranean island of Crete.

German flyers were declared further to have probably destroyed a 5,000-ton armed British freighter yesterday about 220 miles west of Donegal Bay, Ireland, and DNB asserted a Nazi combat plane attacked a 4,000-ton vessel off Newcastle, England, today and left it in a sinking condition.

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Nazis Claim 2 Battleship Hits

Say Planes Torpedoed British Warcraft Off Crete—2 Merchant Vessels Sunk.

Berlin, March 17 (A. P.).—Informed Germans declared today that Nazi planes torpedoed two British battleships off Crete yesterday.

"Both ships were enveloped in thick black smoke for a long time after the detonations," they said.

The planes attacked, these persons asserted, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

[Suda Bay, on the coast of the Greek Island of Crete, has been a base for British warships in the Mediterranean].

The German High Command reported that Nazi reconnaissance planes sank two armed enemy merchantmen, totaling 4,000 tons, 218 miles west of Ireland yesterday, but made no mention of torpedoing of any battleships.

Sunday's High Command communique said thirty-one enemy planes were downed between March 12 and 15, while the Germans lost twenty-one in the same time.

Hitler Sure England Will Fall

Tells Chiefs No Power Can Save That Nation —Tokio Sees War Spreading.

Berlin, March 17 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler declared yesterday that no power on earth can save England from defeat.

"No power and no support coming from any part of the world can change the outcome of this battle in any respect," he asserted in a Memorial Day speech in the historic Zeughaus, or army museum. "England will fall."

Hitler made no direct mention of the United States except to comment on some remarks he said were made before a congressional committee that British Prime Minister Churchill declared in 1936 that Germany must be destroyed because she was growing too strong.

Germany enters 1941 "cool and determined to end what started the year before," Hitler said, adding that the German armed forces from now will take up the brunt of the fighting against England, borne during the winter by Italians.

Press Attacks Roosevelt.

The German press declared that what it called American intervention in the European conflict was dangerous and might be met with "most vigorous measures."

Screaming, front-page banner lines gave the German public its first slant on Mr. Roosevelt's remarks.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels's Der Angriff headlined its story: "Roosevelt in a Porcelain Shop."

Nachtausgabe said, "Roosevelt Perverted by London—Lies About Democratic Freedom." The Boersen Zeitung's headline said: "Apostle of Liberty Roosevelt—Wall Street Wants to be Master of the Coming World Order."

Tokio Sees World War.

Tokio, March 17 (A. P.).—The Times, controlled by the Foreign Office, declared today that President Roosevelt's Saturday night address calling for all-out aid for Britain and her allies meant world war.

"By alarmist oratory employed with force and flower," it said, the United States President "disclosed an attempt to unite under one banner all democracies not presently engaged in the hostilities.

"Plainly it is now a world war of the totalitarian nations with the Axis on one side and the democratic totalitarians on the other. Whichever side wins, the world gets a new order of regimentation."

Featured by British Radio.

London, March 17 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's speech was the top item today in all home and overseas British broadcasts—including programs in thirty-four basic languages and some seldom used.

GERMAN PRESS BITTER ON TALK BY ROOSEVELT

Front Pages Assail Address As "Dangerous" Intervention

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, March 17—President Roosevelt occupied the front pages of the German press today, which with one accord set itself to pick to pieces his Saturday night broadcast calling for a total effort to help Britain.

The theme was that the United States Executive had sounded a "dangerous" note of intervention in the European conflict which would be met with "most vigorous measures."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, declared the President regarded the aid law as a personal mandate also to "meddle provocatively" in the Far East.

"Endangers Entire World"

"Roosevelt is evidently working for a break with Japan. . . . Ambition is the motive force behind this program which endangers the entire world," this paper said.

Big headlines in such papers as Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' *Der Angriff*, *Nachtausgabe* and *Boersen Zeitung* read: "Roosevelt perverted by London—Lies about Democratic Freedom," "Apostle of Liberty Roosevelt—Wall Street Wants to be Master of the Coming World Order."

The attention given Mr. Roosevelt was so complete that events nearer home received little or no comment.

Calls President Nervous

"In his nervous haste, the President loaded his rapid-fire cannon against the authoritarian states, but with numerous duds and prematurely exploding shells," said *Boersen Zeitung*.

Deutsche Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz, a reflector of the official viewpoint, took the line that the President simply was trying to create a "world order" of his own.

Lokal Anzeiger declared the "new order envisaged by the Anglo-Saxon powers means enslavement of all weaker peoples." Several papers said Jews were the dominant influence behind the President.

Officials Keep Silent

Dienst Aus Deutschland, a commentary with close official connections, said: "Official quarters are silent thus far concerning the manner and extent wherewith Germany will react to British landings" of troops in Greece.

An official spokesman, however, had an amended answer to correspondents' questions concerning German-Greek relations, leading observers to believe relations are growing worse.

Hitherto the answer had been: "No change. Formal diplomatic relations continue."

Today the answer was: "We can no longer discuss this question."

"You may rest assured that nothing escapes us there," the spokesman added.

U. S. WRITER SEIZED BY NAZIS IN FRANCE

Jay Allen, Reporter, Arrested by the Military for Lacking Proper Papers, D. N. B. Says

INQUIRY BY OUR EMBASSY

But It Is Said to Have Decided Not to Take Action—Hottelet Is Questioned in Berlin

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—A Paris dispatch of D. N. B., official German news agency, said today that Jay Allen, correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance, had been arrested by German military officials.

The agency, without giving the date of the arrest, said the charge was that he had attempted to recross the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied France without correct papers. Another American, whose name was not given, was reported arrested with him.

[The North American Newspaper Alliance office in New York said that the last time it had heard from Mr. Allen was about a week ago, when he was at Vichy, capital of unoccupied France.]

D. N. B. said that an official of the United States Embassy at Paris, after having investigated the case, had decidede not to take diplomatic steps.

Was Correspondent in Spain

Mr. Allen, who was born in Seattle, Wash., in 1900, has passed much of his time in Europe since 1924, when he went abroad as a correspondent of The Chicago Tribune. He served The Tribune for ten years, worked for The Chicago Daily News for a short time, and rejoined The Tribune staff at the outbreak of the Spanih civil war.

He was living in the south of Spain when the war began and interviewed Generalissimo Francisco Franco, leader of the Nationalist forces. He also was a correspondent duriing this period for The News Chronicle of London.

Mr. Allen retturned to the United States in December, 1936, but in the following Spring went again to Spain , this tim efor Esquire Syndicatee. When he came hem in January, 1938, he stayed until October, 1940, lecturinig and writing.

Since last October Mr. Allen had been in Vichy and North Africa for The North American Newspaper Alliance and had obtained interviews with Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain and General Maxime Weygand. He also has contributed to The Nation, weekly magazine.

Mr. Allen's wife, the former Ruth Austin of Woodburn, Ore., whom he married in 1924, said at her New York apartment yesterday that she had not known that he planned to go into occupied France. She said she last heard from him about two weeks ago.

The Allens have one child, Michael, 13 years old. Mr. Allen's father, J. C. Allen, is a Seattle lawyer.

Counsel Will Be Allowed

BERLIN, Tuesday, March 18 (AP)—The German Foreign Office has advised United States officials that Richard C. Hottelet is receiving good treatment and will be permitted to have counsel, United States Embassy attachés said today. The prisoner also will be permitted to receive visitors as soon as an investigation is completed, the attachés reported.

U. S. Seeks to Aid Hottelet

Urges Nazis to Permit Embassy Official to See Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—The American Embassy in Berlin urgently requested the German Foreign Office today to arrange for a member of the embassy staff immediately to visit Richard C. Hottelet, an American correspondent, now held by the German secret police. The State Department made this known after receiving a report from the embassy, which asked also that Hottelet be allowed to engage counsel.

Hottelet, a member of the United Press staff in Berlin, was arrested Saturday on what D. N. B. (German news agency) described as "strong suspicions of espionage."

Denies Niemöller Will Become Catholic

German Commentary Issues Statement Attributed To Lutheran Pastor In Concentration Camp

Berlin, March 17 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Niemöller, breaking his long silence over his religious intentions, has authorized an announcement from Protestant pulpilts that he does not intend to join the Catholic Church, the authoritatixe commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* said today.

The commentary said that the Lutheran pastor, who has been in a concentration camp since 1937, requested that the world be informed he never had intended to change his religious faith.

BRITAIN TO DRAFT GIRLS IN INDUSTRY

Those Now in Service Are the Only Exceptions.

London, March 17 (A. P.).—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, who holds almost absolute power over the lives of Britain's working men and women, declared today that registration of women for the labor draft would apply equally to drawing rooms and laundry rooms. The only exemptions will be for girls already serving in the a rmed auxiliaries and nursing services. He announced by radio yesterday that April 5 has been set for the nation's first registration of civilians for war industry. Men 41 and 42 years old who are not employed in certain industries will be the first called, he said.

The national registration of women will begin April 19. Girls 20 years old will be the first called and 21-year-olds will be enrolled soon after.

Mr. Bevin explained that the Government would select from the list all women "likely to be useful to the war effort, whether in employment or not."

"I am satisfied," he concluded his radio appeal yesterday, "that this great democracy will submit itself to discipline and demonstrate its ability and a determination that will far transcend anything Hitler or his Nazi regime can bring against us."

Men Who Make British Tanks Praised For Big Job Well Done

Officers Back From Africa Tell How Armored Steeds Outfought Biggest Enemy Guns

By ERNEST AGNEW
Associated Press Correspondent

A Tank Factory Somewhere in England, March 17—Men and women who build British tanks here glowed with praise at the lunch hour today from men who rode those armored, gasoline steeds into the battle of North Africa.

The workers had come off the assembly line which turns out masses of the kind of tanks which helped General Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Army of the Nile drive the Italians out of Egypt and far into Libya.

Two Tank Corps officers, back in England, were telling of the British dash to Bengasi.

Glowing Reports Heard

"Even the heaviest guns couldn't stop these tanks," said a captain.

The other officer, a major, related how an Australian Tank Corps held off a superior Italian force all day until reinforcements arrived at Bengasi, even though its ammunition ran so low at one time that an army truck had to run through fire to replenish it.

Both told the workers their tanks stood the test of sandstorms and long desert drives without so much as a sputter.

Newspapermen, after touring the roaring plant—on what was a cow pasture eleven months ago—saw these well-armored, well-armed land cruisers maneuvered around a test ground. They handled so well, a demonstrator turned one completely around in its own length.

One explanation of their quality, a foreman explained, is that many of the 6,200 parts that go into them have to be exact to within one one thousandth of an inch.

Men, women and boys in the plant work seven days a week.

Girl, 22, Runs Lathe

A pretty, 22-year-old blonde blew a wisp of hair from her grease-covered nose and said she had started to operate a lathe the day war broke out.

In another part of the plant a 14-year-old, snub-nosed boy with forearms like a wrestler's was heating rivets.

"My mother was killed in a raid," he said. "I'm getting tired of this. In another year I'll look like I'm 18 and then I can get in the navy and see some action."

British Drill Barefooted In Toughest Fighter Plan

Shoeless Marching Goes From Soft to Harder Turf

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—British soldiers are entering the bunion derby stage, drilling and marching barefooted in order to toughten their feet. First they will use soft ground, then harder turf.

The War Office, in disclosing the innovation, said: "British soldiers are being made the toughest fighting men in the world."

Anglo-American Tie Urged By British Labor Leader

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 17—Union of the United States and Britain after the war to enforce peace aims of the democracies was urged tonight by Labor leader Josiah C. Wedgwood in a broadcast to America.

"I do not believe it is any more difficult to get than was the union between England and Scotland in 1707," he said. "If I pin my hopes to union with America, it is because union is the strongest bond, leaving no loophole for evasion of duty, or responsibility for sacrifice in the future."

Peace aims embodying the elimination of the Nazi and fascist governments and measures to prevent their return to power would depend on the United States, Mr. Wedgwood asserted, adding:

"You pay the piper and you call the tune."

British Losses In Ships Put at 4,962,257 Tons

Lloyd's Reveals Toll at Sea Already Exceeds That in 2½ Years of World War

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—The world's authority on shipping, Lloyd's of London, said today that British, allied and neutral losses of merchant ships in the first eighteen months of the European war were one-seventh greater than the similar losses in the first thirty months of the World War.

Confirming with figures the reports that Germany's destruction of shipping was running ahead of the World War rate, the publication "Lloyd's List & Shipping Gazette," said the British, allied and neutral ships sunk totaled 4,962,257 tons, or more than 600,000 tons above the figure for the first two and one-half years of the World War.

On the other side, German, Italian and Axis-controlled shipping losses were placed at 2,028,140 tons.

Axis Loss at 422 Ships

The losses represented for the British, their allies and neutrals, 1,245 ships; for the Axis, 422 ships.

[The British losses thus listed compared with 2,341 ships of 4,316,000 tons sunk in the thirty months of the World War up to Feb. 1, 1917, just before the German submarine campaign in 1917 which almost brought Great Britain to her knees.

[Last Thursday the German commentary "Dienst aus Deutschland" asserted that German forces had already sunk more than 9,000,000 tons of British and allied or neutral shipping in the present war, or more than 1,000,000 tons in excess of the total allied losses in the World war.

[At the start of the present war, Lloyd's listed the total British merchant tonnage at 21,001,925, representing 8,977 steamships and motorships of 100 gross tons or more. In addition, the British have obtained an undisclosed number of vessels of a total tonnage of 12,320,685, under the flags of Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and France since the start of the war.]

The British themselves, the Lloyd's breakdown today showed, have lost 757 ships of 3,171,273 tons in the present conflict; allied nations, 193 ships totaling 875,202 tons; and neutrals, 295 ships of 915,782 tons.

Included for the first time were the losses in the Dunkerque retreat last summer, when the British lost seventy-two ships totaling 280,556 tons and their Allies lost thirty-nine ship totaling 169,348 tons. These figures did not include numerous small pleasure and fishing craft credited with having played heroic roles on that occasion.

German losses known by name, Lloyd's said, were sixty ships of 268,542 tons captured and seventy-seven ships of 420,947 tons sunk since the outbreak of the war. In addition, Lloyd's concluded that 129 German ships of 645,000 tons had been sunk.

Italian losses since Italy's entry into the war June 10, 1940, were placed at thirty-eight ships of 179,619 tons captured and twenty-one ships of 137,932 tons sunk. An additional toll of sixty-three Italian ships totaling 315,000 tons, with the names and exact tonnages unknown, was listed.

Of formerly neutral ships which later came under German control, Lloyd's said, thirty-four, totaling 61,000 tons, had been lost.

BRISTOL IS AGAIN TARGET OF NAZIS

Raiders Make Direct Hit on Public Shelter.

Bristol, March 17 (A. P.).—The German air force reverted to its one-town-a-night attacks last night and showered high explosives and thousands of incendiary bombs on this west England port. Most of the fatalities suffered resulted from a direct hit on a public shelter.

It was the eighth concentrated attack on Bristol since September 24.

The raids started lightly, but as the night wore on high explosive and fire bombs fell steadily in increasing numbers "for some hours." One raider was said to have been shot down.

Authorities said few serious fires resulted because of the alertness of fire watchers.

London, March 17 (A. P.).—Bad weather kept the R. A. F. from making any major raids during the night.

London had an alarm before midnight and some raiding was reported in other districts of England, but a communique said casualties were few and damage small.

Several persons were reported killed Saturday night when a bomb hit a dance hall in a London suburb and wrecked a bus outside. It was the second dance hall hit by a bomb on successive Saturday nights.

Berlin, March 17 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that Nazi flyers had attacked Bristol and Avonmouth last night and also scored "heavy caliber hits" on harbor works at Portsmouth.

Casualties In Bristol Nazi Air Raid Mount

Church Hit While Being Used As Shelter—Many Reported Killed And Injured

Bristol, England, March 17 (AP)—The number of casualties from last night's German air raid mounted today as debris was cleared in this west England port.

One bomb crashed through the roof of a church, exploded in the crypt and killed or injured a number of persons using it for a shelter. Another bomb killed a group of persons in a shop cellar.

Several casualties were reported when bombs hit shelters.

It was the eighth concentrated attack on Bristol since September 24 as the German air force reverted to its one-town-a-night raids.

GLASGOW BURIES VICTIMS

Unknown Dead From Raid Interred In Common Grave

Glasgow, March 17 (AP)—The unknown dead of last week's Nazi raids on the shipbuilding Clydeside were buried today in a common grave in a cemetery scarred by bombs.

LONDON, MARCH 18-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED OBJECTIVES IN NORTHWEST GERMANY LAST NIGHT, THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JH154AES

LONDON, MARCH 18-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-SEVERAL CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AND INJURED EARLY TODAY WHEN ROYAL AIR FORCE UNITS DROPPED EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS WHILE RAIDING NORTHERN GERMANY'S COASTAL AREA, INFORMED SOURCES SAID.

WD1255AES

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30.24-8083

British Capture Cheren Heights

Menace Key City in Eritrea and With Aid of Navy Retake Capital of Somaliland.

Cairo, March 17 (A. P.).—British Imperial troops, convoyed and shielded by warships and planes, have regained Berbera, the seaport capital of British Somaliland, it was announced officially today.

The re-entry yesterday into British Somaliland after seven months of Italian occupation appeared as still another developing thrust against Italy's whole East African Empire.

The British encountered machine-gun and artillery fire from shore emplacements at Berbera, but the batteries of British warships quickly wiped out this resistance, it was authoritatively reported.

Resistance Proves Slight.

Italian resistance was described as slight. About 100 prisoners were reported taken, with still others being rounded up. British casualties were said unofficially to have been negligible.

With a foothold regained in their own Somaliland and their mop-up of Italian Somaliland nearly complete, the British were in greatly improved position for the final drive to crush Italy's holdings in East Africa.

Apparently timed with the thrust from the Gulf of Aden at Berbera, British and Indian troops were said by General Headquarters to have captured important heights in positions covering Cheren.

Cheren is a strong point of Eritrea, northernmost of Italy's East African territory. It is a key city on the railway to Asmara, Eritrean capital, and Massaua, Eritrea's big Red Sea port. Asmara is forty-two miles southeast of Cheren.

Meanwhile the Royal Air Force declared that a direct hit blew up an ammunition dump in a heavy raid on Castel Benito airdrome in Tripolitania, Libya, and violent explosions and fires were set off in an attack on another airdrome at Makina in the same area. Other air attacks were made around Cheren and on the railway in Eritrea, the British said.

General Advance Continues.

The campaign in Italian Somaliland, aside from the continuing mop-up and occupation there, has been turned into an invasion of Ethiopia from the south, while other forces stab at Italy's Ethiopian lines from the west and northwest.

The day's GHQ communique, however, offered nothing specific on the Ethiopian drive, saying merely that "the general advance of imperial and patriot (native Ethiopian) forces continues in all sectors."

British Somaliland was invaded by the Italians last August. Faced with superior numbers, British forces were removed on August 18, leaving the protectorate to the Italians. Rome promptly called it a great blow to the British Empire.

French capitulation to Germany and Italy had left British Somaliland hopelessly surrounded. Since then, however, the British took the offensive in East Africa.

In a strange trade—by force of arms—they had won Italian Somaliland, almost three times as big and three times as populous as British Somaliland and had made inroads into Eritrea and Ethiopia.

British Somaliland has an area of about 68,000 square miles and a population of about 350,000. On the African east coast, just below the Bab El Mandeb Strait between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, it is sandwiched between French Somaliland and Italian Somaliland and shares an inland frontier with Ethiopia.

Rome Says Attacks Failed.

Rome, March 17 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that fierce fighting had begun anew in the vital Cheren sector in Eritrea, with the Italians beating off constant British attacks.

Yesterday's war bulletin carried a simalar report of hard fighting in this region, where Italian defenders are said to be blocking British troops attempting to reach Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and Massawa, the colony's Red Sea port.

"In East Africa," today's communiqué said, "the battle has started anew fiercely in the Cheren sector, where the enemy renewed ceaseless attacks, which everywhere were repelled by our troops."

The destruction of two British planes was reported during an air attack in the Cheren sector. Several motor-truck parks in North Africa were said to have been attacked by German planes.

Eleven Italian Planes Felled.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, March 17 (A. P.).—South African flyers were officially credited today with destroying eleven Italian planes over a three-day period in eastern Ethiopia and damaging seven others.

"From these operations," said a Royal Air Force communique, "two of our aircraft did not return."

BRITISH TAKE BERBERA BACK FROM ITALIANS

Last Of Mussolini's African Empire Threatened By New Advance

Pressure Against Fascist Strongholds In Eritrea Also Increased

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 17—The recapture of Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, by imperial troops landed from the sea under the protection of the fleet's guns and supported by armored cars attached to the Royal Air Force was announced today by the British command.

The British thus went back into Somaliland from the same coastal door through which a small force had evacuated it last summer and the town's capture was declared to have returned practical control of the colony to the British.

Moreover, British informants said, it would permit speeding up supplies to a British column marching against Jijiga and Harar in Ethiopia and possibly open the way for new forces to join those boring into Italy's East African domain.

Heavy Air Raids

The landing at Berbera was ushered in by heavy air raids on Italian positions.

Then, the air force armored cars, designed primarily to supplement air operations on land in special cases, were landed with the army and took part in storming the town.

The general air offensive included a particularly heavy attack on the Italian airport at Diredawa, in Ethiopia, and was designed to keep the skies free of Italian planes during the British landing at Berbera. This aim seems to have been achieved.

British Claim Triumph

The Italians hailed their occupation of Berbera seven months ago as a great victory suggesting the disintegration of the British Empire. The British tonight could point conversely to a strategic triumph, valuable in their campaign against Ethiopia and Eritrea, the last areas of the Fascist East African empire still in Italian control.

Already British troops moving northwestward from Mogadiscio, captured capital of Italian Somaliland, are reported to have penetrated nearly to Jijiga, where the road turns fifty miles westward to Harar.

Harar is 150 miles southwest of Berbera.

Important Captures Claimed

Almost simultaneously with the seizure of Berbera, the British increased their pressure on Cheren mountain stronghold where Italian resistance still is stalling the drive toward Asmara, Eritrean capital, and the Red Sea port of Massaua.

The British communique claimed capture of important heights about Cheren. (In Rome, the Italian high command said Italians had beaten back a renewed British offensive against the town.)

ATHENS REPORTS FOE MASSACRED

Mussolini Said to Have Left Albanian Front.

Athens, March 17 (A. P.).—Benito Mussolini's personally-directed push aimed at breaking Greek resistance in Albania cost the Italians 50,000 effectives out of a force of 120,000, jubilant Greek spokesmen said today. The week-long series of violent attacks, backed by 300 planes, but repulsed everywhere by Greek forces inferior in numbers, now has dwindled almost to local actions, they said.

Il Duce's own men called the wrecking of the offensive a "real massacre," the official Greek spokesman declared last night.

Some Greeks said there was evidence that Mussolini had toured the Albanian front in an armored car exhorting his commanders to break through the Greek lines at any cost.

Captured Italian officers, the Greeks said, declared that Fascist divisions averaged losses of 40 to 50 per cent of their effective strength in the offensive, which was launched over a twenty-mile front from the Viosa River to the southern slopes of Mount Tomoros, but which was centered mainly on a three-mile sector from Mount Trebeshina to the Village of Boudese, around embattled Tepeleni.

Report Normal Activity.

Rome, March 17 (A. P.).—Normal patrol and artillery activity along the Albanian battle front was reported today by the Italian High Command.

SENDS THANKS FOR DEFEAT OF ENEMY DRIVE

Athens Says Fascists Show No Desire To Renew Their Offensive

Claims Almost Complete Disorganization Of Crack 11th Army

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 17—King George II of Greece tonight sent his personal thanks to the Greek army for what he termed a smashing blow dealt to a week-long Italian offensive which the Greeks say was personally directed by Premier Mussolini in Albania.

"You gave him (the enemy) the proper answer and taught him yet another lesson in Greek gallantry," said the message from the monarch to Greek troops. Greek spokesmen have claimed almost complete disorganization of the crack Eleventh Army of the Fascists in the Tepeleni sector during the Fascist offensive.

"When a week ago the enemy, after long and careful preparations, thought he was ready to overcome you and attempted his violent offensive in which he placed so many hopes," King George's message said, "you not only stopped him, but you dealt him a smashing blow."

Only Light Thrusts Made

A Government spokesman said the Italian forces showed no disposition to renew the attack on more than a minor scale today, and that their light thrusts were declared thrown back.

"Our artillery caused heavy losses to the enemy," the spokesman said.

King George told the army that the "whole civilized world follows with astonishment Greek feats of arms."

"You won because in your veins flows the blood of those who fought at Marathon and Thermoplyæ. . . . You won because to enemy tanks you opposed your unflinching chests and granite will.

"I am very deeply moved by your gallant action. . . . I thank you in the name of the fatherland and you may be assured every Greek has unshakable faith that at all costs the honor and liberty of Greece will be defended."

30,000 Casualties Claimed

Observers estimated that the Eleventh Army alone had suffered from 25,000 to 30,000 of the 50,000 Italian casualties in the week-long attempt to break through the central front.

Six Italian hospital ships were said to be evacuating the wounded to the Italian mainland. Albanian homes were reported converted into temporary hospitals.

Some Lose Half Of Force

Captured Italian officers were quoted by Greek spokesmen as saying Fascist divisions had lost forty to fifty per cent of their effective strength along the twenty-mile front running from the Viosa river to the southern slopes of Mount Tomoros.

With fighting in this sector now slowed to artillery exchanges, the Greeks were awaiting attacks at other points.

Constant air raids were said by the Greeks to have shattered the Italian network of communications behind the front.

In six days of intensive fighting forty-one Italian planes were reported shot down.

Tepeleni Encirclement Reported Even Closer

Bitoli, Yugoslavia, March 17 (AP)—Military observers at this town near the Albanian border said tonight the apparent failure of a week-long Italian offensive had so weakened Fascist forces that the Greeks now might be able to complete encirclement of Tepeleni, trapping at least 15,000 troops.

Tepeleni has held out for many weeks.

Some reports said the Italians made today what was believed a final offensive effort, with extensive attacks on the left wing of the northern sector.

Attacks In Waves

Wave after wave of Italian infantry supported by artillery and low-flying

airplanes, rolled against the Greek lines, the reports said, but the Greeks lost no ground.

In the central sector Italian attacks continued all day, but tonight the Greeks started a counter-attack against broken Italian lines. The fighting was said to be violent, both sides throwing in many reserves.

Losses On Both Sides Heavy

Losses on both sides were reported considerable. The Greeks employed an old mountain-warfare trick of withholding fire until attacking forces were within ambush range.

Scores of planes bombed trench positions of both sides and behind them. The Italians again threw tanks into the battle, but they were reported thrown back.

CIANO'S WIFE HELPS

Said to Be Among Last Off Sinking Hospital Ship.

Rome, March 17 (A. P.).—British air raiders are reported to have sunk an Italian hospital ship on which Countess Edda Ciano, eldest daughter of Premier Mussolini, was serving as a volunteer Red Cross nurse in the Albanian port of Valona.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said the alleged incident occurred Friday night and called it "an ignoble new crime." The Countess was among the last to leave the sinking ship Po, Stefani asserted yesterday.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, her husband and Italy's Foreign Minister, has been on active duty as air squadron commander in Albania.

The official Italian communique said the hospital ship was ready to take aboard wounded, and that losses were very light.

THYSSEN INTERNED BY NAZIS, REPORT

One-Time Hitler Adviser In Concentration Camp, Vichy Sources Say

He Broke With Nazis Over Soviet Pact Back In November, 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, March 17—Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist and munitions king who is considered to have done more than any other individual to boost Adolf Hitler to power, has been interned in the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau, informed sources said today.

Thyssen, who fled Germany in November, 1939, after he broke with Hitler over the Soviet Russian-German pact, was arrested by French police at Cannes, informants said, and was turned over to German authorities by the Vichy Government under terms of the French-German armistice.

The arrest was reported made last December at a Riviera resort where Thyssen had been living since the collapse of French resistance.

Fabulously Rich

Thyssen once was one of the world's richest men. He backed Hitler early as a possible savior of Germany from Communism.

He personally raised a war fund of 3,000,000 marks for the 1933 election campaign which sealed the Nazi party's power.

When Hitler negotiated the Russian pact just before the outbreak of the war Thyssen quietly made his plans, deserted his vast industrial empire and fled to Switzerland.

There he said he could not stomach what he considered Hitler's about-face toward the Communism he helped him fight.

Had Gigantic Trust

Thyssen's trust once controlled all of Germany's steel, half of her coal, fourteen harbors, 60,000 dwellings, and banks, munition plants and shipyards throughout Germany.

His personal fortune—apart from the trusts he controlled—was estimated at $88,000,000.

He was a member of the Reichstag and Hitler's favored economic adviser.

Today his citizenship has been revoked and his personal fortune confiscated. His holdings have been absorbed into the Nazi four-year plan controlled by Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

SEES HOPE IN FRENCH REDS

Dimitroff Says Communists Will Lead to 'Sure Success'

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP)—Georgi Dimitroff, Secretary General of the Communist International, says in a pamphlet to be distributed tomorrow that the French Communist party will lead France to "sure success in the struggle for liberty and socialism."

One hundred thousand copies have been printed for distribution in the observance here tomorrow of the seventieth anniversary of the Paris Commune revolution after France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War.

In September, 1939, "the bosses launched the French people into war, having deprived them of all their liberties," Mr. Dimitroff wrote. Then, of the Communist party, he said:

"The French proletariat will find in this party that power and that leader which will guarantee sure success in the struggle for liberty and socialism."

Pilot Plan Threatened

By Devon Francis

Associated Press Aviation Editor

New York, March 17—An aluminum shortage threatens to seriously impair the vast civilian pilot-training program being carried on by the Federal Government to create a flyer reservoir for the national defense.

The program depends on a steady flow of light airplanes to the hundreds of commercial schools with Civil Aeronauties Authority training contracts.

Restraining Order

In an order signed February 20, E. R. Stettinius, Director of Priorities, cut off the delivery of aluminum to all manufacturers except those working on prime defense orders.

On March 8 the manufacturers received notice of a slight modification of the order whereby subcontractors making aluminum alloy parts for light planes could fill such orders if they could at the same time make good on their contracts involving work on prime defense projects. But the supplies of aluminum parts for the "flivver" planes have not indicated they could resume deliveries.

Replacement Schedule

Replacement of planes at the training schools runs at a minimum of one hundred and fifty per cent. a year. Planes are turned in for new ones at the expiration of every 60,000 miles of flying for maximum safety in the training courses.

Currently 3,800 light planes are employed in the Government-contract schools. Allowing for wear, accident damage and crashes, a replacement schedule of 5,710 planes had been set up for 1941 before the aluminum shortage cut off the flow of supplies to the manufacturers.

Substitute Materials

Authorities on light-airplane making believe it possible to substitute other materials for the aluminum used for the leading edges of wings, engine cowlings, fire walls, fairing (streamlining) and ribs (the internal structure which gives the wings their shape).

But as yet no solution has been found for the problem of replacing aluminum alloy cylinder heads and crankcases in the low-horsepower engines used. In the lightest of the planes such horsepowers run from 50 to 100.

U-Boat Heads Across Atlantic, Tip To Washington Indicates

Report Hints Craft May Operate Against British Shipping Close To American Shores

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 17—The United States has received a tip, it was learned tonight, that a Nazi submarine is being sent across the Atlantic to operate in waters close to American shores.

The purpose of the submarine was not stated explicitly, but it was assumed that if it actually came to these waters it might operate against British and other foreign ships carrying supplies from the United States to Britain.

Comment Withheld

There was no comment on the report from the State Department, the White House, the navy or any other department in the executive branch of the Government.

Other sources said the tip was based on an intercepted message sent to at least one submarine, presumably capable of operating over a wide area and for a considerable period. Where the submarine might eventually be refueled was not known.

Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) said, however, he had learned that the tip had been passed along to the State Department by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador.

Wheeler, a leading foe of the lease-lend bill, minimized the tip as an attempt to "frighten the State Department."

Another Step Toward War?

"Apparently," Wheeler declared, "our own army and navy and State Department intelligence services had no information regarding this 'warning' of a submarine. It looks to me like an attempt to frighten the State Department and the American people. It looks like another of the many long strides the Administration is taking toward war."

Wheeler said Halifax obviously was interested in stirring up the American people on behalf of his Government.

At A Crucial Time

The report of the sending of the submarine comes at a time when the United States is preparing to increase its aid to Britain manifold under the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease program. It comes also at a time when Adolf Hitler is declaring that American aid to the British will be ineffectual.

The submarine, if it is actually on the way, presumably would be a large one, since the distance is roughly 3,000 miles and small submarines usually must stick much closer to their bases.

If it came to this side of the water it would be operating inside the Pan-American neutrality zone, an area in which the American republics have declared hostilities should not take place. However, the belligerents in the European war have not recognized the validity of the zone.

Hitler Served Notice

Hitler personally served notice on the world January 30 that the Reich's forces would destroy ships bearing aid to Britain whenever they were encountered.

Speaking on the eighth anniversary of his rise to power as Chancellor, Hitler stated that Germany "has no quarrel with the American people," but he declared that if "non-European powers try to intervene here, Europe will rise.

"Every ship that comes within reach of our torpedoes will be torpedoed."

This pronouncement evoked the longest applause from the audience of Nazi officialdom which heard his 32-minute speech in Berlin.

World War Moves Recalled

The reports that a U-boat of trans-atlantic cruising range was en route to American waters recalled the World War operations, which brought submarines of the German fleet to the United States coast line.

The first occasion gave the United States one of its major pre-war surprises. On July 9, 1916, the U-boat Deutschland—a commercial submarine which carried no torpedo tubes or other armament—arrived off Norfolk, Va., after running the British blockade from a German port and negotiating a voyage of more than 3,000 miles. She carried a cargo of dye stuffs and other commodities which she subsequently discharged at Baltimore.

Another Sub Visits

Almost three months to the day later another U-boat—this time the fully armed U-53—put in at Newport, R. I. The date was October 7, and the country was engrossed in a World Series baseball game when the play-by-play account was broken in mid-afternoon by a flash telling of the U-boat's arrival.

Leut.-Kapitan Rose, the commander, said he had made the harbor to "pay his respects" and left some letters for the German Embassy. The submarine put out to sea again after a relatively short stay in harbor.

Off Nantucket Lightship the U-boat halted an American freighter but permitted her to proceed. That she had a definite mission, however, soon became apparent, for in the next several hours she sent five Allied ships to the bottom, some of them within sight of the New England coast but outside of the three-mile limit.

Greatest Excitement Created

This raid—coming as it did just a month before the closely fought Wilson-Hughes election of 1916—created a great sensation in the United States. The arrival of the Deutschland at New London, Conn., November 1, on her second trip helped keep the submarine question prominent.

After the the United States' entry into the World War, four of the best U-boats in the German navy were sent across the Atlantic for the special purpose of attacking troop transports. Between them, they were credited with destroying a total of sixty ships, but not one of them carried troops. Much of these operations were off the North Atlantic coast.

NIEMOELLER SPEAKS

German Pastor Asserts He Won't Turn Catholic.

Berlin, March 17 (A. P.).—The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, breaking his long silence over his religious intentions, has authorized an announcement from Protestant pulpits that he does not intend to join the Catholic Church, the authoritative commentary Dienst Aus Deutschland said today.

The commentary said that the Lutheran pastor, who has been in a concentration camp since 1937, requested that the world be informed he never had intended to change his religious faith.

In Protestant circles in Berlin the report circulated recently that the Lutheran leader, who was a submarine commander in the world war, had been converted to Catholicism. The report said he had been studying Catholic writings for months, but probably would have another talk with his wife before making a final decision.

Subsequently several of his friends denied the reports, as did Frau Niemoeller.

De Gaulle Reported At Gibraltar

La Linea, Spain, *Tuesday*, March 18 (AP)—Reports which could not be confirmed early today said Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, had arrived at Gibraltar from London in a British plane.

GERMANS MAN FREIGHTER

Crewmen Of Lesch Flown To Ship Taking On Cargo

Belem, Brazil, March 17 (AP)—Fourteen crewmen of the German freighter Lesch were flown here today to man the 3,667-ton German merchantman Norderney which is taking on Brazilian products.

Two German embassy officials came with the seamen from Rio de Janeiro where the Lesch has been tied up since she ran the British blockade from Europe.

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Train Workers Fast—Knudsen

Washington, D. C., March 17 (AP).—Vital defense industries were reported officially today to be facing a rapidly dwindling supply of skilled labor at the very moment when the Government is preparing to give effect to the British aid program by increasing armament orders more than 60%.

To forestall an actual shortage of capable workmen, management and union representatives were urged by high Administration officials to add a vast program of apprentice training to the routine of work-jammed factories.

Confer with Knudsen.

The situation was made clear when metal trades management and labor representatives, including shipbuilders and aircraft makers, conferred with William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management; Sidney Hillman, associate director; Secretary of Labor Perkins and other officials.

Knudsen said: "We've got to go into production in America on a scale that has never even been approached before. Our need for machinery, our need for ships, our need for propulsion machinery for ships and tanks and planes is so great that upon you will rest the responsibility of training more people in the shortest possible time, in order that we may meet the deliveries that are so sorely needed both here and abroad."

He urged shipbuilders specifically to "give every skilled man three helpers to learn his work."

Mediation Board Due Soon.

Following a subsequent conference with the President, Secretary Perkins and Hillman disclosed that Roosevelt would appoint a mediation board of eleven members to handle defense labor disputes either tomorrow or Wednesday. They were silent as to personnel, saying they did not know whom the President would select as chairman.

They said, however, it would be strictly a mediation tribunal, although Roosevelt originally said he was considering establishing an agency with powers not ony to adjust disputes but to plan ahead for the disposition of labor after the current emergency ends.

ITALIAN TRADE PACT

Rome to Increase Deals With Yugoslavia.

Rome, March 17 (A. P.).—Trade between Italy and Yugoslavia will be considerably increased, with easier facilities for payment, under a new commercial agreement, Italian authorities announced today without disclosing any figures.

Better railway facilities also are provided to move freight from other Balkan countries to make up for war hindrances in the Mediterranean, it was said.

From Yugoslavia Italy imports fish, live stock, poultry, wood, grain, dry vegetables and metals. She exports to Yugoslavia wool, silk, rice, artificial wool, mercury and machinery.

Il Giornale d'Italia indicated that the agreement would result in the providing of more supplies for Albania, the scene of Fascist fighting with Greece. The paper said it would increase direct trade between Yugoslavia and Albania and took "into particular account the fact that fighting is going on in Albania."

Mexico to Buy Japanese Rayon

Mexico City, March 17 (A. P.).—The Mexican Rayon Control Agency is negotiating for purchase of about 6,500,000 pounds of rayon from Japan, but informed quarters said today that the deal is still in the discussion stage.

They emphasized that it involves no inter-Government agreement but only a commercial contract. Mexico is turning to Japan for rayon because the European war has terminated a barter deal with Italy. Mexican sources said American rayon cost more than the Japanese product.

Rice To Be Rationed Further By Japanese

Restriction Announced As Another Effort To Eliminate Illegal Speculation in Food

Tokyo, March 17 (AP)—Japanese rice rationing will be tightened April 1, the Government announced today, as a further effort to eliminate illegal speculations in food.

Amounts of rice to be allowed will cary, with laborers, for example, getting more than office workers, but the amounts will be much less than the Japanese are accustomed to eating.

Rice now comes mostly from Indo-China—with oats added, which the Japanese do not like.

Six U. S. Warships Call at Auckland

Auckland, New Zealand, March 17 (A. P.).—The United States cruisers Brooklyn and Savannah and the destroyers Case, Cummings, Shaw and Tucker, arriving today for a three-day visit, were greeted by thousands of New Zealanders who lined the water front. The ships were on a training cruise.

Washington, March 17 (A. P.).—Asked about the visit of two United States cruisers and four destroyers to Auckland, New Zealand, Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, said today that the possibility of the vessels going on to Singapore was not being considered.

SHIP ADRIFT IN PACIFIC

Soviet Craft Loses Propeller—Balboa Agents Seek Aid

BALBOA, Canal Zone, March 17 (AP)—The 7,169-ton Russian steamer Tbilisi was reported drifting in the Pacific, 1,500 miles west of Balboa today, after losing a propeller.

Agents were endeavoring to obtain a tug to tow the vessel to Balboa but there was little likelihood of finding one here capable of making a 3,000-mile round trip.

Lloyd's Shipping Register lists two vessels by the name of Tbilisi under Soviet registry, one a 559-ton tug and the other a 567-ton trawler, but none of 7,169 tons.

BRAZIL BUYS MORE IN U. S.

American Products Displace German in Imports

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—For the first time Brazil last year bought more goods from the United States than she sold to the northern neighbor. Imports from the United States totaled $129,000,000, as compared with $84,000,000 in 1939. At the same time Brazil sold the United States coffee and other products worth $105,000,000, as compared with $101,000,000 in the previous year.

These figures, announced by the Ministry of Finance, are included in an annual report which shows an 11 per cent decrease in Brazil's sales abroad last year. Total sales were $248,325,900, as compared with $280,775,950 in 1939. Brazil bought during 1940 a total of $248,207,450, as compared with $249,181,600 in 1939.

The falling off was due to the war and the blockade of Axis ports. An almost complete substitution of products made in the United States for German goods is reported.

Nazi Sailors in New U. S. Camp

FORT STANTON, N. M., March 17 (AP).—More than 300 German sailors from the scuttled liner Columbus arrived at their new home in a renovated Civilian Conservation Corps barracks in the Sierra Blanca foothills today in a snowstorm that obscured surrounding mountain peaks. They came by special train from San Francisco to Carrizozo and over the mountains of Lincoln National Forest by bus to the Fort Stanton Marine Hospital Reservation.

DANES PROTEST TO PERU

Berlin Reports Step on Seizure of Steamer Irland

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—The Danish Government has protested the seizure of the 3,173-ton steamer Irland by Peru, reports from Copenhagen said today.

The Peruvian Government took over the steamer on Saturday. She had been in Callao harbor since the German invasion of Norway.

Liner Sails From Lisbon

Lisbon, March 17 (AP)—The American Export liner Siboney with 343 passengers sailed tonight for New York on what is expected to be her last voyage before being taken over by the United States War Department.

Eire Asks U. S. Food, Guns

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, *Tuesday*, March 18—Premier de Valera, in a broadcast to the United States, reaffirmed today Ireland's determination to let no belligerent use this country as a base of attack and appealed to America to sell Irishmen wheat and guns.

"We are in grave danger of being short in our bread supply, which will work a grievous hardship to children and the poor unless we can import wheat to fill the gap," he said.

He added that Frank Aiken, the Minister for Coordination of Defensive Measures, had gone to the United States to get wheat and other essential raw materials and arms, explaining that Ireland's soldiers were "not unarmed, but we want to arm them with the best weapons available."

HAVEN IN CANADA SOUGHT

Otto Strasser, Nazi Refugee, Said to Seek Entry

OTTAWA, March 17 (AP)—Otto Strasser, former close associate of Reichsfuehrer Hitler who now is a refugee from Nazi Germany, was reported today to have applied for permission to enter Canada.

Officials declined to comment even on the present whereabouts of Herr Strasser who organized the secret anti-Hitler Black Front in Germany.

Herr Strasser was last reported in Portugal in September. At that time Brother Bernard Strasser, a Benedictine monk, on his arrival in the United States said that Otto was being chased by the Gestapo [secret police].

A third brother, Gregor, was a victim of the Nazi blood purge in 1934.

Exmouth, Well Loaded, Sails For French Relief

American Liner Carries $1,250,000 Red Cross Cargo For Unoccupied Territory

Jersey City, N. J., March 17 (AP)—The American liner Exmouth cleared port today loaded to her topdecks with a $1,250,000 American Red Cross cargo of food, clothing and medical supplies bound for Marseille in unoccupied France.

Three hundred tons of oatmeal and farina remained on the dock, refused passage through the blockade by the British Government.

All space in the liner's hold and six staterooms was utilized to carry 12,000 pounds of evaporated and powdered milk, 150,000 pieces of clothing made by the 3,800 Red Cross chapters in the United States and possessions, 50,000 units of insulin, 20,000 bottles of vitamin concentrates and surgical supplies. The liner carried no passengers.

ALLOT CAPTIVES' GIFTS

Swiss Find Some Men Have Too Many Godmothers

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Red Cross, charged with the job of looking after 42,000 French and Polish soldiers still interned, has issued a new order "rationing" godmothers.

When the soldiers first crossed into Switzerland well-wishing Swiss women "adopted" prisoners, agreeing to look after their personal needs and send them gift packages from time to time.

The Red Cross thoroughly approved of the system and encouraged it until it discovered certain interned soldiers had as many as nine godmothers, each of whom thought they and they alone were personally helping their soldier. Other soldiers had no godmothers at all, so a redistribution was ordered.

Titulescu, Stabilizing Influence On Ex-King Carol, Dies In Cannes

Bern, Switzerland, March 17 (AP)—Nicolas Titulescu, former Foreign Minister of Rumania, died tonight in Cannes, a dispatch from there said.

Titulescu, regarded as Rumania's shrewdest expert on foreign relations, was one of the chief stabilizing influences of former King Carol's regime.

With Eduard Benes, of Czecho-Slovakia, he shared direction of the Little Entente keeping their two countries and Yugoslavia on an almost even keel in swirling Balkan politics.

BERN, SWITZERLAND--FIRST ADD TITULESCU X X X POLITICS.

IN AUGUST, 1936, TITULESCU WAS OUSTED FROM THE CABINET, PRESUMABLY DUE TO PRESSURE FROM FASCIST INFLUENCES. HE WAS A STALWART PROPONENT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

BANISHED FROM RUMANIA FOR THREE YEARS, TITULESCU RETURNED TO BUCHAREST IN OCTOBER, 1939, AND PRESENTED KING CAROL WITH A REPORT ASSERTING FRIENDSHIP WITH FRANCE WAS WISE AND THAT GOOD RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA WERE STILL POSSIBLE.

HE SUFFERED FROM ANEMIA AND NERVOUS DEPRESSION IN RECENT YEARS.

(EDS: IN FIRST GRAPH INSERT TITULESCU'S AGE AS 59)

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'U. S. In War'---British, Axis Reaction

[By the Associated Press]

To both British and Axis editors President Roosevelt's Saturday night broadcast means that the United States is in the war.

The British cheered his exhortation to Americans to give unstintingly to "all-out aid" to nations fighting aggressors.

President Roosevelt's Saturday night speech was the top item today in all home and overseas BBC broadcasts—including program in thirty-four basic languages and some seldom used.

Axis powers denounced it and warned of repercussions.

"Now World War"

From the Axis press came such expressions as "plainly it is now a world war," and from the British, "Here is the final pledge America is in this war with us."

These were comments from Axis capitals:

BERLIN—"President Roosevelt," said the well-posted *Deutsche Diplomatische-Politische Korrespondenz*, "has not the courage to say openly what he actually wants. He conceals aggressive and offensive intentions by the pretext of protecting democracies against dictators. . . . (He) is not so much concerned about 'the security of the democratic system' as for satisfying his own lust for power. . . . He designates his nation today as the arsenal of democracy, but he obviously means a directorate of the whole world."

Said Nazi Propaganda Chief Paul Joseph Goebbels' *Der Angriff*: "Eurone especially, and Asia so far as Japan is concerned . . . can tell the old man in Washington that the harvest has not been brought in yet and that even a Roosevelt must consider a hailstorm."

Der Angriff headlined its story: "Roosevelt in a porcelain shop."

Nachtausgabe said, "Roosevelt perverted by London—lies about democratic freedom." The *Boersen Zeitung's* headline said: "Apostle of liberty Roosevelt—Wall Street wants to be master of the coming world order."

ROME—Italian newspapers and radio commentators called the speech an announcement of American participation in the war. The Rome radio, heard by CBS, said it foreshadowed "a tremendous bloodbath."

Virginio Gayda, Fascism's much-quoted spokesman, called it Roosevelt's "invitation to war and an attempt to legitimatize the aggressive initiative which he will take."

That the President felt he had to speak, he declared, was evidence the United States really is divided.

Tokyo's Reaction

TOKYO—"By alarmist oratory employed with force and flower," contended the Foreign Office-controlled *Times*, the President "disclosed an attempt to unite under one banner all democracies . . . plainly it is now a world war of totalitarian nations with the Axis on one side and the democratic totalitarians on the other."

ATHENS—Greek newspapers devoted leading articles to Mr. Roosevelt's speech and expressions of gratitude, and one—*Elefiheron*—called the President one of the world's greatest statesmen because, it said, "he long ago foresaw this war, because he used all means at his disposal to prevent it and when it broke out obtained free consent of the American people to adopt a practical policy which would end the conflict more quickly and bring victory for peoples worthy of it in the interest of all humanity."

Reaction in Turkey:

"America has entered the war," declared the newspaper *Yeni Sabah*. "Her decision will save humanity. . . . There can be only one end for Germany and that is to be trodden over."

"The equivalent of a declaration of war," commented the newspaper *Tasviri Efkar*.

An immediate consequence foreseen by the newspaper *Tan* was that Germany's attention might be diverted from the Balkans by the necessity of trying to halt the flow of American supplies to Britain.

Cowles Declares Britain Expects Invasion Soon

Willkie's Companion on Trip Predicts 'Bloody Battle'

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17 (AP).—John Cowles, publisher of "The Minneapolis Star-Journal," today told the Iowa Legislature that an invasion attempt of Great Britain is expected very soon "and it will bea verey bloody battle when it comes."

Mr. Cowles was a companion of Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, on the latter's recent inspection trip to the British Isles. The British, he said, expect the invasion effort "to come from everey direction at once."

Hitler has a large quantity of British army uniforms on hand, he added, and "may try to drop perhaps 100,000 troops dressed in those uniforms" into England. He indicated his belief that "a great many English troops" will fall under the fire of other British regiments in the expected battle of Britain.

The British, he said, expect to attain air equality with the Germans by next fall, assuming that American plane deliveries reach scheduled volume meanwhile, and definite air superiority some time in 1942.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, March 17 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya—No change in the situation.

Eritrea—British and Indian troops have captured important heights in positions covering Cheren.

Ethiopia—The general advance of Imperial and patriot forces continues in all sectors.

British Somaliland—The British flag again flies over Berbera, which was yesterday recaptured after our troops made a successful landing in cooperation with units of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

A Royal Air Force communiqué said:

Tripolitania—On the night of March 15-16, a heavy attack was carried out on airdromes at Castel Benito and Makina in Tripolitania. A direct hit was registered on an ammunition dump at Benito Airdrome and other fires were started on the south side. At Makina, bombs were dropped among dispersed aircraft, starting a number of fires, which destroyed at least four enemy aircraft. Others were severely damaged by a bomb blast. Fires also were caused among buildings and, as the last bomber left, a violent explosion occurred among dispersed aircraft.

Eritrea—Very heavy attacks were carried out on enemy positions in and around Cheren both yesterday and on the previous day. Our aircraft bombed and machine-gunned motor transport and troop concentrations as well as a railway and roads.

Malta—Malta was raided by enemy aircraft on the night of March 15-16, but no damage or casualties resulted.

It is now reported that in a very successful attack on Diredawa Airdrome [Ethiopia] March 15, in which the enemy lost eight aircraft (as reported in our communique yesterday), two of our aircraft did not return. The pilot of one, however, is safe.

From all other operations our aircraft returned safely with the exception of one bomber.

The R. A. F. Command issued the following supplemental communiqué:

Bomber and fighter aircraft of the R. A. F. actively cooperated in the capture of Berbera yesterday.

Enemy airdromes were heavily raided throughout the previous night, and during the day a particularly heavy attack was made on Diredawa airdrome. R. A. F. armored cars took part in the capture of the town [Berbera]. There were no R. A. F. casualties.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 17 (AP)—This R. A. F. communiqué was issued here today:

Further reports of operations in Eastern Ethiopia, in which South African Air Force fighters were engaged, show that severe losses were inflicted on the Italians.

On March 13 a South African pilot shot down an S-79 northeast of Dagabur. On the same day two CR-42's were attacked by our fighters and both shot down. One Italian pilot escaped by parachute and was taken prisoner. The other was killed.

On the morning of March 15, at Diredawa, the enemy lost one CR-42. Two CR-32's were shot down and three RP-37's and two S-79's were attacked on the ground and burned out. Later on the same day there was a second operation by South African Air Force fighters and seven more enemy aircraft were damaged.

From these operations two of our aircraft did not return.

One of our pilots made a forced landing. Another landed under artillery fire and picked up his fellow-pilot, who flew the single-seater home while seated in the other pilot's lap.

ATHENS, March 17 (AP)—An R. A. F. communiqué said today:

A formation of R. A. F. bomber aircraft made a successful attack on the airdrome and other military objectives at Tirana [in Albania] in the early hours yesterday morning.

Although intercepted by a large number of enemy fighters, our bombers pressed home the attack and dropped more than ten tons of bombs on their targets. Direct hits were obtained on hangars and other military buildings, starting large fires. The attack destroyed a number of dispersed aircraft, which were both bombed and machine-gunned.

Another R. A. F. formation raided Valona airdrome and then dived in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire to machine-gun dispersed aircraft.

While returning from an operational flight one of our aircraft encountered a large enemy seaplane (Cant 5066) near Corfu and shot it down into the sea.

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué today:

A town in the West of England was attacked by enemy aircraft last night in a raid lasting some hours. Considerable damage was caused both by high-explosive bombs and by fires, but all fires were under control early this morning. There were a number of casualties, including people killed.

Bombs were also dropped in a number of other districts, but the total damage was small and very few casualties were caused.

One enemy aircraft is known to have been destroyed.

The evening communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries follows:

There has been very little enemy activity over this country during daylight today. A small number of enemy aircraft crossed the coasts of Kent and Northeast Scotland and penetrated a short distance inland, but there are no reports of bombs having been dropped.

It is now confirmed that an enemy bomber was destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire over the south coast Saturday night.

Greek

ATHENS, Tuesday, March 18 (AP)—The Greek High Command communiqué, issued early today, follows:

Patrol and artillery activity.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué said:

Enemy aviation bombed Larisa the night of March 16-17 for the third time since that town was destroyed by an earthquake. There were no casualties. Two houses remaining erect after the earthquake collapsed and ten others were damaged.

Bombs were dropped on rural districts at Salonika and Epirus without effect. An enemy plane machine gunned from a low altitude the houses, church and war monument on the island of Maxos. There were no casualties and slight damage.

German

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

The air force attacked various military important objectives in South England last night. Harbor and dock facilities at Bristol

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and Avonmouth were effectively bombed. Also harbor works at Portsmouth received heavy-caliber hits.

During the day German reconnaissance planes sank two armed enemy merchantmen of a total of 4,000 registered tons 350 kilometers [about 218 miles] west of Ireland.

One enemy chaser of the Hurricane type was shot down during German chasers' assault on Malta.

The foe made neither night nor day flights into Germany or the occupied area.

Italian

ROME, March 17 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Greek front there was normal activity of patrols and artillery. Our planes scatter-bombed enemy troops.

British planes carried out a raid on one of our air bases. Our fighter planes, quickly intervening, shot down a Wellington plane.

German fighter planes, in a raid on Malta, shot down a Hurricane plane.

In North Africa several motor truck parks were attacked by German aircraft.

In East Africa a battle has started anew fiercely in the Cheron sector, where the enemy renewed ceasless attacks, which everywhere were repelled by our troops.

During an enemy raid on Diredawa [in Ethiopia], reported in yesterday's bulletin, our fighter planes shot down two enemy planes. Other planes were shot down in the Cheren sector the night of March 14.

An English plane torpedoed a hospital ship ready to take aboard wounded in the harbor at Volana. Losses were very light.

In the War Zone

Hitler May Have to Face Upheaval in Balkans After All

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Britain's initiative in rushing a well-equipped expeditionary force to Greece, coupled with the sharp lift given Anglo-Allied morale by America's aid program, has created a situation that may precipitate the Balkan upheaval which Hitler has been trying to avoid so as to concentrate on smashing England.

A general conflict in the Balkans isn't a certainty—for no man knows what that muddled mess will bring forth—but it definitely is a possibility. Should it develop, it would greatly change the trend of the war.

As a matter of fact even the possibility already has altered the course of events. For as Herr Hitler launches his win-or-lose drive against the British Isles, he finds himself compelled to maintain a great air force in the eastern theater.

Der Fuehrer failed last summer to gain control of the air from a comparatively small British aerial force and thus permit of his planned invasion. Now, with the Royal Air Force strong and taking the initiative, he needs every plane he can muster for his offensive against England.

Facing War on Two Fronts.

In other words the Nazis are spread out a bit too thin. If the Balkan show develops into something big, and Germany finds herself at war on two fronts, the tension will be greatly eased on England, thereby vastly increasing the Anglo-Allied chances of winning the war.

Much depends on whether Yugoslavia gives into the German demand that she join the Axis, and Yugoslavia's decision will, in turn, influence Turkey's stand. It is said that efforts have been under way to strengthen the Balkan pact so as to bring Yugoslavia and Turkey into the conflict with Greece and Britain.

I suggested a week ago in this column that the fighting spirit of Yugoslavia was abroad and that she was trying to stall the Nazis until she could get a line on what Britain's program of aid was. The landing of British troops in Greece answers one of Yugoslavia's biggest questions. Coincidentally America's decision for all-out aid to the Allies is said to have strengthened greatly the courage of Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia to resist the Reich.

There still is one vital point that Yugoslavia certainly would want cleared up before deciding to defy Hitler. That is whether the great Greek port and railhead of Salonika is to be defended. This historic city is on a hot spot because it is likely to be one of the first Nazi objectives if they attack Greece.

Should Salonika fall, Yugoslavia would be completely surrounded by the Axis and would therefore be cut off from outside supplies and aid. This would render her more or less helpless. The indications have been that the Greco-British forces do intend to defend this strategic port, and this would tend to strengthen the hands of those Yugoslavs who are insisting that their country present a firm front to Hitler and fight if her independence is threatened.

BERLIN, MARCH 17-(AP)-KURT SCHUSCHNIGG, LAST CHANCELLOR OF INDEPENDENT AUSTRIA WHO HAS BEEN A PRISONER OF THE NAZI SINCE JUST BEFORE THE ANSCHLUSS WAS PROCLAIMED MARCH 13, 1938, HAS BEEN MOVED TO BAVARIA, ACCORDING TO VIENNA INFORMATION.

THERE, IN AN UNDISCLOSED VILLAGE, THE FORMER CHANCELLOR LIVES WITH HIS WIFE, STILL IN THE CUSTODY OF THE GERMANS, IT HAS BEEN DISCLOSED BY BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, NAZI STATTHALTER OF ANNEXED AUSTRIA.

FOR MORE THAN A YEAR AFTER HIS IMPRISONMENT, SCHUSCHNIGG WAS UNDER GUARD IN THE METROPOLE HOTEL IN VIENNA, HEADQUARTERS OF THE GESTAPO, THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE. THERE HAD BEEN SUBEQUENT REPORTS, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAD BEEN MOVED ELSEWHERE IN GERMANY.

HE MARRIED THE FORMER COUNTESS VERA FUGGER VON BABENHAUSEN IN A CEREMONY HE COULD NOT EVEN ATTEND JUNE 3, 1938.

SCHUSCHNIGG, THEN THE FIRST EX-CHANCELLOR OF A NAZI-ABSORBED COUNTRY, ALREADY HAD DISAPPEARED FROM HIS BELVEDERE PALACE AND HIS BROTHER, DR.ARTHUR SCHUSCHNIGG, ACTED AS HIS PROXY.

NOT EVEN HIS PLATINUM-BLONDE BRIDE, CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF VIENNA, IT WAS BELIEVED, KNEW THEN WHERE HER HUSBAND WAS BEING HELD.

JH747AES

TOKYO, MARCH 18-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT YOSUKE MATSUOKA, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, WOULD MAKE A TWO-DAY STOP IN MOSCOW ENROUTE TO BERLIN AND ROME FOR A CONFERENCE WITH AXIS LEADERS WAS DEEMED HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT BY OBSERVERS HERE TODAY.

THE TRAIN BEARING THE MINISTER CROSSED THE SOVIET SIBERIAN FRONTIER YESTERDAY.

BEFORE MAKING ANY FURTHER MOVES TO THE SOUTH OR COLLABORATING MORE ACTIVELY WITH HER AXIS PARTNERS, JAPAN WAS BELIEVED TO BE SEEKING TWO ASSURANCES--A GUARANTEE OF HARMONY WITH SOVIET RUSSIAN ON HER WESTERN FLANK AND A SETTLEMENT OF THE EXHAUSTING CONFLICT WITH CHINA.

FROM AN AXIS STANDPOINT, THE SUCCESS OF THE FORTHCOMING CONVERSATIONS WAS BELIEVED TO PIVOT ON WHAT MATSUOKA LEARNS IN MOSCOW.

JH156AES

TOKYO, MARCH 18-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI, ASSAILING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SATURDAY NIGHT SPEECH, SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES "IS HEADING STRAIGHT FOR WAR."

"MR. ROOSEVELT," IT SAID, "SKILLFULLY SIDESTEPS ANY ALLUSION TO THE FACT THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES THEMSELVES UNDER THE MASK OF DEMOCRACY HAVE BEEN ENDEAVORING TO RULE THE WORLD IN THEIR OWN WAY."

WHAT CONCERNS JAPAN, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED, IS THE MEANS BY WHICH THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES TO GET INCREASED SUPPLIES TO THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT OF CHINA. IT SUGGESTED THE SUPPLIES MIGHT GO FORWARD OPENLY IN THE UNITED STATES' OWN SHIPS, AND DECLARED JAPAN SHOULD TAKE MEASURES TO BRING ALL AMERICAN AID TO NAUGHT.

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TOKYO, MARCH 18-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-JAPAN AND VENEZUELA SIGNED A ONE-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT MARCH 11 WHEREBY JAPAN AGREED TO PURCHASE AS MANY VENEZUELAN PRODUCTS AS POSSIBLE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. DETAILS WERE NOT GIVEN, BUT THE TERMS WERE SAID TO BE ABOUT THE SAME AS IN A PREVIOUS UNDERSTANDING WHICH EXPIRED FEB. 28.

WD1223AES

BUDAPEST, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY, IN WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS AN AUTHORIZED COMMENT ON THE BLOCKING OF HUNGARIAN CREDITS BY THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY HUNGARY WOULD "TAKE MEASURES TO DEFEND HER INTERESTS." THIS WAS NOT FURTHER EXPLAINED.

COUNTERING AMERICAN EXPLANATIONS THAT HUNGARIAN CREDITS WERE BLOCKED BECAUSE THE COUNTRY WAS UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION, THE AGENCY DECLARED:

"THIS HAS BAFFLED EVERY PERSON WITH NORMAL JUDGMENT LIVING IN HUNGARY. GERMANY HAS NEVER TRIED TO TOUCH HUNGARY'S SOVEREIGNTY."

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GERMANY AND HUNGARY, THE AGENCY SAID, IS BASED "ON GEOGRAPHIC COMMUNITY AND POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION."

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HAMILTON, BERMUDA, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE ASSEMBLY RUSHED A SPECIAL MEASURE THROUGH THREE READINGS TODAY IN ORDER TO ACQUIRE LONG BIRD ISLAND AND A PORTION OF ST. DAVID'S ISLAND TO FACILITATE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF U.S. DEFENSE BASE STAFFS.

TECHNICALLY UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, THE LAND THUS WAS TAKEN OVER

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30.24-8089

BY THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH IN TURN CAN LICENSE THE ENTRY OF U.S. CONSTRUCTION EXPERTS PENDING OTHER LEGISLATION FORMALLY LEASING THE ISLAND PROPERTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

WD1257AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 17-AP-THE SOVIET MILITIA HAS FOUND AND RETURNED TO THE AMERICAN FATHER LEOPOLD BRAUN SOME OF THE RELIGIOUS OBJECTS STOLEN FROM HIS CHURCH, ST. LOUIS DES FRANCAIS, THE ONLY CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MOSCOW.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR LAWRENCE STEINHARDT HAD SENT TWO NOTES TO THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE CALLING ATTENTION TO FIVE ROBBERIES OF THE CHURCH LAST YEAR. A SOVIET REPLY ATTRIBUTED THE ROBBERIES TO LACK OF PROTECTION BY THE CHURCH AUTHORITIES THEMSELVES, BUT PROMISED AN INVESTIGATION. --

SEVILLE, SPAIN, MARCH 17AP-COUNT MAFRA OF PORTUGAL ARRIVED HERE TODAY AS FORMER KING CAROL'S EMISSARY TO PAY A 12,000 PESETA HOTEL BILL LEFT WHEN CAROL AND HIS WOMAN FRIEND, MAHDA LUPESCU, FLED SPAIN EARLY THIS MONTH AND CROSSED INTO PORTUGAL.

(THE PESETAS HAS A NOMINAL VALUE OF 9.1 CENTS)

THE EMISSARY TOOK CHARGE OF CAROL'S FOUR DOGS AND SAID HE WOULD CONFER WITH POLICE TOMORROW IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF THE BAGGAGE AND AUTOMOBILES ABANDONED BY THE COUPLE IN THEIR FLIGHT.

SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, MARCH 17-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES SAID TODAY THAT INDO-CHINA AND JAPAN HAD AGREED ON SHIPMENT OF 770,000 TONS OF THE COLONY'S RICE TO JAPAN IN RETURN FOR LARGE YEN CREDITS AND CASH. JAPAN RECENTLY MEDIATED THE BORDER WARFARE BETWEEN INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND.

ED1204PES

OTTAWA MARCH 17-(AP)-THE 15 PRIVATELY-OWNED AMERICAN YACHTS ACQUIRED BY CANADA EARLY IN THE WAR HAVE BEEN ARMED AND EQUIPPED AND ARE IN SERVICE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT.

MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE SAID THE YACHTS COST ABOUT $1,500,000.

TA1144PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17-(AP) -RELIEF OF THE BREAD SHORTAGE IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE WAS IN SIGHT TONIGHT THROUGH AN ARRANGEMENT FOR FRENCH GRAIN SHIPS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO PASS THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

A VIRTUAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY WHICH HAD LED TO FRENCH WARNINGS THAT CONVOYS WOULD BE USED, IF NECESSARY, TO GET WHEAT AND CORN TO THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE, WAS REACHED AT A SERIES OF WHITE HOUSE AND STATE DEPARTMENT CONFERENCES.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17-(AP) -VISCOUNT HALIFAX, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, ASSERTED TODAY THAT GERMANY WOULD NOT BE ABLE "SUBSTANTIALLY" TO INTERRUPT THE FLOW OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMBASSADOR, TALKING TO NEWSPAPERMEN AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, INDICATED THAT ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF AMERICAN GOODS NOW WERE FAILING TO REACH ENGLAND AND THAT HE EXPECTED THE INTENSIFIED GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN TO MAKE LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN THE DELIVERIES.

HE DESCRIBED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH SATURDAY NIGHT AS

MAGNIFICENT AND SAID IT "PUT NEW HEART INTO ALL THOSE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD THAT INTEND TO REMAIN FREE OR TO BECOME FREE IN THE END.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 18)

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ON THE RIVIERA

- - -

ONLY SCATTERING OF DIE-HARDS
OF INTERNATIONAL SET
REMAIN AT CANNES (350)
BY ROBERT OKIN

(ADVANCE) CANNES, FRANCE-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-ONLY A SCATTERING OF RICH FRENCHMEN, BRITONS, AMERICAN DIE-HARDS AND REFUGEES ARE LEFT ON THE RIVIERA, WHICH IS ONLY AN ECHO OF ITS BRILLIANT PAST.

ALTHOUGH GAMBLING HAS BEEN RESUMED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE ARMISTICE, LUXURY HOTELS HAVE ONLY A FIFTH OF THEIR CAPACITY IN OCCUPANCY.

ONLY A FEW HUNDRED PERSONS NOW STROLL WHERE THOUSANDS USED TO APPEAR AT FASHIONABLE HOURS. INSTEAD OF EXPENSIVE LIMOUSINES OF THE PAST, MOST TRAVEL NOW IS BY BICYCLE.

MANY WOMEN HAVE ABANDONED THE WEARING OF NOW RARE AND EXPENSIVE SILK STOCKINGS. LUXURY SHOPS LINING THE BROAD AVENUES ARE HIT BY CLOTHING RATIONING AND THE LACK OF WEALTHY VISITORS.

SEVERAL HUNDRED YACTS, MOSTLY SPORT SAILING CRAFT, ARE HUDDLED IN THE HARBOR. THEIR OWNERS OPTIMISTICALLY OVERHAUL THEIR GEAR.

MANY VILLAS WHERE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY USED TO GATHER ARE SHUTTERED, AND ONLY THE ENGLISHMEN WHO WERE UNABLE TO LEAVE AND A FEW AMERICANS HAVE STAYED ON IN THEM. THESE COMPLAIN OF THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING FOOD, THE HIGH PRICES, INABILITY TO USE GAS-EMPTY AUTOMOBILES AND THE GENERAL LACK OF FESTIVITY.

COCKTAIL HOUR AT THE CARLETON BAR STILL IS FASHIONABLE, BUT MINUS COCKTAILS. AS EVERYWHERE ON THE RIVIERA, NO SPIRITS OR COCKTAILS ARE PERMITTED BEFORE 8 P.M.

THE FOOD IS GOOD IF YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY AT LEAST $1.50 FOR A MEAL.

RESIDENTS CONTINUE THE TRADITIONAL GOSSIP BRAVELY. REPUTATIONS AS SUBJECTS STILL ARE MORE INTERESTING THAN POLITICS, IT WOULD SEEM. BUT STILL THE UNDERCURRENT OF UNEASINESS IS APPARENT-- WITH ENGLISH FEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION AND AMERICAN DEBATE OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF U.S. ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR.

THERE ARE A FEW FEEBLE STABS AT NIGHT CLUB LIFE, MINUS DANCING. NO ONE WANTS TO BICYCLE HOME FROM A NIGHT CLUB BEFORE THE MIDNIGHT CURFEW, BUT A FEW SMALL BATTERY AUTOMOBILES ARE APPEARING NOW, AND YOU CAN SEE WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN RIDING MOTORCYCLES.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 2,700 BRITISH AND MORE THAN 700 AMERICANS STILL ARE ON THE RIVERA.

AMONG THEM ARE CLIFFORD HARMON, DONOR OF THE HARMON SPEEDBOATING TROPHY; MICHAEL FARMER, FORMER HUSBAND OF GLORIA SWANSON; GLORIA CARUSO, DAUGHTER OF THE FAMOUS TENOR; AND NEW YORK SOCIAL REGISTERITES MRS. HENRY CLEWS, ISABELL PELL AND DR. CHARLES HOLDER.

(TOMORROW: OKIN VISITS NICE.)

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 18, SENT MARCH 16)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 18)

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MORE AMBITIOUS BRITISH RAIDS

ON CONTINENT FORESEEN

- - - -

--AS PART OF 'BATTLE OF ATLANTIC'

TO HAMMER GERMAN SUBMARINE

AND AIR BASES

- - -

HITLER HAS VAST AREA TO GUARD (890)

- - -

BY CARL C.CRANMER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MARCH 17-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)- IN THE "BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC" WHICH THE BRITISH SAY HAS STARTED ALREADY AND WHICH ADOLF HITLER FORECAST FOR SPRING, IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING IF THE BRITISH, RATHER THAN THE GERMANS, TRY INVASION--A WHOLE SERIES OF LITTLE INVASIONS IN THE SHAPE OF RAIDS.

FOR THESE, THE BRITISH HAVE MORE THAN 4,000 MILES OF ENEMY-HELD COASTLINE TO CHOOSE FROM.

IF THE STEADY HAMMERING BY THE RAF IS NOT ENOUGH TO MAKE INEFFECTIVE THE NUMEROUS SUBMARINE AND FAR-RANGING BOMBER BASES WHICH THE GERMANS ARE USING FROM NORWAY TO SOUTHERN FRANCE, THE BRITISH MAY HAVE TO TRY OTHER MEANS.

AT LEAST FIVE INCIDENTS HAVE INDICATED THAT THE BRITISH CAN AND DO RAID THE CONTINENT BY PARACHUTE, SMALL BOATS AND WARSHIPS. MORE AMBITIOUS EXPEDITIONS, SIMILAR TO THE DARING EXPLOITS AT ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND IN 1918, MAY BE ATTEMPTED.

DEMOLITION SQUADS MIGHT BE PUT ASHORE FOR SWIFT BLOWS, NAVAL FIRE DIRECTED AT DOCKS AND SHIPYARDS, THE CHANNELS OF PORTS BLOCKED TO EXIT BY SUBMARINES BY THE SCUTTLING OF OLD HULKS.

ALREADY THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED ONE SUCH PARTY WAS LANDED, APPARENTLY SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, AND CONSIDERABLE DEMOLITION CARRIED OUT.

SEVERAL TIMES, ACCORDING TO MILITARY SOURCES IN LONDON, MOTORCYCLE PARTIES HAVE LANDED FROM SMALL BOATS AND MADE RAIDS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES, ATTACKING COMMUNICATIONS AND ENCOURAGING THE FRENCH POPULATION WITH THE SIGHT OF BRITISH UNIFORMS.

THE GERMANS RECENTLY ADMITTED THAT BRITISH AGENTS, LANDED BY PARACHUTE OR MOTOR BOATS, MAY HAVE HAD A HAND IN STIRRING UP UNREST IN THE NETHERLANDS.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT WAS MADE WHEN PARACHUTISTS APPARENTLY ATTACKED VITAL WATER AND POWER FACILITIES IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

THE MOST AMBITIOUS EFFORT ALONG THIS LINE WAS THE MARCH 4 RAID ON THE LOFOTEN ISLANDS OFF NARVIK, NORWAY. FISH OIL FACTORIES AND SHIPS WERE REPORTED DESTROYED, 225 PRISONERS TAKEN AND 300 NORWEGIAN RECRUITS TO BRITAIN'S FORCES BROUGHT BACK.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IT MAY BE SIGNIFICANT THAT DURING THE NINE MONTHS HITLER HAS OCCUPIED ALL THE ADVANTAGEOUS BASES IN A SEMI-CIRCLE FROM NORWAY TO SPAIN, NOT A SINGLE NAZI RAIDER SO FAR IS KNOWN TO HAVE SET FOOT IN ENGLAND EITHER FROM A PARACHUTE OR A BOAT.

IF HITLER IS SERIOUS IN HIS INTENTION OF INVADING ENGLAND, ORTHODOX MILITARY METHODS WOULD SEEM TO CALL FOR A FEW SUCH RAIDS TO FEEL OUT THE GROUND AND TEST THE DEFENSES.

THE MAGNITUDE OF HITLER'S CONQUESTS MAKES HIM VULNERABLE TO SUDDEN STRIKING EXPEDITIONS BY THE BRITISH.

HE MUST GUARD MORE THAN 4,000 MILES OF COASTLINE FROM THE NORTH CAPE IN NORWAY TO THE SPANISH FRONTIER. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE THE POSITIONS HE NOW HOLDS OR SOON MAY HOLD ON THE BLACK, AEGEAN OR MEDITERRANEAN SEAS.

HE IS ATTEMPTING TO OCCUPY AN AREA OF MORE THAN 760,000 SQUARE MILES, INCLUDING GERMANY--AN AREA AS LARGE AS THE MIDDLEWESTERN STATES OF OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, MISSOURI, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS, PLUS MASSACHUSETTS.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 18)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--FIRST ADD HITLER HAS VAST AREA TO GUARD XXX PLUS MASSACHUSETTS.

HIS 70,000,000 GERMANS ARE TRYING TO RULE 124,000,000 PEOPLE.

THIS IS NO EASY JOB, EVEN FOR THE 4,000,000 SOLDIERS HE IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE IN HIS ARMIES.

IF HE TRIED TO WATCH EVERY FOOT OF THE SHORELINE OF NORWAY'S 150,000 ISLANDS AND DEEP FJORDS, HE WOULD HAVE TO STRING SOLDIERS ALONG 12,000 MILES IN THAT COUNTRY ALONE.

EXCEPT FOR THE APPROXIMATE 240 MILES OF DENMARK'S COAST, WHERE SANDBARS AFFORD FEW LANDING PLACES, THERE IS HARDLY A SPOT WHICH HE DOES NOT HAVE TO WATCH.

WHAT THIS MEANS MAY BE JUDGED FROM THE FACT THAT IN THE WORLD WAR, WHEN GERMANY HELD ABOUT 30 MILES OF THE BELGIAN COAST, SHE HAD TO STATION ABOUT 300 GUNS AND MANY TROOPS ALONG THE SHORE TO INSURE THAT A STRONG BRITISH FORCE WAS NOT LANDED IN THE REAR OF HER BATTLE-LINE IN FLANDERS.

THE BRITISH, IN FACT, MADE ELABORATE PLANS FOR SUCH AN EXPEDITION--PLANS WHICH HITLER MAY STUDY IN ANY INVASION HE MAY HAVE IN MIND.

THE BRITISH PREPARED THREE HUGE PONTOON BRIDGES WHICH WERE TO BE LASHED TO HUGE GUNBOATS AND PUSHED AHEAD TO SPAN SHALLOW WATERS TO THE SHORE. OVER THESE THEY EXPECTED TO PUSH TANKS AND MAKE A SWIFT LANDING WITH TROOPS FROM A PARADE OF TRANSPORTS.

A BRITISH FLEET OF OLD MONITORS, TRAWLERS, MINESWEEPERS, TORPEDO BOATS AND MOTOR BOATS AT TIMES KEPT THIS GERMAN FORCE ALONG THE BELGIAN COAST PRETTY BUSY. OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE WERE ATTACKED SEVERAL TIMES.

THE GERMANS FINALLY HAD TO MOVE THEIR SUBMARINE BASES UP THE CANALS, INLAND FROM THESE PORTS, AND BUILD CONCRETE SHELTERS TO PROTECT THE UNDERSEA BOATS.

SO THE BRITISH SENT AN ARMADA OF SIX CRUISERS, 30 DESTROYERS, EIGHT MONITORS, 51 LAUNCHES, 18 MOTOR BOATS, A SUBMARINE, AND--MOST UNLIKELY AS WARSHIPS--TWO FERRYBOATS TO BLOCK THE ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND HARBOR CHANNELS.

THE NIGHT OF APRIL 22-23, 1918, THEY RAMMED THE SUBMARINE INTO THE MOLE AT ZEEBRUGGE AND BLEW IT UP, SANK TWO OLD CRUISERS IN THE CHANNEL AND PARTIALLY BLOCKED THE EXIT OF SUBMARINES THERE FOR MONTHS TO COME. THE ATTACK AT OSTEND WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL, BUT ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 9-10 ANOTHER ATTEMPT WAS MADE AND AN OLD CRUISER WAS SETTLED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE CHANNEL THERE.

NOT ALL OF HITLER'S ARMY OF 4,000,000 MEN CAN BE CALLED UPON TO GUARD THE COAST. SOME ESTIMATE PLACE 1,000,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS IN

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POLAND AND ALONG THE EASTERN FRONTIER. HIS BALKAN ARMY, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN STEADILY INCREASED, MAY AMOUNT TO 750,000 MEN. HE HAS OTHER TROOPS AT TRIPOLI TO BOLSTER THE ITALIANS IN NORTH AFRICA, AND FORCES IN SICILY.

HE HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF INTERIOR LINES OF COMMUNICATION, A CENTRAL POSITION FROM WHICH HE MAY THROW HIS WEIGHT FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER, BUT THE DISTANCES ARE GREAT.

THE AIRLINE DISTANCE FROM BERLIN TO NORTH CAPE IN NORWAY IS ABOUT 1,400 MILES; TO BREST, IN WESTERNMOST FRANCE, ABOUT 800 MILES; TO THE EASTERN FRONTIER IN POLAND MORE THAN 400 MILES; TO THE BLACK SEA AT CONSTANTA, ABOUT 900 MILES; TO THE STRUMA RIVER ON THE GREEK FRONTIER ABOUT 950 MILES; TO SICILY MORE THAN 1,000 MILES; AND TO TRIPOLI IN LIBYA ABOUT 1,300 MILES.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 18--SENT MARCH 16)

JJ1235PES

Churchill Reports Nazi Warships Preying on This Side of Atlantic; 3-Day Raids Killed 1,000 Britons

Churchill Says Cruisers and U-Boats Both Are Being Operated

TERMS SEA ROADS VITAL

Asserts Britain Will Share Its Secrets and Duties That Are Crown of Victory.

London, March 18 (A.P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that "not only German U-boats but battle cruisers have crossed to the American side of the Atlantic" and succeeded in sinking British ships.

At the same time he announced the certain destruction yesterday of three German submarines in the continuing battle of the Atlantic—which he described as one of the most momentous ever fought in all the annals of war.

Addresses Pilgrims' Lunch.

[Although Jane's "Fighting Ships" lists the 26,000-ton Scharnhorst as a battleship, Mr. Churchill on April 11 referred to her as a battle cruiser in reporting her damaged in a battle off Narvik with the British battle cruiser Renown. The Scharnhorst and her sister ship, the Gneisenau, have speeds in excess of 27 knots and each are armed with nine 11-inch guns, twelve 5.9-inch guns and considerable anti-aircraft equipment. Their armor, says Jane's unoficcially, is 12-13 inch belt amidships, 3-4 inch ends, 12-inch turrets and 6-inch decks. Although both were reported damaged or sunk during the Norwegian campaign, Berlin announced last June that they had participated in the sinking of the aircraft carrier Glorious in the North Sea.]

The Prime Minister spoke at a Pilgrims' luncheon at which he introduced John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who promised the British ships, planes and guns "with the utmost speed, in the greatest volume and with all the skill" at the command of the American people.

1500 Miles East of Here.

Mr. Churchill's reference to submarines and battle cruisers did not make clear whether he was referring to information given the United States Government yesterday that a German submarine was heading toward the western Atlantic to attack ships loaded with supplies manufactured in the United States.

The Prime Minister said that the German warships had sunk vessels as far west as the forty-second meridian, on the American side of the Atlantic. The forty-second meridian is about 1,500 miles east of New York.

Any one can see, Mr. Churchill added, "how bitter is the need of Hitler and his gang to cut the sea roads between Great Britain and the United States and, having divided these mighty powers, to destroy them."

Optimistic Over Sea Power.

Then speaking with an optimistic note regarding Britain's own sea and air power, he said:

"American destroyers which reached us in the autumn and winter are increasingly coming into action. Our own flotillas are growing in number. Our air power over the island and over the seas is growing."

Mr. Churchill also declared that Mr. Winant would share Britain's secrets and that "the day will come when the British Empire and the United States will share together the solemn duties which are the crown of victory."

King George VI sent a message to the gathering saying that "Our warmth of welcome," to the new Ambassador, "will testify to the feelings that are uppermost in all of us today of gratitude to the people whom he represents and of admiration for the great statesman who stands at their head."

Says U. S. Is Girded.

Speaking in public for the first time since his arrival in England, Mr. Winant told the Anglo-American Society that he would do all in his power to carry out the common policies of Great Britain and the United States.

"The great mass of common men the world over," he declared, "are not deceived by Nazi talk of a new world order. They realize there is no order, or security, in tyranny. They want what the British people want. They want what the American people want. They want a friendly, civilized world of free peoples in which Christian virtues and moral values are not spurned as decadent and outmoded—a world where honest work is recognized."

Churchill Reports Nazi Ships Near U. S. Waters

London, March 18 (AP)—German submarines and German battle cruisers operating on "the American side of the Atlantic" already have sunk unconvoyed British ships within 1,500 miles of New York, Winston Churchill declared today.

The Prime Minister did not specify just how many merchantmen had gone down, nor the size of the Nazi raiding force, but the term he used for the surface raiders could apply to warships as large as the 26,000-ton Scharnhorst, to which he had referred in the past as a "battle cruiser."

He made his disclosure before the Pilgrims' Club in formally welcoming the new United States Ambassador, John G. Winant, in a speech that was at once a symbolic handclasping and a report on the battle of the Atlantic—"one of the most momentous ever fought in all the annals of war."

3 U-Boats Reported Sunk

Only yesterday, he said, he was informed of "the certain destruction" of three Nazi U-boats—the first "delectable tidings" of such a triple German disaster since last October. And he went on:

"The battle of the Atlantic must be won in decisive manner. It must be won beyond all doubt if the declared policies of the Government and people of the United States are not to be forcibly frustrated.

"Not only German U-boats but German battle cruisers have crossed to the American side of the Atlantic and have already sunk some of our

independently routed ships not sailing in convoy. They have sunk ships as far west as the forty-second meridian of longitude (1,500 miles east of New York).

". . . It is my rule, as you know, not to conceal the gravity of our dangers from our people and, therefore, I have the right to be believed when I also proclaim our confidence that we shall overcome them.

Hitler's "Bitter Need"

"But anyone can see how bitter is the need of Hitler and his gang to cut the sea roads between Great Britain and the United States and, having divided these mighty powers, to destroy them one by one.

". . . Therefore, Mr. Winant, you come to us at a grand turning point in the world's history.

". . . You, Mr. Ambassador, share our purpose. You'll share our dangers. You'll share our interests. You shall share our secrets.

"And the day will come when the British Empire and the United States will share together the solemn but splendid duties which are the crown of victory."

With All Speed, Says Winant

For his part, Winant declared that "the American people have now girded themselves" to give to Britain the greatest weapons of war "with the utmost speed, in the greatest volume and with all the skill at their command"—ships, planes, guns, munitions and food.

The promise was supported, almost coincidentally, by W. Averill Harriman, President Roosevelt's special representative, who reported that he had "already given special attention to the questions of shipping and food" for Britain since his arrival last Saturday.

The newest British figures on shipping losses continued to underline the official viewpoint that much help is needed in that direction. The Admiralty reported that British and Allied merchant shipping losses for the week ended March 9 were 92,232 tons and that revised figures for the previous week showed losses of 141,314 tons.

These figures were contrasted with weekly losses averaging 75,000 tons in February and 53,000 tons in January.

"We must be prepared to face losses until the battle of the Atlantic is won," an authoritative source remarked. "Figures over a large period will determine the issue."

Mr. Churchill's Address

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 18—Prime Minister Churchill's address to The Pilgrims today follows:

We meet here today under the strong impression and the impact of the historic declaration on Saturday last by the President of the United States.

And where could there be a more fitting opportunity than at this gathering of The Pilgrims to greet the new Ambassador for me to express on behalf of the British nation and empire the sense of encouragement and of fortification in our resolve which has come to us from across the ocean by those stirring, august and fateful Presidential words.

You have come here, Mr. Winant, to a community which has been tried and proved before mankind and history, and tried and proved to a degree on a scale and under conditions which have not previously been known to human experience.

We are here a free society governed through a Parliament which rests upon universal suffrage and upon the public opinion of the whole nation.

We are being subjected to daily attacks which if not effectively resisted and repelled would soon prove mortal.

We have to call our whole people—men, women and children alike—to stand up with fortitude and composure to the fire of the enemy and accept increasing privations while making increasing effort. Nothing like this has been seen before.

We have our faults and our social system has its faults, but we hope that, with Gold's help, we shall be able to prove for all time, or at any rate for a long time, that a State or Commonwealth of nations founded upon long-enjoyed freedom and steadily evolved democracy possesses, amid the sharpest shocks, the faculty of survival in high and honorable and, indeed, glorious debate.

At such a moment and in such an ordeal, the words and acts of the President and people of the United States come to us like a draught of life and they tell us by an ocean-borne trumpet call that we are no longer alone.

We know that other hearts in millions and in scores of millions beat with ours, that their voices proclaim the cause for which we strive. Other strong hands wield hammers and shape weapons we need, other keen and gleaming eyes are fixed in hard conviction upon tyrannies that must and will be destroyed.

We welcome you here, Mr. Winant, at a moment when the great battle in which your government and nation are deeply interested is developing its full scope and severity.

The battle of the Atlantic must be won in decisive manner. It must be won beyond all doubt if the declared policies of the government and people of the United States are not to be forcibly frustrated.

Not only German U-boats but German battle cruisers have crossed to the American side of the Atlantic and have already sunk some of our independently routed ships not sailing in convoy. They have sunk ships as far west as the 42d meridian of longitude.

Over here, upon the approaches to our island, an intense, unrelenting struggle is being waged to bring in an endless stream of munitions and food, without which our war efforts here and in the Middle East—for that shall not be relaxed—cannot be maintained.

Our losses have risen for the time being and we are applying our fullest strength and resources and all the skill and science we can command in order to meet this potentially mortal challenge.

Not only, I must remind you, does our shipping suffer by attacks of the enemy, but also the fertility of its importing power is reduced by many of the precautions and measures which we must take to master and dominate the attacks which are made upon us. But our strength is growing every week.

American destroyers which reached us in the Autumn and Winter are increasingly coming into action. Our own flotillas are growing in number. Our air power over the island and over the seas is growing fast.

We are striking back with increasing effect. Only yesterday I received news of the certain destruction of three German U-boats. Not since Oct. 13, 1939, have I been cheered by such delectable tidings of a triple event.

[On Oct. 14, 1939, the Admiralty announced that three U-boats were sunk the previous day. Some of the crews were rescued.]

It is my rule, as you know, not to conceal the gravity of our dangers from our people, and therefore I have the right to be believed when I also proclaim our confidence that we shall overcome them.

But any one can see how bitter is the need of Hitler and his gang to cut the sea roads between Great Britain and the United States, and, having divided these mighty powers, to destroy them one by one.

We must regard this battle of the Atlantic as one of the most momentous ever fought in all the annals of war.

Therefore, Mr. Winant, you come to us at a grand turning point in the world's history.

We rejoice to have you with us in these days of storm and trial because we have a friend and a faithful comrade who "report us and our cause aright."

But none who has met you can doubt that you hold and embody in a strong and intense degree the convictions and ideals which, in the name of American democracy, President Roosevelt has proclaimed. In the last few months we have had a succession of eminent American citizens visiting these storm-beaten shores and finding them unconquered and unconquerable.

Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Willkie, Colonel Donovan and now today we have Mr. Harriman and yourself. I have dwelt with all these men in mind and spirit, and there is one thing I have discerned in them all.

They would be ready to give their lives, nay, would be proud to give their lives, rather than that the good cause be trampled down and the darkness of barbarism again engulf mankind.

You, Mr. Ambassador, share our purpose. You'll share our dangers. You'll share our interests. You shall share our secrets.

And the day will come when the British Empire and the United States will share together the solemn but splendid duties which are the crown of victory.

1000 Persons Were Killed and 1300 Injured In Recent Raids on Liverpool and Glasgow

London Admits That Death Toll Exceeded That at Coventry When 422 Were Slain —R. A. F. Sinks a Supply Ship.

London, March 18 (A. P.)—About 1,000 persons were killed in the recent German air raids on the Liverpool and Glasgow areas, the Air and Home Security ministries announced tonight. In addition, 1,300 others were listed as injured.

The joint communique read:

"More detailed reports now have been received in regard to raids on the Merseyside on the nights of March 12 and 13 and in the Clyde area on the nights of March 13 and 14.

"On the Merseyside, latest reports indicate revised figures for the two nights combined of about 500 killed and 500 seriously injured, while in the Clyde area for the two nights in question approximately 500 persons were killed and 800 seriously injured."

Alarm in London Today.

German sources said last week that the damage in the raid on Liverpool exceeded that at Coventry last November, when 422 were killed.

This afternoon an alarm sounded in London when a small formation of German planes headed westward over the estuary of the Thames. The formation swung off southward, however, avoiding the capital.

Last night the R. A. F. sank a large enemy supply ship off the Frisian Islands, in addition to attacking Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, Rotterdam and Oldenburg, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Numerous explosions and fires were observed in dock and industrial areas of the German ports of Wilhelmshaven and Bremen, both naval bases, the communique said. At Rotterdam, in occupied Holland, it said, a large fire was started among oil storage tanks, and single aircraft also attacked the German ports of Emden and Oldenburg, about twenty-five miles northwest of Bremen.

The enemy supply vessel was said to have been sent down in a torpedo attack by an airplane of the coastal command.

Berlin, March 18 (A. P.)—British air attacks on the German northwest coast were announced by the German High Command today, but, except for some dead and wounded and the collapse of some dwellings, the damage was minimized.

At Newcastle, England, port and dock facilities were bombed by the Germans last night, and other air attacks were directed against ports on the Scottish east coast, the communique added. Four barrage balloons were reported shot down over Dover.

MANY TRAPPED, HOUSES RUINED IN LONDON RAIDS

Incendiaries Are Dropped On Towns In South And Northeast

Attack Follows 3-Night Toll Of 1,000 Killed, 1,300 Injured

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Wednesday, March 19. German airmen "effectively bombed" war-important objectives in Britain in an attack begun early last night, informed sources said today.

First wireless reports from plane crews said their targets were clearly determined in the night attack.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, March 19—Several London houses were demolished and some persons were trapped in them during a German raid early today.

Many fire bombs were reported dropped on a south coast town and raiders also struck at a town on the southeast coast.

A number of persons were killed and injured and others were caught under the wreckage of buildings when Nazi planes showered a northeast coastal town earlier tonight.

1,000 Killed In 3 Nights

The Government announced early in the evening that Nazi bombs had killed 1,000 persons and injured another 1,300 in three nights last week in the Liverpool and Glasgow areas, shipping and shipbuilding centers vital to Britain's survival in the battle of the Atlantic.

[The German high command, describing the March 12 raid on Liverpool, said several hundred planes dropped high explosives and incendiaries in waves on the west coast port and surrounding countryside, and DNB said the devastation was worse than at Coventry, the Midlands industrial town raided the night of November 11.]

The Air and Home Security ministries divided the casualties as follows:

Liverpool, 500 killed, 500 wounded.
Glasgow, 500 killed, 800 wounded.

Likened To Coventry

British observers said the casualties

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in the Liverpool raids, carried out on March 12 and 13, and on the Glasgow area, on March 13 and 14, were about the same as those at Coventry and Sheffield.

Removal of women and children to safer areas is still going on in the Glasgow district, and thousands of workers are busy repairing damaged homes. The worst damaged buildings are being demolished, a spokesman said, and industrial activity "is now more or less normal" again.

Britain was comparatively quiet overnight because of the fog. There was a brief early afternoon alarm in London when a small formation of Nazi planes headed westward over the Thames estuary. The formation swung away to the south, however, and one German plane was said to have been shot down in flames near the mouth of the estuary.

R. A. F. Has Busy Night

The R. A. F. had another busy night Monday and reported sinking a 5,000-ton German supply ship which was being escorted by an anti-aircraft ship off the Frisian Islands. The British pilot flew off after machine-gunning all other ships in the convoy, the Air Ministry said.

The R. A. F. also carried out attacks on Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, Rotterdam and Oldenburg, causing numerous explosions and fires in the dock and industrial areas of Wilhelmshaven and Bremen, both naval bases, an Air Ministry communique said.

A NEW WOMAN M. P.

Mrs. Rathbone Is Seated Amid House Cheers.

London, March 18 (A. P.).—Mrs. Beatrice Clough Rathbone, a former Bostonian and the widow of an R. A. F. officer, became today the second American-born woman member of the House of Commons amid a general chorus of "hear! hear!" from her colleagues. The other is Lady Nancy Astor.

Mrs. Rathbone wore a black off-the-face hat and a black dress. Her only jewelry was a silver pin with R. A. F. wings.

Her mother, Mrs. F. R. Clough, was a gallery spectator.

Mrs. Rathbone, who is 30 and the mother of two children, was widowed in December when anti-aircraft fire brought down the plane of her husband, John Rankin Rathbone, over Germany. She was elected last week to assume the Conservative seat her husband had held.

British Air Production Sets Monthly Record

London, March 18 (A. P.).—Great Britain produced more bombers and fighting planes in February than in any other month of the war, the Ministry of Aircraft Production informed Commons today. He gave no figures.

Britain to Ration Cheese Shortly

London, March 18 (A. P.).—The Food Ministry announced today cheese would be rationed soon. The amount to be allowed was not disclosed, but a statement said farm workers and miners would receive larger allotments than other groups.

This will be Britain's first allocation of special amounts of food to different classes of workers.

Salary Boost For Halifax

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 18—Civil estimates issued today disclosed the salary of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, has been raised by £2,000 (approximately $8,000) to £17,505 ($70,632).

British Cotton Exchanges to Close

London, March 18 (A. P.).—Closing of the Liverpool and Manchester cotton exchanges with consequent enforced idleness for hundreds of brokers was foreshadowed today by ratification of a group plan for handling raw cotton.

Members of the exchanges agreed to abide by a Government recommendation that the two groups elect a representative company to buy and distribute all of Great Britain's supply. The Liverpool futures market, it was intimated, may be closed by the end of the month.

25 VESSELS SUNK BY AXIS IN WEEK

London Admits Anglo-Allied Loss of 98,832 Tons

London, March 18 (A. P.).—British and Allied merchant shipping losses for the week ended March 9 totaled twenty-five ships aggregating 98,832 tons, the Admiralty announced today. The figures included twenty British ships, 84,244 tons, and five Allied ships, 14,588 tons No neutral losses were listed, but it was noted that during the same week the Axis Powers had claimed that they had sunk 163,661 tons.

The Admiralty also issued amended figures putting the losses for the previous week at twenty-eight ships totaling 141,314 tons.

The weekly losses reported in February averaged 75,000 tons and those in January, 53,000 tons.

Although the Admiralty's figures showed a slight decrease in losses over the preceding week, an authoritative spokesman warned Britons not to jump at conclusions on too little evidence.

"We must be prepared to face losses until the battle of the Atlantic is won," he declared. "Figures over a large period will determine the issue. The enemy is bringing into play his maximum forces under, on and over the sea. The navy realizes its grave responsibility and we intend to maintain our legions of ships sailing the oceans, however hard the enemy tries to prevent us from doing so."

American Eagles Show Skill To Prove They're Set To Fight

Squadron Is Declared Ready For Combat Service, But Now Performs Only "Operational" Activity

By J. NORMAN LODGE
Associated Press Correspondent

A British Airport, March 18—The American Eagle Squadron strutted its stuff for visiting correspondents today in a breath-taking air show intended to make clear that this all-American unit is ready for combat duty, although at present it is assigned to activities covered by that all-embracing word "operational."

The flyers, hopping into their Hurricane fighter planes, went through intricate precision maneuvers, roaring along wingtip to wingtip at more than 300 miles an hour.

They did vertical climbs, nose to tail, close-ranked power dives and swoops and dips and level flights hardly higher than the reporters' heads.

"Excellent Pilots"

They went through an entire series of maneuvers necessary to actual combat, and their squadron leader, William E. G. Taylor, once of Fort Leavenworth, declared at the finish:

"They are pilots; and, in my opinion, excellent pilots. They have gone through exceptional training as a unit and are ready to take the air as fighters at a moment's notice."

All of them—sixteeen at the moment—go about with the top buttons of their tunics unfastened, for that is the sign of a fighter pilot here.

Second Squadron Nea.

Although they have not officially been on fighter duty, three of the group have been killed on active duty.

Reporters were told that, in all, there were forty-six American pilots available, and when the number reaches fifty a second Eagle Squadron composed entirely of Americans may be formed.

The squadron is aided by three British flight officers, and members praised them for having "saved us the mistake of overeagerness."

All had more than 250 and up to 1,200 hours flying time before joining the squadron.

But as one of them, who has flown considerably over the Andes, remarked: "Commercial and private flying are so different from military that we had to learn everything but elementary flying."

"Baby" Is Only 20

The "baby" of the outfit is Gregory Daymond, of San Francisco, now 20; the oldest active flying officer is Taylor, who is 35.

Taylor was described by a British liaison officer as "a damned good flyer and a man who knows more about planes than any man I ever saw."

The son of a United States Army officer, he was released from the fleet air arm to command the Eagles.

For the benefit of the visitors, Taylor demonstrated his marksmanship by emptying his eight machine guns into a target.

The ammunition belt in each gun is loaded with tracer bullets near the end, so that a pilot can tell when his supply is running low.

ADD-MAR-18
EIGHT OF THE PILOTS ARE FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE FULL ROSTER, BESIDES TAYLOR AND QUIMBY TOBIN, KENNETH ST. TAYLOR AND

JOHN KEITH TAYLOR, EUGENE LOS ANGELES; CHARLES EDWARD BATEMAN, SAN

JAMES LELAND MCGINNIS, ALL LOS ANGELES; CHARLES EDWARD BATEMAN, SAN

GABRIEL, CALIF.; VICTOR ROBERT BOND AND DAYMOND, BOTH SAN FRANCISCO;

AND WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLS, SAN CARLOS;

NATHANIEL MARANZ (MANHATTAN), NEW YORK; SAM ALFRED (ASTORIA), NEW

YORK;

LUKE ELBERT ALLEN, IGNATIO, COLO;

STANLEY MICHAEL KOLENDORSKI, LAKEHURST, N.J.;

ANDREW NAMEDORFF, THOMPSON, CONN.;

RICHARD ARTHUR MOORE, DUNCAN, OKLA.;

CHESLEY GORDON PETERSON, SANTAQUIN, UTAH; AND

PETER BENJAMIN PROVENZANO, CHICAGO.

IN ADDITION, THERE ARE ARTHUR SMITH OSBORNE OF BROOKLYN, MEDICAL OFFICER; W.A.BECKER OF NEW YORK, ENGINEER OFFICER; AND ROBERT SWEENY OF NEW YORK, ADMINISTRATION OFFICER. SWEENY WAS THE BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION IN 1937.

ON THE BRIEF ROLL OF THE DEAD ARE PHILIP LECHRONE, SALEM, ILL.; EDWIN ORBISON, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; AND CHARLES (SHORTY) KEOGH, BROOKLYN.

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Welles Says Halifax Gave Tip Of U-boat in the North Atlantic

But Berlin Calls Report Put-up Job of War Inciters and Wheeler Accuses British Envoy of Scare Attempt.

Washington, March 18 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that he had been told by Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, that the British had received reports that a German submarine had been reported in North Atlantic waters.

In answer to questions, Mr. Welles said that, in view of the considerable publicity given the question, he would recite the facts.

Late yesterday, he related, the British Ambassador told him that the British Navy had informed the American Navy it had reports that a German submarine had reached waters somewhere off the North Atlantic coast.

Mr. Welles said he had no information that German battle cruisers were in the Atlantic and again referred all questioners to the navy for such information.

Berlin Denies Report.

In London today Winston Churchill said that "not only German U-boats but German battle cruisers have crossed the Atlantic to the American side of the Atlantic and have already sunk some of our independently routed ships not sailing in convoy."

In Berlin, authorized sources said that reports of a German long distance U-boat being en route to American waters were "a put up job by American war inciters." They called it an attempt by the munitions industry to create war panic.

There were two possibilities seen by informed persons if the submarine report is correct.

The first was that the U-boat was being sent to the shipping lanes of the western Atlantic to prey on vessels carrying American aid to Great Britain, and thus make good Adolf Hitler's thrice-repeated promise of recent weeks that "wherever British ships cruise we shall set against them our submarines."

Wheeler Accuses Halifax.

The second—considered more remote because of the mention of off-shore operations—was that the submarine might be a commercial vessel like the unarmed Deutschland which made two world war trips to American ports in 1916 with cargoes of dye-stuffs and chemicals.

White House and the Navy Department refused any comment whatever regarding the submarine reports. Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana opponent of the lease-lend bill and the first to disclose that Lord Halifax was the source for the current U-boat tip—accused the British Envoy of having given the tip to frighten the State Department and the American people. Senator Wheeler placed little credence in the information.

Would Be Inside Zone.

A submarine operating in the western Atlantic shipping lanes would be inside the Pan-American neutrality zone, now patrolled daily by air and surface ships of the United States Atlantic fleet. However, the European belligerents have not recognized the validity of the zone in which the American republics have barred hostilities.

Before the submarine report became known last night, Lord Halifax, talking to reporters at the State Department, expressed confidence that Germany would be unable to interrupt substantially the flow of American aid to Britain.

The only index of the trans-Atlantic efficiency of underseas warfare, naval students said, was the world war record, and tremendous technical advances in submarine construction—and detection—have since been made.

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, MARCH 18--AUTHORIZED GERMANS CHARGED "AMERICAN WAR INCITERS" WITH RESPONSIBILITY TODAY FOR REPORTS THAT A LONG-DISTANCE NAZI U-BOAT WAS ENROUTE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO AMERICAN WATERS.

"WE ARE NOT SO NAIVE AS TO ATTACK THE UNITED STATES WITH A U-BOAT," SAID THESE INFORMANTS, CALLING THE REPORTS AN ATTEMPT BY THE MUNITIONS INDUSTRY TO CREATE WAR PANIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

(ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES SAID HE WAS TOLD BY LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, THAT THE BRITISH HAD RECEIVED REPORTS OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST.)

THE GERMAN INFORMANTS DECLARED THAT, WHILE ORDINARILY NO INFORMATION IS GIVEN CONCERNING MILITARY MATTERS, THEY LET THE BARS DOWN IN THIS CASE TO BRAND THE REPORTS AS "CLUMSY PROPAGANDA" AND "A PUT-UP JOB."

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THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED, MEANWHILE THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE HAD SUNK FIVE ARMED MERCHANTMEN AGGREGATING 35,300 TONS OUT OF A CONVOY AND THAT THE LUFTWAFFE HAD SENT A 4,000-TON FREIGHTER TO THE BOTTOM IN THE NORTH SEA EAST OF NEWCASTLE.

GERMAN SPEEDBOAT COMMANDERS REPORTED FURTHER THAT 10,000 TONS OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SUNK SUNDAY NIGHT OFF THE BRITISH EAST COAST. THE CAPTAINS OF TWO VESSELS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED.

IN ATTACKS ON BRITAIN PROPER THE HIGH COMMAND SAID PORT AND FACILITIES AT NEWCASTLE AND SCOTTISH EAST COAST PORTS WERE BOMBED LAST NIGHT.

BRITISH NIGHT ATTACKS ON VARIOUS POINTS OF THE GERMAN NORTHWEST COAST WERE ACKNOWLEDGED AND THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THERE WERE SOME CIVILIAN DEAD AND INJURED. IT ADDED THAT FIRES STARTED IN NON-MILITARY FACILITIES WERE QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED.

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British Take 800 Italians

Fascist General Is Killed as Counter-attack Is Beaten Back in East Africa.

Cairo, March 18 (A. P.).—Italian counter-attacks against positions recently captured by the British in Eritrea have been repulsed with heavy Italian losses, British General Headquarters declared today. The British said the Italians left over 800 prisoners in their hands.

[This, presumably, was at Cheren, the mountain stronghold barring the British way toward Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, and Massaua, its chief sea port. The British command said yesterday that important heights outside Cheren had been taken.]

Royal Air Force Headquarters announced that British planes dive-bombed and machine-gunned Italian troops and gun positions in the Cheren area and attacked the railroad southeast of the town. One Italian plane was reported shot down.

British planes also attacked the Italian stronghold of Tripoli, in western Libya, on Sunday night, starting large fires on the south side of the harbor, in hangars and among military stores, the communique said, adding: "A direct hit was observed on the Spanish Mole. Other bombs straddled shipping and quays."

In Ethiopia, the G. H. Q. communique said, joint British and Ethiopian native forces are pressing the retreating Italians over a wide area.

Captured Around Cheren.

London, March 18 (A. P.).—The British have captured between 700 and 800 Italian prisoners in the last few days in the operations around the Eritrean stronghold of Cheren, military spokesmen said today.

Italian General Killed.

Rome, March 18 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that fierce fighting was continuing in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, with heavy losses on both sides. The Italian forces were said to have launched counter-attacks against the British troops besieging the town—the gateway to the colonial capital of Asmara and the Red Sea coast.

The communique disclosed that Gen. Lorenzini had been killed leading his battalions in one of the counter-attacks.

The High Command also acknowledged that the British have reoccupied Berbera, the capital and seaport of British Somalilan, from which they withdrew under Fascist pressure last August. The fall of the port, the communique said, was preceded by a violent naval bombardment.

[The capture of Berbera was announced by the British yesterday].

On the north African front, the High Command said, the Italian troops repulsed another British attack on the oasis of Giarabub, and Italian planes bombed British motortrucks and a gasoline depot, while British planes raided Tripoli on Sunday night, wounding some persons and damaging civilian dwellings.

Huge British Force Prepared For Final Assault On Ethiopia

Troops From Many Lands, Aided By U. S. Planes, Are Ready To Begin Drive On Remnants Of Fascists

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, *Wednesday*, March 19—A polyglot army described as the largest ever to stand in this region has been assembled here and already equipped with several hundred American planes for Britain's final assault on the remnants of Italy's East African empire.

Troops drawn from Australia, New Zealand, India, British African colonies and other parts of the empire have been augmented by Free French, Poles, Czechs and Belgians in perhaps the most international and formidable force ever to tread this historic stamping grounds of soldiers.

The American planes shortly may be put to their severest test—flying through often sand-laden desert air to bomb Italian troops and positions ahead of British land forces in a general advance on Ethiopia.

Already, the British were taking full advantage of their recapture of Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, from the Italians Sunday.

From this base on the Gulf of Aden, the mixed troops of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell were spreading out through the colony whose natives were joining the British in the drive toward the northern frontier of Ethiopia.

At the same time, two columns of the British forces pushed deeper into Ethiopia from the south, approaching Negelli, from where a passable road offers a possible route for a march on Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital.

The British said their widespread offensives had not in the least depleted their reservoir of man power in the Near East. On the contrary, it was asserted that the constant arrival of men and arms from all parts of the empire, plus a beginning trickle of American supplies, made Wavell's army ready for any challenge.

Smash Counter-Attack

A violent Italian counter-attack against the British forces which captured two important peaks overlooking Cheren, Eritrea, has been repulsed with heavy Fascist losses in dead, wounded and prisoners.

An R. A. F. communique said British planes attacked Tripoli, in western Libya, Sunday night and started large fires on the south side of the harbor, in hangars and among military stores. One bomb hit the Spanish Mole, the communique said, and others "straddled shipping and quays."

British Flyers Blast Path For Attacks On Cheren

Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian-Sudan, March 17 (Delayed) (AP)—British imperial forces still were hammering today at Cheren, Eritrea, two days after launching a heavy attack on a 6,000-foot mountain range shielding the town where 35,000 Italian troops, including the crack Savoy Grenadiers rushed from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, were making a stand.

Military observers regard the natural position of Cheren as the most difficult yet attacked in any theater of the east African war. They said the Italians took full advantage of the position by erecting fortifications on jagged mountain sides.

R. A. F. Bombs Forts

Royal Air Force units were reported to have opened the way for the offense by bombing the fortifications for days.

British forces, aided by crack Indian troops and others who took part in the recapture of Sidi Barrani, moved up Friday and took positions for the attack, the reports said. Then British artillery opened a barrage on peaks held by the Italians.

Bursting shells raised so much dust and smoke, the British and Indian forces used the "curtain" for cover and stormed the first Italian defense line with fixed bayonets, capturing "Brigadier's peak," highest in the range.

Greeks Identify Captive

Say Wounded Italian Councilor Is Maj. Pellegrini, Naples Professor

ATHENS, March 18 (AP).—The Italian National Council member who was reported wounded and captured by the Greeks in Albania March 10 was identified by them tonight as Maj. Giampietro Domenico Pellegrini, professor of history at the University of Naples. He is in a Greek hospital.

The Greeks said they also had captured Giovanni Dallo, correspondent for the "Giornale d'Italia," and a Maj. Leppi, identified as commander of the 153d Battalion of the 152d Legion of Black Shirts.

British Convoys Defy Big Guns To Supply Forces In Greece

Gigantic Flotilla Dares Axis Planes And Coast Artillery To Traverse Mediterranean

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard a British Cruiser, Somewhere in the Mediterranean, March 18—British and Allied forces, daring the silent guns on Italy's Dodecanese Islands and Axis aerial scouts, have safely taken to Greece important war supplies in some of the largest convoys ever assembled.

[The British censorship apparently did not permit more direct confirmation of advices from excellent Balkan sources that the first 100,000 men of a British army of 300,000 already have landed on the Greek mainland with all the implements of war.]

The crews of this and other British cruisers, battleships and destroyers were constantly at the "ready," and several times precautionary raid alarms were sounded, but the gigantic flotilla passed from central and eastern Mediterranean ports into the Ægean without incident.

Close To Big Guns

The vessels, including tankers and freighters of every sort, moved at times within a few miles of the Italian batteries on the Dodecanese.

As the ships zigzagged and fanned out through the island-dotted passages known as the German and Italian "bomb alleys," some Axis planes flew near by, then rocketed away without dropping a single bomb.

No Italian surface ships were sighted.

The British suggested that the cost to Germany in destroyed dive bombers in the attack on the aircraft carrier Illustrous January 10 apparently had discouraged mass attempts to attack warships from the air.

[Allen witnessed that spectacular battle as a passenger abord the Illustrious.]

In eight cold days with the convoys I got a first-hand picture of how the British navy operates in these waters which the Italians call their own.

Some cruisers and destroyers moved ahead, while this warship stayed behind to keep stragglers in line and round up the small craft unable to maintain the speed of the larger vessels in the icy winds and heavy seas.

British Determination

The free movement of these convoys served as a new and striking illustration of Britain's expressed determination to keep open her channels of transport and communication in these narrow waters, despite Axis threats.

Italian warcraft apparently still were sticking consistently to port, although the British raised the possibility of eventually meeting them at sea. They said the necessity of efforts to strengthen Italian forces in Tripoli and the Dodecanese might force Premier Mussolini to send his fleet out with convoys in the face of the tightening British blockade.

Zigzagging fanwise, they easily passed through what are called the German and Italian "bomb alley" areas, where air attacks had been expected and have been most frequent.

Cruiser Acted as Shepherd.

The cruiser on which I am a passenger acted as a shepherd for the entire flock of ships. While some cruisers and destroyers moved ahead, ours stayed behind and kept rounding up small tankers and other craft unable to maintain the speed of the larger vessels.

Several air alarms were sounded during the passage, but no raid materialized. Some enemy planes flew near by, but failed to drop bombs.

For eight cold days I watched the ship officers, lashed by icy winds, maintain eagle eyes on every ship. The smaller vessels were so buffeted by heavy seas that they seemed at times about to be engulufed, but all came through.

This cruiser and the others were at the ready every moment, but never sighted an enemy vessel. It was a new and striking illustration of British force in the sea which the Italians call "ours."

British Move Army to Greece Without Interference by Foe

Mediterranean Fleet Escorts War's Largest Convoys Past Italian Batteries on the Dodecanese Islands.

By LARRY ALLEN.

Aboard a British Cruiser Somewhere on the Mediterranean, March 18 (A. P.).—Britain's war fleet, demonstrating anew the control of the Mediterranean, has escorted some of the largest convoys of the war from central and eastern Mediterranean ports to Greece without a trace of enemy interference.

Tankers and freighters of every description, loaded with important war supplies and British and Allied forces, splashed through the Mediterranean and the Ægean with our armed escort.

[Diplomats in Athens have said that about 100,000 British soldiers—vanguard of an army of 300,000—already had been landed on the Greek mainland with full battle equipment.]

The convoyed ships frequently sailed within a few miles of the Italian shore batteries on the Dodecanese Islands.

Belgrade, March 18 (A. P.).—The British are continuing to unload supplies—anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and sound detectors—at several Greek ports, advices received here in a diplomatic message from Athens said tonight.

Britain, according to this information, is concentrating now on the defense of Greek midland ports and on preparing communication lines and air fields against German bomber attacks when the battle finally breaks out in the "backyard of Europe."

4 MEN IN SKIFF LED IN VICTORY

British Reveal Details of Berbera's Recapture.

London, March 18 (A. P.).—Four men in a skiff led the way for a fleet which stole up to the British Somaliland coast under protection of naval guns at midnight Saturday, the Government said today, and recaptured Berbera, the colony's capital.

By 9:20 A. M. Sunday, the Ministry of Information recounted, the subsequent landing force of Indian, Somali and Arab troops and R. A. F. armored cars had wrested the town from the Italians who entered it when the British withdrew last August. Reoccupation of the city was announced yesterday.

To Mark Landing Beach.

A two-point landing was effected, the ministry went on, quoting a cable from the port of Aden. The landing parties were guided by a photographic outlay of the Italian defenses made previously by R. A. F. planes.

"Just before the zero hour one of our warships crept in as near to the coast as possible and lowered a tiny skiff," the account said. "In the skiff were three men under command of a lieutenant. Their task was to mark the landing beach without being detected by the enemy.

"After what seemed an age a signal flashed the success of this operation and expectation grew tense.

Lauds Gunners' Accuracy.

"Suddenly at the zero hour the dim peace of land and water was ripped and shattered by the flash and thunder of naval gunfire. Away on the right, the west wing force went into the assault and the way had been paved for a Somali force to land and advance along the shore toward Berbera, about two miles distant.

"It was learned later that the greater part of the Italian forces had left the town under cover of darkness just before our approach, but they left large enough numbers to make it necessary for us to crush them with force. Machine-guns and field guns tried to hold up the advance of the Somali forces, but the accuracy of our naval gunners in the murky light, and with only an occasional flash to give them their aim, was amazing.

"Later it was discovered by an examination of the ground and interrogation of the local inhabitants how accurate that gunnery had been. Enemy positions and guns all had been abandoned headlong before that searching destruction."

Rome Reports Air Raids.

Rome, March 18 (A. P.).—Italian warplanes pounded the Greek positions and air bases on the Albanian front again yesterday, but land operations were limited to patrol and artillery actions," the Italian Hign Command reported today.

Valona Called a Shambles

Exchanged Greek Prisoners Say City Shook Under Terrific British Air Raid.

Belgrade, March 18 (A. P.).—Eleven Greek soldiers, headed homeward as the result of an exchange of prisoners, declared today that the British bombings they had witnessed at the Albanian port of Valona had reduced that town to wreckage and the port to a shambles.

The Greeks, all without legs, and most of them mere boys, passed through Belgrade in an Italian Red Cross train of eighteen cars carrying prisoners home for exchange. They were in a hospital at Valona awaiting transportation when the British concentrated on the port for a recent raid.

"It was the most terrific bombing conceivable," one young Greek declared. "The whole city seemed to tremble. How they avoided hitting our hospital, I cannot imagine. Every other big building seemed to be wrecked."

Valona is the southernmost Albanian port still in the hands of the Italians. It lies 28 miles from Tepeleni, the pivotal point of last week's fighting.

Ten of the eleven Greeks had lost their legs as a result of frost bite—which took a heavy toll on both sides among the men who battled through the winter in Albania's snow-banked mountains. The other had lost his legs by being machine-gunned. One had lost both hands as well as both legs.

"This is a happy moment," one of them said, and all of them grinned, when members of the Greek colony here went through the train distributing cigarettes, candy and fruit. "You don't realize what we would have done to get a Greek cigarette."

Report Assaults Have Ended.

Athens, March 18 (A. P.).—Greek spokesmen declared today that the Italians showed no disposition to renew last week's intensive assaults, reported to have left their Eleventh Army shattered and to have cost them 50,000 casualties.

King George II thanked his army last night for what he called the smashing blow dealt the offensive which Premier Mussolini is reported to have directed personally.

"The whole civilized world follows with astonishment Greek feats of arms," the King said in a message to his troops. "You won because in your veins flows the blood of those who fought at Marathon and Thermopylae. . . . I am very deeply moved by your gallant action. . . . I thank you in the name of the Fatherland, and you may be assured that every Greek has unshakeable faith that at all costs the honor and liberty of Greece will be defended."

LEADERS FEAR GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST GREEKS

Italians Reported Asking Another Chance To Win Without Help

Germany Begged To Delay Action In Albania, Belgrade Says

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Wednesday, March 19—Turkish military leaders were reported conferring early today with both British and Greek army chiefs as Britain's expeditionary force in Greece prepared anti-aircraft defenses against an expected German attack.

Soon after dispatches from Ankara reported Turkish Foreign Minist. Sukru Saracoglu's trip to Palestine or Egypt to meet British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden or other British officials, a dispatch passed by the military censor at Athens said the Governors of Turkish and Grecian Thrace met at Karagatch, a railway station near Adrianople.

Defenses Inspected

The Athens dispatch said Rosta Bozis, temporary governor of Grecian Thrace, inspected defenses along the Bulgarian-Greek frontier before he

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met the corresponding official (unnamed in the dispatch) of Turkish Thrace.

This increased activity of Turkish officials came as a Yogoslav official characterized as "premature if not completely incorrect" reports that Belgrade may throw her military support to the Greeks and British or may hold defense talks soon with Turkey.

The negative admission that talks may have been contemplated or even might be arranged for the near future coincided with Belgrade officials' determination to resist Germany's demands for troop passage though this country into Greece.

Italians Beg Another "Go"

Meanwhile, Italy has begged Germany not to strike the Greeks until she herself has one more chance at an impressive victory in Albania, various sources indicated last night, while the British are making good use of the time to concentrate on air defense of the Greek mainland.

Likelihood that the Italian request coincided with Germany's own needs was suggested in the comment of one important German here, who recalled that it took three months to consolidate the Nazi position in Rumania.

May Seek "Knockout"

"We may find we do not have this much time to spare" in Bulgaria, he added, but made the point that the Germans might deliberately wait until a sizable British army had landed in Greece so as to "make its defeat the greatest possible blow to the empire's armed strength.

Diplomatic advices from Athens said the British, with a reputed vanguard of 300,000, were concentrating first on defense against German bombing attacks in the anticipated "Battle of Europe's backyard."

These reports said British anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and sound detectors were being unloaded and set up swiftly at key points in southern Greece.

Blitz Held "Impossible"

Contrary to the German expressions of confidence, British sources here said that a *Blitzkrieg* would be almost impossible in the mountainous lands behind the Struma river, on which the British and Greeks are said to be basing their first defense line.

A dispatch from Rome said it was generally believed in the Italian capital that "any armed intervention by Germany in Greece would come only after successful commencement of an Italian offensive" and that movement of Nazi troops across the Greek frontier from Bulgaria would depend on "further developments of Italian-Greek military operations."

Military reports reaching Belgrade from the Albanian frontier, however, indicated that the Italians were being repulsed along the entire line with many casualties.

Belgrade Is Jittery

Wild reports spread through this nervous capital again today—as they have for more than a week—that Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister were about to go to Berlin to negotiate on an understanding with the Reich.

At the same time, the newspapers printed a Berlin statement that "it is not expected Yugolsavia will add anything to what has already been said."

Many diplomats saw in this statement indications that German pressure on Yugoslavia may be weakening.

Turkish Press Predicts Early Move By Nazis

Istanbul, March 18 (AP)—The newspaper *Ikdam* asserted today the United States' promise of increased aid to Britain would force Germany to act quickly in the Balkans.

"We must now expect Germany to play her trump card, as speed has become a matter of life and death for her," the paper said.

Turkish newspapers made no mention of foreign reports that British troops had landed in Greece, nor did they hint at Turkey's intentions in the tense situation.

Local Italian Attacks Repulsed, Say Greeks

Athens, March 18 (AP)—Greek military authorities announced tonight the repulse of repeated local Italian attacks in Albania and the capture of 165 additional prisoners.

The Greek spokesman said the prisoners informed the Greeks that the Fascists had suffered heavily in their desperate attacks of last week, and now were busy reorganizing their defensive works.

He repeated assertions that prisoners reported discontent among Italian officers because of recent failures.

"Our artillery and mortar fire caused much damage to the enemy positions," the spokesman said.

Budapest, March 18 (A. P.).—Editorials attacking the United States for blocking Hungarian credits, declared today that the purpose was to influence small nations away from co-operation with Germany but that it would serve only to impair relations with friendly countries.

Public opinion, said the authoritative newspaper Pester Lloyd, is completely stunned. Yesterday the Hungarian News Agency, in what was called authorized comment, declared that Hungary would "take no means to defend her interests." This was not explained, however.

MATSUOKA TO TALK WITH SOVIET FIRST

Japanese Minister to Pause Two Days in Moscow Before Berlin and Rome Visits

ALSO TO STOP ON RETURN

Tokyo Aid to Axis Is Believed to Depend on Assurances on Russia and China

TOKYO, March 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, en route to Berlin and Rome, will pause in Moscow two days, it was announced today, for talks that observers believed would vitally affect Japan's role in Axis plans for a new world order.

Attaching the highest significance to the announcement, these sources expressed the opinion that Japan is seeking guarantees from Russia to safeguard her interests bordering Siberia before committing herself to any concrete action in partnership with Germany and Italy.

It also was understood that the Foreign Minister would pause in Moscow on his return from Rome and Berlin, and observers said his discussions in the west would be made conditional upon what occurred in Moscow during both his stop-overs there.

Neutral circles suggested that cementing of relations with the Soviet was no less important from the Japanese point of view than the solution of the conflict with China, which now is taking so much of Japan's energy and resources.

Mr. Matsuoka was expected by these quarters to take the attitude that Japan is willing to cooperate in a united Spring push against Britain, provided China and Russia were eliminated from the picture—otherwise Japan was not in a position to act.

This view appeared to be partly borne out by an article in the influential newspaper Asahi, which declared that, after "an exchange of frank views with German and Italian leaders, unfathomably important results are expected to be obtained from Japan's future diplomatic strategy."

The same paper, in a dispatch from Manchuli, quoted Mr. Matsuoka as saying just before he crossed the Siberian border:

"When the joint [German-Italian-Japanese] pace toward construction of a new world order gets adjusted, it will mark an epoch-making advance in Axis diplomacy."

The Asahi went on to declare that since the United States had moved to increase aid to Britain through the Lease-Lend Act, "Japan, Germany and Italy should discuss fundamental and concrete methods for political, economic and military cooperation—for that is the only way to prevent the United States from committing the folly of taking part in the European war and check further extension of world disturbances."

The Japanese press was unanimous in assailing President Roosevelt's Saturday night speech, and *Asahi* said the United States was "heading straight for war."

Agrees In Principle

Nichi Nichi agreed in principle with the President's stand that small nations should be protected, but asked: "How many small nations have been deprived of their rights by Britain?"

Nazi Landing In Britain Only Matter Of Hours, Tokyo General Feels

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, March 19 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Kiyofuku Okamoto, just returned from Berlin said today he thinks the landing of German forces on the British Isles was "now only a matter of hours."

Okamoto, attached to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, said in an interview:

"The anticipated landing operation of German forces on the British Isles no longer is a mere topic in Germany. I think it is now only a matter of hours.

"What most impressed me during my year in Germany was the complete unity and high morale of the German army," he added. "The German people have a warm feeling toward Japan and Japan and Germany are in the same boat."

Chiang Voices Praise On Roosevelt Speech

China's Generalissimo Expresses Appreciation For Stand Against "Forces Of Aggression"

Chungking, China, March 18 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek expressed appreciation today for President Roosevelt's pledge of United States' aid in China's "fight against forces of aggression."

"Mr. Roosevelt's emphasis on 'speed' has a crucial bearing on the Far Eastern situation," the Chinese leader said.

"China has large and well-trained armies on the spot ready to utilize all American war materials and to take counter-offensives which will have the effect of relieving international tension in the Pacific.

"China's counter-offensives may even shorten the duration of the European war and hasten restoration of peace all over the world."

SOVIET SEES CRISIS AHEAD FOR BRITAIN

But Red Star Says Dominions Play Decisive Role.

Moscow, March 18 (A. P.).—Red Star, organ of the Soviet Russian Army, declared today in a review of the military and industrial resources of the belligerents that England may soon be in a critical position.

"British industry at present is behind German industry because Germany succeeded in using the industries of occupied countries," the Red Star said, and went on to cite statistics to show that England melts 16,000,000 tons of steel a year and produces 232,000,000 tons of coal, while Germany and the occupied countries together melt 41,000,000 tons of steel and mine 420,000,000 tons of coal.

The review also cited England's long lines of communications, her lag behind Germany in starting her mobilization of resources, and the exposure of her industrial centers to air raids.

"It should not be forgotten, however, that England disposes of great resources of the vast British Empire," the paper said. "The dominions and colonies are playing a decisive role of supply for the metropolis."

Meanwhile today Soviet Russia celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the Paris Commune and the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the International Organization to Aid Political Prisoners. Nation-wide mass meetings, lectures and exhibitions were held in factories and offices.

U. S. AIDS HOTTELET, PRISONER OF NAZIS

Also Seeks Release of Allen in Occupied France.

Berlin, March 18 (A. P.).—Richard C. Hottelet, the American correspondent who was arrested last Saturday, was today permitted to receive a suitcase of clothing and personal necessities. He is held on charges of suspicion of espionage.

Mr. Hottelet, a member of the Berlin staff of the United Press, is receiving good treatment and will be permitted counsel, the German Foreign Office has advised the United States embassy. Attaches said that the embassy was also assured he will be permitted to receive visitors as soon as an investigation of his case is completed.

Vichy, March 18 (A. P.).—The French authorities today confirmed a Berlin report that Jay Allen, correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance, had been arrested on Sunday near Chalons-sur-Saone charged with attempting to cross illegally the boundary between unoccupied France and the occupied zone.

A United States Embassy representative, a qualified spokesman, said, has been trying to obtain Mr. Allen's release. The German authorities accused the writer of entering the occupied zone without a permit. There was no infomation available regarding a report that another American newspaper man who accompanied Mr. Allen was also arrested.

NAZIS REPORT FIRE ON BREMEN IS OUT

Blaze on Famous Liner Is Still Under Inquiry.

Berlin, March 18 (A. P.).—The fire aboard the 51,731-ton German liner Bremen was extinguished yesterday after doing heavy damage to the vessel, the pride of the Nazi merchant fleet, informed spokesmen said today, adding: "An investigation of the conflagration has not yet been concluded."

No additional light was thrown on the ship's location, although yesterday's dispatches from Bremen, disclosing the fire, had been taken as an indication that the liner was tied up there.

London, March 18 (A. P.).—The British were puzzled today by the Germans' frank disclosure of yesterday's fire aboard the liner Bremen, and one authoritative spokesman said he suspected it may have been bait to lure British bombers over a trap.

The British Air Ministry has not claimed that the Royal Air Force set the vessel afire in last week's heavy raids on German seaports.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, commenting yesterday

on the German announcement of a fire aboard the Bremen, said: "It will be recalled that the R. A. F. last Thursday night carried out a particularly heavy raid on the German docks and shipyards at Hamburg and Bremen."

Germans Assert Air Strength Is 3-1 Over Foe's

Say Ratio Will Hold Even if U. S. Provides Britain With 7,500 Planes in '41

BERLIN, March 18 (AP).—The authoritative commentary service Dienst aus Deutschland estimated German air strength today at three times that of England.

It also declared an American production of 15,000 warplanes during 1941 "would be a record," and estimated that of this number only 7,500 would be available for export.

But even if Great Britain received 7,500 planes from the United States this year, Dienst aus Deutschland said, "as a result of difference in flying time Britain still would be outnumbered three to one, if English production as well as the losses of the two warring nations were the same." The "difference in flying time" referred to presumably meant the greater distance British bombers have to travel to bomb Germany as compared with the distance German bombers fly from occupied areas to attack England.

Dienst aus Deutschland recalled that some months ago Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering told foreign correspondents he had 20,000 planes at his disposal, and asserted that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill had said the Germans had dropped four times as many bombs on England as had been dropped on Germany. Assuming both figures to be approximately correct, and that the flying time of German bombers averaged only half that of the British, Dienst deduced that "the English have 10,000 planes available."

For air parity, the commentary said, considering the difference in flying time, the British would thus require 40,000 planes.

Red Cross Ship Reaches Spain

Santander, Spain, March 18 (AP)—The 5,161-ton American freighter Artigas, carrying 300 tons of flour from the American Red Cross for this city's fire refugees, arrived today.

AMERICANS TOLD TO LEAVE FRANCE

Nazis Say Order Came From U. S. Embassy in Paris.

Berlin, March 18 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, said in a dispatch from Paris today that United States citizens in occupied France had been notified by their embassy to leave the country. The agency added that passports of those in the area would not be renewed.

A dispatch on March 13 from Vichy said that all United States consulates in France had sent out circulars warning American citizens that the United States Government could not maintain in France citizens who refused to return to the United States.

LEAHY AND PETAIN CONFER AT VICHY

Talk Is Believed to Center on Food Question.

Vichy, March 18 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William D. Leahy was received today by the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain. It was understood that the interview was held at the Marshal's request to discuss the question of obtaining food supplies from the United States.

Washington, March 18 (A. P.).—Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, said today that only formal consent of British authorities was awaited for the release of two cargoes of American wheat for shipment to unoccupied France.

The Ambassador, who called at the State Department, said that he understood two cargoes of wheat would be sent as a gift from the American Red Cross through a special arrangement made by President Roosevelt.

"It is a gift which will be greatly appreciated by the French people," M. Henry-Haye said.

Expressing confidence that these shipments would demonstrate that American supplies could continue to go to unoccupied France, the Ambassador said his Government was willing to pay for any future shipments from funds "frozen" in this country. He said the French and American governments were in complete agreement on the plan and that he hoped that the British Government would speedily consent to let ships through the blockade because the need of grain supplies was increasing daily.

The two French ships which will take the cargoes will return from France for further shipments, providing the plan is continued, the Ambassador said. He added that he assumed his Government had assurance from the German authorities that they would permit the ships to return from France and would not otherwise interfere with the supply program.

Medical Gift To France

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, March 18—Clayton E. Williams, pastor of the American Church in Paris, has given $700 worth of medical equipment to the French Secretary of Health and Family, it was announced today.

Milk and clothing from the United States, unloaded from the American ship Cold Harbor at Marseille, was turned over, meanwhile, to committees in each department of unoccupied France under American Red Cross supervision. Medicines were turned over to the Secretary of Health.

ROOSEVELT ACTS TO RELEASE FOOD

Would Aid Britain, Other Democracies and Spain.

Washington, March 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today he had asked Secretary Wickard and Dr. Thomas Parran, head of the Public Health Service, to prepare a list of foods including vitamins needed by Great Britain and other democracies.

He told a press conference that a major part of the food to be furnished would be sent to the British, but that other democracies were involved, and also Spain.

The Red Cross, the President added, was now completing arrangements for two cargoes of food for unoccupied France.

Part of the food to be shipped abroad will be paid for out of the $1,350,000,000 included in the $7,000,000,000 lease-lend appropriation for farm and industrial products, and part will be paid for from her funds.

KING OF SPEED IS AIDING ARMY

British Accept Invention Made by Campbell.

London, March 18 (A. P.).—Sir Malcolm Campbell has utilized his talent for speed for the benefit of the British armored forces.

The 56-year-old Briton whose Bluebird motor boats and automobiles have been setting records for thirty years has designed a new type of armored car and has turned out a number of inventions, one of which has been accepted by the British Army.

Sir Malcolm, with two other British speed kings—John Cobb and George E. T. Eyston—stored his speedy cars and boats shortly after England went to war in September, 1939.

He refused a promotion from his present captaincy, instead organizing and commanding a motorcycle company. From that he moved into the laboratory, and for several months has been spending long hours in experimental work.

Life Hobby Is Speed.

"All my life my hobby has been speed," he said. "I've always worked with speedy motor boats and cars. Now I find myself absorbed with entirely different automotive problems and I am pleased that my experiments have proved of some value."

Whether his experiments also include work on England's fast motor patrol boats was not disclosed. Officially, his work is termed "militarily secret."

But if he should be, he might make those patrol boats hard to catch. Shortly before the war broke out, he skittered his Bluebird II over the waters of Lake Coniston in England at 141.74 miles an hour. Present patrol boats do possibly half that.

Three Decades Behind Him.

If he is trying to give more speed to armored cars, he has three decades of experience behind his work.

Sir Malcolm was the first man to drive a motor car more than 300 miles an hour, speeding 301.33 miles an hour near Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1935.

[In 1939 Cobb hurtled his Railton Red Lion along the same course at 369.23 miles an hour.]

Sir Malcolm's own statements indicate, however, that he may be working on some entirely different phase of automotive engineering.

2nd Flotilla Of U.S. Ships To Australia

SYDNEY, March 19 (Wednesday) (AP).—Two United States cruisers and five destroyers will arrive in Sydney tomorrow for a two-day visit, it was announced today.

Two other U. S. cruisers and four destroyers are anchored in Auckland Harbor, New Zealand, making a total of four American cruisers and nine destroyers now in Australian and New Zealand waters.

Navy Minister W. M. Hughes said the visit was a further sign to Australia of United States goodwill and encouragement to the commonwealth.

Acting Prime Minister A. W. Fadden expressed pleasure at the impending visit of the American warships. John Curtin, labor leader, described the visit as a practical demonstration of the force of President Roosevelt's speech last Saturday on the Lease-Lend Bill.

Australians made ready to entertain the American officers and men and a school holiday was declared.

American Bluejackets Cheered in New Zealand

Auckland, New Zealand, March 18 (A. P.).—Crowds cheered the officers and men of six visiting United States warships as they paraded through flag-bedecked streets today to a civic reception at the Town Hall.

The flotilla, composed of two cruisers and four destroyers, arrived here yesterday on a training cruise. Many buildings flew both the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

CANADIAN DRAFT PLAN

Four-month Training Period Advocated There.

Ottawa, March 18 (A. P.).—A new four-month compulsory military training plan, to replace the existing 30-day plan, was offered in the Canadian House of Commons today by J. G. Gardiner, minister of national war service. Every unmarried man in the Dominion or widower without children, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, would be subject to call.

The extended training period will be confined for the present, however, to men in the 21-year-old group. Under this arrangement, approximately 72,000 men will be given training in the twelve months beginning March 20 when this class is to report.

Reveals U. S. Scientists Aid British Raid Defense

Ottawa, March 18 (A. P.).—Canadian and American scientists played no mean part in developing the anti-night bombing devices now being used against German raiders over Great Britain, the Air Minister C. G. Power, told the Canadian House of Commons last night.

Brazil Considers String Of Naval Bases Along 3,000 Miles Of Coast

Rio de Janeiro, March 18 (AP)—The Brazilian Government was considering plans today to establish naval bases along its more than 3,000-mile seacoast.

Admiral Aristides Guilhen, Navy Minister, in a speech made at Natal in Rio Grande do Norte last Sunday and reported here today, said the Government had not yet decided on sites for the proposed bases, but they would be strung along the coast from Belem to Rio Grande do Sul.

The only naval base now is at this seaport.

Brazil has two 33-year-old battleships, two 32-year-old cruisers, four modern submarines, a first-class training ship, three new destroyers of United States design and one old destroyer, and a number of lesser vessels, according to available figures.

In addition, the country has a modern naval air force employing mostly North American planes.

BRITISH FINANCIAL STATE REVEALED

Congress Hears Orders Now Total $2,700,000,000.

Washington, March 18 (A. P.).—Congress received this statistical summary of Great Britain's war-time finances and operations today from Budget Director Harold D. Smith:

Existing British orders here total $2,700,000,000, of which about $1,682,000,000 has been paid. The policy of the United Kingdom has been to pay cash, and all goods delivered have been paid for. Usually 25 per cent has been paid in cash when the orders were placed.

Remaining liabilities will be met from existing dollar resources, such as sale of British holdings of United States securities, acquisition of gold and proceeds of British exports to this country. The British Government does not have funds adequate to meet additional commitments. None of the proposed $7,000,000,000 British aid appropriation,

30.24—8101

30.24—8101

however, is to be used to pay for orders placed by Britain in this country prior to the lease-lend bill.

On January 1, 1941, British holdings included $616,000,000 of marketable securities and $900,000,000 of less readily marketable investments.

The "nominal" value of United Kingdom investments in Canada is the equivalent of 2,000,000,000 United States dollars while the kingdom's investments in South America are $3,500,000,000. Mr. Smith said the "market" value would be "much less."

As of the first of the year, Britain held $292,000,000 of gold, $54,000,000 of official dollar balances and $305,000,000 of private dollar balances.

Britain has given capital assistance totaling $171,000,000 to United States defense plants in connection with her orders.

The monthly rate of war expenditures for the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and India taken together, according to United States Government information, is $1,750,000,000, of which $1,500,000,000 is the expenditure of the United Kingdom alone. During the fiscal year 1941-42 Canada is expected to spend $1,400,000,000 on her direct war effort.

Pepper Pledges Aid In Canadian Address

Ottawa, March 18 (A. P.).—United States Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, told a gathering of Parliament and House officials today that "we will not abandon you in this hour of trial."

"We free men and women challenge the enslaved to a test of endurance," he said. "Let us see who is made of the sterner stuff.

"We challenge the dictators of Europe and the Orient to shake off Winston Churchill, MacKenzie King, Franklin D. Roosevelt and others who speak for free men."

U. S. GIVES FINLAND $5,000,000 CREDIT

Action Is Taken to Help Relieve Food Shortage.

Washington, March 18 (A. P.).—Finland received a $5,000,000 credit from the Export-Import Bank today to relieve its food shortage.

The Finnish Government has been negotiating for food relief almost since the end of its war with Russia. In the meantime arrangements were made for the Red Cross to take care of some of the most urgent Finnish needs.

Today, Jesse H. Jones, Federal loan administrator, announced that the Export-Import Bank had made a maximum of $5,000,000 worth of credits available to the Finns "primarily for the purchase of food within the next few months."

The sum is in addition to $30,000,000 worth of credits extended to the Bank of Finland during the Russian invasion. Of these loans, Mr. Jones said, $22,000,000 has been used up and the remainder obligated.

Finland also owes the Treasury $8,269,102 on its post-world war relief loan. For many years Finland was the only foreign Power regularly meeting its installment on debts to the United States.

Question Of American Convoys For Britain Raised In Capital

President Dismisses Problem But Other Groups Demand U. S. Safeguard Supply Shipments To England

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 18—The question whether the United States would resort to convoys or other means to shield Britain-bound supply ships from Nazi U-boats was raised today as the British announced that the "Battle of the Atlantic" had crossed to the American side.

President Roosevelt at his press conference dismissed a question on the possible use of American convoys by saying there long had been reports to that effect but he had paid no attention to them. He said he had not read the statement of the committee to aid the Allies.

But the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, sometimes a bellwether of Administration moves, called for "convoys of ships with American naval vessels" if necessary to assure safe passage of supply ships.

Administration Concerned

The Administration was believed greatly concerned with the problem of safeguarding the cargoes of planes, ships and guns promised to Great Britain.

British authorities were believed to be expecting some form of help soon.

There were no indications of what steps were planned by the Administration. Some high Administration officials are known to feel, however, that convoying with American naval vessels might involve the country in active hostilities.

Two Alternatives Suggested

Two possible alternatives were advanced in some quarters:

The transfer of more destroyers and possibly cruisers to Great Britain so that they could be manned with British crews and assigned to convoy service.

An extension of the neutrality patrol farther into the North Atlantic to keep Nazi warships away and relieve the British of convoys on the American side.

Submarine Maneuvers

Meanwhile, the Navy Department announced that it had issued a routine warning to shipping that United States submarines were maneuvering this week at three points off the Atlantic coast.

Asked whether these maneuvers had any connection with the reports from London that German naval craft were operating against British shipping on the American side of the Atlantic, a naval spokesman said "absolutely not."

The maneuvers are taking place in outer Long Island Sound and Block Island Sound off the New York coast, off the Virginia capes, and in the straits of Florida.

DONOVAN RETURNS FROM EUROPE TOUR

Colonel Hopes To Provide U. S. With "Information Of Value"

Believes His Observation Of Modern Warfare Will Be Of Use

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 18—Returning from a long tour of Europe and northern Africa, Col. William J. Donovan said today he hoped his observation of many phases of modern warfare would enable him "to give information of value to our own country in preparation for its defense."

Donovan, one of twenty-seven passengers who arrived from Europe on the Yankee Clipper, had toured the battle fronts and capitals of many nations since leaving the United States by plane December 6.

Traveled "Good Many Miles"

"I've been a good many miles—about 25,000—on the sea, in the air, on the land and in the desert," he said. "And I've seen the interplay of these various forces of economics, military activities and political as well as moral beliefs.

"I have seen a lot of modern warfare, and I've seen, too, how important the administrative and maintenance side of war is."

It has been reported that Donovan traveled as an unofficial observer for the Roosevelt Administration and specifically for Navy Secretary Knox.

Donovan's Reply

Informed that Knox had said Donovan was traveling at his own expense and had no official status, the World War hero replied: "The Secretary does not need corroboration."

Donovan's journey included private conversations with the leaders of nations and direct observation of important military actions.

After an opening round of conversations in London, Donovan's itinerary included visits to Egypt, Libya, Palestine and virtually all of the Balkans. After witnessing the height of desert warfare and the siege of Tobruk, Donovan revisited Spain and Portugal, returned to London and, before starting his homeward flight, visited Ireland.

Among the clipper passengers who arrived here with Donovan were Francis Aiken, Ireland's Minister for Defense Coordination, and Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, Prime Minister of the Netherlands' Government in London.

Seeks Food And Arms

Aiken said he came to this country to examine the possibility of getting all sorts of military supplies—complete equipment for 200,000 trained men—and, among other things, 30,000 tons of wheat.

Asked whether Ireland would seek supplies under the lease-lend bill, Aiken replied that Ireland always liked to pay for what it got and added that "we have funds available to pay 'on the nail' for anything we get."

Dr. van Kleffens said he was en route to the Netherlands East Indies to settle a number of interior problems. He said he would pay courtesy calls in Washington, but added that he was "not here to negotiate any agreements."

In the War Zone

Without a Shot Being Fired, Battle of Yugoslavia Is Critical

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

That's a striking show of resistance the Yugoslavs have been making to Hitler's demand that they join the Axis against their friends. If you exclude the crucial battle of Britain, the most important engagement of the European war at the moment is this battle of Yugoslavia in which not a shot has been fired.

Certainly it furnished one of the most fascinating psychological studies of the whole conflict. Almost you can read the mental processes of this great but peaceful Balkan State as she struggles with the momentous question of which road to take.

The alternative to joining the Axis might be war to the death. The problem is whether to fight or not to fight.

Actually, what Yugoslavia has to determine first is whether she can trust the Axis promises of a future filled with milk and honey, or whether there is a menace in the Hitlerian drive down the Balkan peninsula. Apparently the Yugoslavs as a whole already have decided that there is a threat.

How great is it? Is it directed against sovereignty and cherished institutions which are worth fighting for—worth dying for? Has Yugoslavia obligations to her neighbors? Is she her brother's keeper?

May Have Million Men

If Yugoslavia decides that she has a cause worth fighting for, she will fight. The Yugoslavs are a brave folk. By way of precaution they are rushing more men to arms, which likely means that they are crowding the million mark. There can be small doubt, too, that they have been in consultation with the Greeks, Turks nad British.

It is natural that Yugoslavia should proceed cautiously, especially since she is all but surrounded by the Axis Powers. She realizes that upon her decision may hang not only her own fate but that of the whole position in the vital eastern Mediterranean. Should she decide to join the Anglo-Allies the Balkans would flame into that second great war front which Britain desires but which Hitler has been trying to avoid.

Whatever Yugoslavia's decision may be, it won't be based on love for the Reich. The Yugoslavs as a whole don't like Germany. Their memories are long and burn fiercely, and they haven't forgotten the sufferings they endured in their fight against the Central Powers in the world war. They haven't forgotten, either, that they owe their present great kingdom to the Allies. Always they have resented the politico-economic overlordship of Germany.

Remember Czecho-Slovakia

But there is another great reason for Yugoslav dislike of Nazidom. In my notes on Yugoslavia I find this, written in Belgrade on October 31, 1938:

"While the Belgrade Government is friendly with Berlin, the general public is hostile to the Fatherland because of its treatment of Czecho-Slovakia. That hostility is something for Germany to jot down for future consideration."

I should explain that the Belgrade Government was friendly with Berlin because Prince Regent Paul (who is pro-British) had laid down a firm policy of maintaining friendly relations with all countries. Yugoslavia was bitter, however, over the crushing of her close ally.

By the way, while this Czecho-Slovak crisis was blowing up, the Nazis staged a stunt which caused no end of resentment in Belgrade. This was at the International Aeronautical Exposition which was held there. The Germans sent thirty-eight military planes and 160 men in uniform, including a military band, although they hadn't been invited to make any martial display. Prince Paul was scheduled to open the exposition but absented himself, and other officials were vastly annoyed.

When I was in Belgrade in October a German stunt flyer used to perform daily from an airdrome just across the Danube from the public park where the city took its airings. You'd see the Yugoslavs stand watching with speculative eyes as the airman performed his spectacular maneuvers which were intended to keep the might of Germany constantly to the fore.

All these items undoubtedly have been running through the

Yugoslav mind in the present crisis. However, Belgrade's decision, as I remarked here yesterday, is likely to depend much on what assurances of support she receives from Britain and Turkey.

Day's Communiques of War Powers

British

LONDON, March 18 (AP).—An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique tonight:

More detailed reports have been received in regard to raids on the Merseyside (Liverpool area) on the nights of the 12th and 13th of March and in the Clyde (Glasgow) area on the nights of the 13th and 14th of March.

On the Merseyside, latest reports indicate revised figures for the two nights combined of about 500 killed and 500 seriously injured, while in the Clyde area for the two nights in quesiton, approximately 500 persons were killed and 800 seriously injured.

Another communique of the same ministries:

There has been little air activity by small enemy forces around our coasts during the day and a few enemy aircraft penetrated inland, but no bombs were reported to have been dropped.

Several interceptions were made and two enemy bombers were shot down into the sea.

Two of our fighters returning with their ammunition exhausted were attacked by a number of enemy fighters and shot down. Both pilots are safe.

This morning's communique of the same ministries:

During the greater part of the night, there has been nothing to report.

An Air Ministry communique tonight:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command bombed Wilhelmshaven and Bremen last night. Numerous explosions and fires were observed in dock and industrial areas of the cities.

At Rotterdam a large fire was started amongst petrol storage tanks.

Single aircraft of the same command attacked Emden and Oldenburg.

During these operations an enemy night fighter was shot down in flames.

Off the Frisian Islands an aircraft of the Coastal Command torpedoed and sank a large enemy supply vessel.

From all these operations none of our aircraft is missing.

CAIRO, March 18 (AP).—The British general headquarters communique:

Libya Nothing of importance to report.

Eritrea: Yesterday the enemy delivered a series of determined counter-attacks against positions that we had recently captured. These attacks were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses to the Italians, who also left over 800 prisoners in our hands. Operations continued to develop successfully.

Ethiopia: Pressure by Imperial and patriot forces is being successfully maintained over a wide area upon the retreating Italians. While our troops are extending the area of their occupation in British Somaliland, a general advance into southern Ethiopia of Imperial forces operating from a number of places in Italian Somaliland is continuing.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Eritrea: There was continued activity by fighter and bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. in the Cheren area yesterday. Troops and gun emplacements on Mt. Sanchil were dive-bombed and machine-gunned and a railway southeast of the hill was also attacked. During these operations an Italian CR-42 was intercepted by our aircraft and shot down.

Ethiopia: Further south enemy troops and transport motor vehicles in the Harar-Jijiga area were attacked by machine-gun fire of the South African Air Force. (Details previously reported from Nairobi were duplicated here.)

Libya: A heavy attack was carried out on the harbor at Tripoli during the night of March 16-17 by R. A. F. bombers. A direct hit was observed on the Spanish mole. Other bombs straddled shipping and quays. Large fires were started on the south side of the harbor, in hangars and among military stores, while explosions were seen at the railway depot and near the wireless station.

From all these operations, one of our aircraft is missing.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 18 (AP).—A South African Air Force communique:

It is now established that on March 13 and 15 the South African Air Force destroyed thirteen and damaged eight Italian aircraft in eastern Ethiopia. On March 13, one S-79 and two CR-42's were shot down. On March 15, four S-78's, one CR-42 and five RO-37's or CR-32's were either shot down in combat or destroyed on the ground at Diredawa, while three S-79's and five RO-37's or CR-32's were damaged. The CA-133 machine-gunned at Jijiga on March 10 was completely burned out. Other South African aircraft machine-gunned troops and lorries on the road near Jijiga.

German

BERLIN, March 18 (AP).—The German high command communique:

One submarine sank five armed merchant ships totaling 35,300 tons out of an enemy convoy.

One merchant ship of about 4,000 tons was sunk during armed reconnaissance over the North Sea east of Newcastle.

Fighting planes bombed Newcastle port and dock facilities last night. Other attacks were directed against ports on the Scottish east coast.

The enemy attacked various places on the German northwest coast last night. Some fires in non-military dwellings were snuffed out immediately. Collapse of dwellings resulted in dead and injured.

During the day, four barrage balloons over Dover were shot down.

Italian

ROME, March 18 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, there were patrol and artillery actions. Our planes bombarded and machine-gunned enemy air bases.

March 16, planes of the German air corps attacked an enemy naval formation navigating the eastern Mediterranean. During this action two battleships were hit with torpedoes.

In North Africa, enemy units approaching our positions at Giarabub were repulsed. Our bombing planes hit motor trucks, gasoline deposits and works of an enemy base. During the night of March 16, enemy planes raided Tripoli. Some persons were wounded and civilian dwellings were damaged.

In East Africa, the battle continued violently in the Cheren sector. Our troops repeatedly counter-attacked, inflictnig heavy losses on the enemy and repulsing repeated attacks carried out with numerous forces. Our losses also were considerable. Gen. Lorenzini fell bravely at he head of his battalions.

In air combats, our fighters shot down one British plane. One of our planes failed to return. British air raids on one of our bases caused some damage.

A strong enemy naval formation which appeared off Berbera after a violent bombardment landed detachments of troops who overcame our garrison.

Greek

ATHENS, March 18 (AP).—Tonight's Greek general headquarters communique:

The enemy attempted repeated local attacks, repulsed with considerable losses. In the Aoos Valley, as the result of successful operations we took 165 prisoners, including four officers.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security communique:

Italian aviation bombed Kyparissa on the western coast of Peloponnesus. Bombs exploded in poor quarters, causing the death of four women and wounded six children two to eight years old. Bombs also were dropped in rural areas of Thessaly without effect.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19)

MAR 19 1941

WAR CUTTING LIFELINES
OF SOUTH AMERICA

SURPLUS COMMODITIES BACKING UP
WITHIN CONTINENT AS TRADE
WITH EUROPE CUT OFF (1050)

BY JOHN BECKLEY

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, MARCH 18-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--WAR IS CUTTING THE LIFELINES OF SOUTH AMERICA, THREATENING MANY COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIC STRANGULATION.

NO BOMBERS RANGE THE AIR DROPPING LOADS OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

NO MEN OF WAR BLOCKADE HER PORTS. YET SIGNS OF ECONOMIC DISLOCATION CAUSED BY WAR ARE EVERYWHERE.

SURPLUS COMMODITIES ARE BACKING UP WITHIN THE CONTINENT. CORN, WHEAT, MEAT, SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON AND MINERALS ARE PILING UP. GOODS

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DESTINED FOR EXPORT ARE CLOGGING THE DOCKS OF BUENOS AIRES AND RIO DE JANEIRO, SHIPPING COMPANIES SAY.

DOLLARS TO BUY STEEL, MACHINERY, AND ESSENTIAL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES--THE LAST SOURCE OF SUCH GOODS LEFT OPEN--ARE NOT PLENTIFUL. AND MANY AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS ARE TOO BUSY WITH DEFENSE WORK TO FILL FOREIGN ORDERS.

THE UNITED STATES HAS LABORED TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESS OF ITS SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS. IMPORTS OF LATIN AMERICAN PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN INCREASED BUT NOT ENOUGH TO COUNTERACT THE LOSS OF EUROPEAN TRADE.

LOANS AMOUNTING TO ROUGHLY $200,000,000 HAVE BEEN EXTENDED DURING 1940 BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TO RELIEVE THE RESULTING EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES. THESE HAVE HELPED IMMENSELY, TRADE EXPERTS SAY, BUT HAVE FALLEN FAR SHORT OF REMOVING THE DIFFICULTY.

THE BLOCKADE OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE HAS CUT OFF A MARKET WHICH IN NORMAL YEARS SUPPLIED LATIN AMERICA WITH $500,000,000 OF MERCHANDISE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF HER TOTAL IMPORTS. ALMOST ALL THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE SHARED IN THIS LOSS, AND TO SOME IT HAS BEEN VERY SEVERE.

MOST OF THE PRODUCTS OBTAINED IN EUROPE CAN BE PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT DOLLAR EXCHANGE IS SCARCE DESPITE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS. IN VIRTUALLY EVERY COUNTRY EXCEPT VENEZUELA, THE USE OF DOLLAR EXCHANGE HAS BEEN RESTRICTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ONLY THE MOST ESSENTIAL IMPORTS.

NOW TRADE EXPERTS FEAR THE LATIN AMERICAN SITUATION MAY BE COMPLICATED FURTHER BY A SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING.

HITLER'S SUBMARINE WARFARE, LARGE SCALE AID TO BRITAIN AND THE POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CONFLICT, ARE VIEWED AS REAL THREATS TO THE LATIN AMERICA'S REMAINING LIFELINES. THESE THREATS MAY NOT MATERIALIZE BUT EACH OF THEM IS CAUSING EXPORTERS MORE THAN A LITTLE WORRY.

THE RATE AT WHICH HITLER'S UNDERSEA CRAFT HAVE BEEN SENDING BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS TO THE BOTTOM HAS CAUSED SEVERAL OBSERVERS TO DOUBT THAT BRITAIN WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN HER TRADE ROUTES TO SOUTH AMERICA. SO FAR, BRITAIN HAS PRIDED HERSELF ON DELIVERING THE GOODS TO SOUTH AMERICA, BUT IF THE STRAIN GETS TOO GREAT, PURCHASES MIGHT BE CONCENTRATED HERE, EXPERTS SAY.

PASSAGE OF THE LEND-LEASE BILL MAKING CREDIT AVAILABLE TO BRITAIN HERE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AS WELL AS MUNITIONS, HAS MADE THIS COURSE MORE LIKELY, THEY BELIEVE. THE SHORTER ROUTE TO NEW YORK WOULD PERMIT GREATER UTILIZATION OF TONNAGE AND BETTER PROTECTION AGAINST SUBMARINE ATTACKS FOR BRITISH SHIPS, NOW BRINGING FOOD FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

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THE PROGRAM OF GETTING AID TO BRITAIN IN A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY TO ENABLE HER TO WIN THE WAR ALSO MAY DRAW AMERICAN BOATS FROM SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE, SOME BELIEVE.

A FINAL THREAT TO LATIN AMERICA'S VITAL SHIPPING SERVICES IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT UNITED STATES MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN WAR IN EUROPE OR THE FAR EAST. EXPERTS SAY BOTH NAVY AND ARMY WOULD NEED MORE AUXILIARY VESSELS IMMEDIATELY IF THIS SHOULD HAPPEN.

TWO BRIGHTER SIDES TO THE PICTURE, HOWEVER, ARE THE HUGE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM GETTING UNDER WAY HERE AND THE DETERMINATION

OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE AND BUILD TIES WITH SOUTH AMERICA. NEW BOATS ARE COMING INTO SERVICE EVERY WEEK, AND TRADE EXPERTS BELIEVE THE ROUTES TO LATIN AMERICA WOULD BE AMONG THE LAST TO SUFFER AT THE HAND OF UNCLE SAM.

IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THE AVERAGE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES--LIVING IN THE MOST SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTRY IN THE WORLD--TO GRASP THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA'S ECONOMY. FOREIGN COMMERCE IS THE FLESH AND BLOOD OF LATIN AMERICA'S ECONOMIC LIFE.

CONSIDER ARGENTINA. IN 1937, A GOOD YEAR, ARGENTINA'S PRODUCTION OF MOVABLE GOODS WAS ESTIMATED AT $2,141,000,000. SHE EXPORTED $758,000,000, OR 35 PER CENT OF HER TOTAL OUTPUT. IN THE SAME YEAR, THE UNITED STATES EXPORTED ONLY 8 PER CENT OF HER PRODUCTION OF MOVABLE GOODS.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT BRAZIL, IN A NORMAL YEAR, EXPORTS ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF THE OUTPUT OF HER PLANTATIONS, MINES, FACTORIES AND FORESTS.

THESE TWO COUNTRIES ARE AMONG THE MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED IN LATIN AMERICA. IN MANY OTHERS, FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, EXPERTS SAY THE DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN TRADE IS EVEN GREATER.

IMPORTS INCLUDE NOT ONLY LUXURIES, BUT VITAL NECESSITIES. IF YOU PICTURE THE UNITED STATES WITHOUT THE STEEL MILLS OF PITTSBURGH, BIRMINGHAM, GARY AND CHICAGO, MINUS THE MACHINE TOOL PLANTS OF CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND AND BRIDGEPORT, UNABLE TO MANUFACTURE EQUIPMENT FOR HER RAILROADS, LACKING PLANTS FOR THE FABRICATION OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY AND MANY TYPES OF FINISHED GOODS, YOU BEGIN TO GET AN IDEA OF THE POSITION OF MOST LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

NOW DUMP OUR $20 BILLION OF GOLD INTO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND YOU GET A ROUGH APPROXIMATION OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TWENTY LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS. VITAL IMPORTS MUST BE BOUGHT WITH EXPORTS. THERE IS NO HUGE BACKLOG OF GOLD TO FALL BACK ON TO PAY FOR PURCHASES.

THE DRIVE TO INCREASE OUR IMPORTS OF LATIN AMERICAN PRODUCTS SO THAT SHE CAN PURCHASE MORE IN THIS MARKET IS MAKING SOME HEADWAY, TRADE CIRCLES SAY, BUT HARDLY ENOUGH AS YET TO AFFORD SOLID BASIS FOR DREAMS OF A PAN-AMERICAN TRADE BLOCK AFTER THE WAR.

THE UNITED STATES, ALREADY FIRST IN THE LATIN AMERICAN TRADE PICTURE, CAN BECOME AN EVEN MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR, THEY BELIEVE, BUT CANNOT EXPECT TO WEAN LATIN AMERICA FROM HER NATURAL TRADE ASSOCIATION WITH EUROPE.

WE CAN ENCOURAGE SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS TO PRODUCE ARTICLES WHICH WE NOW IMPORT FROM OTHER SECTIONS OF THE WORLD AND ARE ACTUALLY MAKING SOME PROGRESS ALONG THESE LINES, EXPERTS POINT OUT, BUT WE CANNOT EXPECT LATIN AMERICA TO SHIFT HER ECONOMY OVER TO THIS BASIS.

THE REASONS ARE MANY. LABOR CANNOT BE QUICKLY SHIFTED, AND MACHINERY AND TECHNICAL SKILL REQUIRED IN SOME LINES OF ENDEAVOR ARE NOT EASILY AVAILABLE. THERE IS NO GREAT BODY OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS, EITHER SKILLED OR UNSKILLED, WHICH COULD BE DEVOTED TO SUCH PRODUCTS.

LATIN AMERICA HAS A LARGE INVESTMENT IN HER ECONOMY AS IT NOW STANDS, AND IT CANNOT BE CHANGED WITHOUT CONSIDERABLE LOSS. IN THE LONG RUN, WHEN THE WAR HAS SUBSIDED, THE EXCHANGE OF FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS FOR EUROPE'S MANUFACTURES MAY PROVE TO BE A VERY DESIRABLE

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PART OF HER ECONOMIC LIFE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19 SENT MARCH 17.)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19)

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NICE IS LEAST MOURNFUL
OF ONCE-GAY HOLIDAY
RESORTS IN FRANCE (300)

MAR 19 1941

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BY ROBERT OKIN

(ADVANCE)..NICE, FRANCE-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-NO CITY IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE OF FRANCE IS GAY THESE DAYS, BUT THE LEAST MOURNFUL IS THIS HOLIDAY RESORT OF BETTER YEARS TO WHICH REFUGEES FROM ALL EUROPE HAVE FLED.

THEATERS, OPERA, CABARETS, AND NOW GAMBLING PROVIDE DISTRACTIONS, AND THE BROAD PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS IS CROWDED ON SUNNY MORNINGS.

AT NIGHT THE CITY IS ALMOST BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED.

THE STROLLERS ALONG THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN'S EDGE SPEAK ENGLISH, GERMAN, POLISH, RUSSIAN, AND CZECH MORE OFTEN THAN FRENCH. MOST ARE WELL DRESSED.

EAGERLY THEY SNAP UP SWISS NEWSPAPERS AND GATHER IN EXCITED GROUPS FOR SERIOUS CONVERSATION, SO IT IS CLEAR THEY ARE NOT HOLIDAY-MAKERS.

BACK OF THE "BOARDWALK" SECTION OF THE CITY THIS VENEER OF A RESORT CITY OF WELL-DRESSED PEOPLE IS ABSENT.

30.24-8105

GAPING SHOP WINDOWS SHOW WERE IRREPLACEABLE STOCK HAS DISAPPEARED. THE EFFECTS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING RESTRICTIONS ALSO ARE MORE VISIBLE.

AS IN ALL FRANCE, IF YOU HAVE THE MONEY YOU CAN EAT WELL. IF YOU HAVEN'T, YOU EAT POORLY.

ONE FOREIGN OFFICIAL WHO HAS LIVED FOR MANY YEARS IN NICE SAID THE FOOD SITUATION WAS ESPECIALLY SERIOUS FOR FAMILIES BELOW MIDDLE CLASS AND FOR MANY ABOVE. AS IN ALL AREAS AND IN ALL RATIONED COUNTRIES, THERE IS A "BLACK"MARKET FOR FOOD--WITH BUTTER AT $2 PER POUND, BUT FEW FRENCHMEN CAN AFFORD IT.

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE IS THE HEADQUARTERS FOR BRITISH RELIEF ON THE RIVIERA AND A STAFF OF 20 PERSONS UNDER THE VICE-CONSUL IS OCCUPIED SOLELY WITH BRITISH INTERESTS.

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SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS DAILY INQUIRE FOR AMERICAN VISAS OR ASK QUESTIONS, AND A TOTAL OF 4,000 APPLICATIONS ARE LISTED.

OF ALL CITIES IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, NICE SEEMS TO HAVE THE MOST GUMPTION. NEW CAVES HAVE OPENED AND THE RETURN OF GAMBLING IS TAKEN BY SOME RESIDENTS TO BE AN ENCOURAGING SIGN FOR THE FUTURE. NIGHT CLUBS HAVE REOPENED, WITHOUT DANCING, BUT WITH SINGERS AND MUSICIANS ON DECK.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SEVICE AEVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19 SENT MARCH 17)

FD1136PES

BULLETIN

BERLIN, ARCH 18-(AP)-A GERMAN SUBMARINE HAS SUNK FIVE ARMED MERCHANTMEN TOTALING 35,300 TONS, OUT OF A BRITISH CONVOY, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

Z706AES

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--FIRST ADD GERMAN X X X TODAY.

ANOTHER MERCHANTMAN, OF 4,000 TONS, WAS SUNK DURING ARMED GERMAN AIR RECONNAISSANCE OVER THE NORTH SEA EAST OF NEWCASTLE, THE DAILY WAR BULLETIN ADDED.

IN NEWCASTLE ITSELF, IT SAID, PORT AND DOCK FACILITIES WERE BOMBED LAST NIGHT, AND OTHER AIR ATTACKS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST PORTS ON THE SCOTTISH EAST COAST.

FOUR BARRAGE BALLOONS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER DOVER.

BRITISH AIR ATTACKS ON THE GERMAN NORTHWEST COAST WERE ACKNOWLEDGED BUT, EXCEPT FOR SOME DEAD AND WOUNDED AND COLLAPSE OF SOME DWELLINGS, DAMAGE WAS MINIMIZED.

DN725AES

BERLIN--SECOND ADD GERMAN X X X MINIMIZED.

GERMAN SPEEDBOAT COMMANDERS REPORTED SINKING BRITISH VESSELS TOTALLING 10,000 TONS OFF THE ENGLISH EAST COAST SUNDAY NIGHT. THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE RESCUED THE CAPTAINS OF A FREIGHTER AND A COAL SHIP.

NT1151AES

LONDON, MARCH 18-(AP)-W. AVERILL HARRIMAN, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR AID TO BRITAIN, SAID TODAY HE HAD "ALREADY GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE QUESTIONS OF SHIPPING AND FOOD" FOR BRITAIN.

DN609AES

LONDON-FIRST ADD HARRIMAN X X X FOR BRITAIN.

HARRIMAN, WHO ARRIVED HERE SATURDAY, HAS SEEN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

HE SAID HIS JOB WOULD BE "TO GIVE A PICTURE TO WASHINGTON OF THE PRIORITY OF NEEDS HERE" AND THE RELATION OF NEEDS OF AMERICA'S OWN DEFENSE PROGRAM AND OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HARRIMAN SAID HE WOULD "WORK CLOSELY WITH THE AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHES" IN LONDON AND PLANNED TO SHUTTLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FREQUENTLY TO EXPEDITE MATERIAL AID FOR BRITAIN.

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, MARCH 18-(AP)-A SPECIAL POLICE ORDER ISSUED TODAY SAID ALL JEWS MUST PRESENT THEMSELVES IMMEDIATELY TO AUTHORITIES TO HAVE THE WORD "JEW" STAMPED ON THEIR PASSPORTS OR SUFFER CONFISCATION OF THEIR PAPERS.

KA1017PES

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 18-(AP)-A NEW TRAFFIC CODE FOR GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE TODAY GIVES ALL GERMAN TROOP VEHICLES RIGHT OF WAY AT CROSSROADS AND PROHIBITS DRIVERS FROM BREAKING THROUGH MARCHING TROOPS.

DN754AES

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ANKARA, TURKEY, MARCH 19-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY EARLY TODAY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU LEFT ANKARA TUESDAY NIGHT FOR ADANA IN SOUTHERN TURKEY, WHENCE HE WILL FLY TO PALESTINE OR EGYPT.

IT WAS THOUGHT PROBABLE THAT IF SARACOGLU LEFT THE COUNTRY IT WOULD BE TO CONSULT AGAIN WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN OR OTHER BRITISH OFFICIALS. EDEN WAS IN TURKEY LAST MONTH, JUST BEFORE THE GERMANS OCCUPIED BULGARIA.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID PRESIDENT ISMET INONU RECEIVED THE HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR TUESDAY AFTERNOON, WITH TURKEY'S UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NUMAN MENEMEMCIOGLU, ALSO PRESENT. NATURE OF THE MEETING WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

KA607PES

TANGIER, MARCH 18-(AP)-A SERIES OF ECONOMIC CONFERENCES IN ALGIERS BETWEEN DELEGATES OF FRANCE AND THE NORTH AFRICAN EMPIRE RESULTED IN A DECISION TO INCREASE AFRICAN FOOD EXPORTS TO THE MOTHERLAND, A DISPATCH RECEIVED HERE SAID TODAY. GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER OF FRENCH AFRICAN FORCES, PRESIDED AT THE MEETINGS.

KA1018PES

BRUSSELS, VIA BERLIN, MARCH 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF BELGIUM TODAY DECREED COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF ALL BELGIAN CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES AT THE AGE OF 60.

THE PRESS INTERPRETED THE EDICT, WHICH AFFECTS MUNICIPAL POLICEMEN AND HIGH STATE OFFICIALS INCLUDING JUDGES ALIKE, AS A GERMAN REPLY TO PASSIVENESS OF BELGIAN CIVIL AUTHORITY--AMOUNTING IN SOME CASES TO SABOTAGE.

THE LACK OF ENTHUSIASM OF MAGISTRATES AND BURGOMASTERS IN ENFORCEMENT OF FOOD RATIONS WAS ESPECIALLY CITED.

KA1028PES

RANGOON, BURMA, MARCH 19-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE SENATE APPROVED A SPECIAL MOTION TODAY RECORDING ITS "DEEP APPRECIATION" FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH LAST SATURDAY WHICH IT SAID "MAKES CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES IS DETERMINED TO END ALL COMPROMISE WITH TYRANNY AND THE FORCES OF OPPRESSION IN EUROPE AND ASIA."

KA11PES

BERLIN, MARCH 18-(AP)-ANGLO SAXON MEASUREMENTS IN SPORTS EVENT HAVE BECOME TABOO IN GERMANY, AT LEAST AS FAR AS SWIMMING CONTESTS ARE CONCERNED.

GERMAN SPORTS AUTHORITIES HAVE DECREED THAT THE "YARD" IS NO LONGER TO BE USED IN SWIMMING CONTESTS AS A MEASUREMENT STANDARD FOR RECORDS.

TA945PES

MANILA, MARCH 18-(AP)-HIROKAPU OGURI, A CORRESPONDENT FOR DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY), DISCLOSED HE HAD BEEN QUESTIONEDTODAY BY U.S.ARMY INTELLIGENCE MEN CONCERNING A STORY ABOUT AMERICAN WARPLANES PUBLISHED BY A SMALL JAPANESE NEWSPAPER HERE.

OGURI SAID THE STORY, FURNISHED BY DOMEI FROM WASHINGTON, REPRESENTED AMERICAN PLANES AS NOT BEING VERY GOOD. OGURI SAID HE AND G.TAMADA, EDITOR OF THE PAPER, WERE TOLD THAT SUCH STORIES

WERE GREAT INSULT TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE. THEY APOLOGIZED AND PROMISED TO PUBLISH A CORRECTION, OGURI ADDED, WHICH CLOSED THE INCIDENT.

THE STORY SAID INFORMATION FROM WASHINGTON INDICATED AMERICAN BUILT WARPLANES BEING SUPPLIED TO GREAT BRITAIN WERE WORTHLESS AND THE BRITISH WERE FORCED TO REBUILD THEM BEFORE THEY COULD BE USED.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS WERE SILENT CONCERNING THE CASE.

HU139PCS

WASHINGTON,MARCH 18-(AP)-OGDEN H.HAMMOND, JR., 29, SON OF A FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, TODAY PETITIONED FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT TO PREVENT SECRETARY HULL AND OTHER OFFICIALS FROM FORCING HIM OUT OF HIS CAREER POST IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

HAMMOND'S COMPLAINT SAID THAT ASSISTANT SECRETARY A.A.BERLE ASKED HIM TO RESIGN BECAUSE OF REPORTS THAT HE PUBLICLY MIMICKED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WITH REFERENCE TO PHYSICAL INFIRMITY, AND THAT HE HAD "DISLOYAL DEALINGS WITH A FEMALE AGENT OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT." THE CHANGES, HE SAID, WERE A "VICIOUS AND MALICIOUS FABRICATION."

HAMMOND, A YALE ALUMNUS, WAS FORMERLY VICE CONSUL AT VIENNA AND AT LEIPSIG. HE RECENTLY HAS BEEN ON LEAVE. HIS FATHER IS OGDEN H.HAMMOND, REAL ESTATE AND RAILROAD MAN, WHO HAS BEEN PROMINENT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NEW JERSEY AND WHO WAS AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN FROM 1925 TO 1929.

LT938PES NM

KILL UNCOUNTED NUMBER IN FIERCE 6-HOUR ATTACK ON MOST CROWDED AREAS

Soldiers Help Rescue Workers Dig For Those Trapped In Ruins—Four Hospitals Hit. Hotel Is Partly Wrecked

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, March 20—A great German air armada dropped thousands of bombs over a broad area of London in a six-hour overnight raid, dealing death to uncounted numbers in the city's most thickly populated districts.

It was the heaviest raid this year. Rescue squads augmented by soldiers dug for hours to save people trapped in the new ruins.

Four hospitals were hit. In one, two heavy bombs wrecked a maternity ward used as a temporary first-aid station and damaged nurses' sleeping quarters.

Patients Removed

Several hundred patients were removed from the wing of another suburban hospital which was damaged by a bomb shower. Few casualties were reported there and the damage to the two other institutions was not revealed immediately.

A hotel was partly wrecked and many homes in several areas were destroyed. Soldiers and rescue workers dug for victims trapped alive.

Anti-aircraft fire destroyed at least one raider, which fell in flames, adding to the glow of countless Nazi flares and the flashes of bomb blasts and gunfire.

Renewal Of Autumn Raids

Observers said the attack, which began as soon as the stars came out and continued with increasing fury on past midnight, was a renewal of the concentrated and destructive assaults of last autumn.

The bombs broke a gas main in one district, but the soldiers went on with their rescue work.

In some areas the planes returned time after time.

All types of the city's anti-aircraft guns blazed away, and even machine-guns were used in attempts to shoot down the twin parachute flares. Some considered the barrage the heaviest of the war.

Many Planes, Flying Low

The drone of German engines was extremely loud, indicating that the raiders were present in large numbers or were flying extremely low—or both.

At the same time, the southeast coast shook to heavy explosions of long-range gunfire from the French shore, west of Boulogne.

German air activity during daylight was summed up by the Air and Home Security ministries as follows:

"Very few enemy aircraft crossed our coasts during daylight today and none came far inland. There was no report of any bombs dropped.

"Two enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters today; one a bomber shot down off the east coast this morning, the other a fighter destroyed off the southeast coast this afternoon."

Nazi U-Boat Bases Raided

Meanwhile the Air Ministry announced that Kiel and Wilhelmshaven—German submarine bases—had been subjected to violent and effective overnight bombardment, because they play such vital roles in the life-or-death battle of the Atlantic.

The weather was mostly unfavorable, with haze and clouds, but the news service announced: "By skillful navigation and persistence, in the face of fierce barrages over both towns, our aircraft were able to drop great loads of high explosives and incendiary bombs on docks, shipbuilding yards and industrial centers of these ports."

Lasts Most Of Night

The attack on Kiel began soon after 9 P. M. Tuesday and was continued by "considerable numbers" of planes well into the morning.

Through rifts in the clouds over the port, the British said they dropped incendiary bombs first, and these started fires which made beacons for the succeeding waves of bombers.

Then followed the rumble and roar of explosions as demolition bombs

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were dropped. The Ministry said returning flyers could see the bright glare of fires in the sky for miles along the homeward journey.

See Bombs Burst On Wharves

Visibility was better over Wilhelmshaven, the service stated, so that bombers could see the burst of many high explosives on wharves and shipyards where fires, large and small, quickly sprang up.

In addition, overnight raids were conducted on Emden, oil storage tanks at Rotterdam, a target not otherwise identified at Texel and two airdromes in Holland.

At Rotterdam, the service announced flares showed the outlines of the storage tanks and "soon there were one large and three small fires burning, which rapidly merged into a single big fire."

One British plane was acknowledged lost.

12 Large Fires Reported In London By Nazi Flyers

Berlin, *Thursday*, March 20 (AP)—The German air force carried out heavy attacks against London during the night, authorized German sources announced early today.

Wireless reports from pilots said twelve large fires had been observed in the British capital.

A dispatch from DNB said three British Spitfire planes were shot down yesterday afternoon in a dogfight over the English south coast, the Germans returning home without losses.

Hull Digs Out After Raid, Heaviest There Of War

Hull, England, March 19 (AP)—This English east coast factory and shipping city of 300,000 population cleaned up the wreckage today of one of the heaviest German night attacks on British provincial centers.

Throughout last night and early today waves of hundreds of Nazi raiders poured down incendiary and high explosive bombs.

Workers' Homes Ruined

Many persons were killed. The exact number was not announced. Even larger numbers of seriously injured filled the city's hospitals, some dug out of the smoldering ruins twelve hours after the attack.

In one heavily bombed area where dozens of working class homes were in ruins, housewives methodically swept up plaster and glass.

At a windowless corner saloon near by, men stood at the bar and soberly drank their pints of ale. On the opposite corner a cobbler was busy in his windowless shop.

Many of the casualties were caused by hits on air-raid shelters.

In one shelter the only survivor was a 12-month-old baby. In another the casualties included the wife and daughter of the chief of Hull's detective force.

Dig With Bare Hands

The damage, particularly to residential areas, was so severe that the available supply of picks and shovels and crowbars was soon exhausted, and rescue workers had to tear with their hands at the piles of debris. Six communal centers were opened to shelter and feed the homeless.

Rescue work was slowed since the narrow, winding streets of the old port sector were strewn with masonry and glass.

The raid started in the early evening when a few bombs were dropped in a light attack. A three-hour lull followed.

Then, shortly before midnight, waves of bombers started coming and kept coming until almost dawn.

Hull, England, March 19 (A. P.).—German bombers showered fire bombs and high explosives on this city last night and early today in a fierce continuation of the tactics that cost a thousand lives in the Liverpool and the Glasgow areas last week. Hull, a shipping and factory city of 300,000, counted great numbers of dead in the wake of the assault, the worst of many directed against it.

The attack attained its full fury shortly after midnight, when bombs rained down with such intensity that it seemed the entire city would be blasted apart. And this continued without a letup for several hours.

The raiders roared over in steady waves and many people were caught in their homes. Residential damage was severe, and rescue parties were busy digging out the dead and injured when the all-clear sounded shortly before dawn. One high explosive wrecked a shelter in which the only survivor was a 12-months-old baby.

Ambulances jolted through narrow streets strewn with wreckage today. The municipal authorities opened six community centers to feed and shelter the homeless.

Rescue workers used all the tools they had and when there were no more for the volunteers who swarmed to the blasted sections, many fell in digging into the debris with their bare hands. In a nearby town hundreds of fire bombs were dropped, but the damage there was not extensive.

Nuns put out fire bombs sprinkled on a convent. One cluster of fire bombs seared through a theater roof to the stage a few moments after the audience had left.

RAIDERS ROAR OVER LONDON; HULL BOMBED

Barrage in Capital Held to Be Heaviest of Air War to Date.

CITY SHUDDERS UNDER BOMBS

Kiel and Wilhelmshaven Naval Bases Battered—Blasts Heard Near Boulogne.

London, March 19 (A. P.).—The anti-aircraft guns of London threw up a reverberating fire tonight as German bombers subjected London and East Anglia to an attack that started early and gathered fury as it progressed. Some considered the barrage the heaviest of the war.

The drone of German engines was extremely loud, indicating that the raiders were present in large numbers or were flying extremely low—or both.

Many London districts were blanched by the light of flares and shuddered under high-explosive bombs while the guns kept up a steady rumble.

German air activity during the daylight hours was summed up by the Air and Home Security Ministries as follows:

"Very few enemy aircraft crossed our coasts during daylight today and none came far inland. There was no report of any bombs dropped.

"Two enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters today; one, a bomber shot down off the east coast this morning; the other a fighter destroyed off the southeast coast this afternoon."

Hull Is Badly Battered.

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In London also homes were demolished and some persons were trapped. The raid was carried out mostly by planes attacking singly through an intense anti-aircraft barrage. The all-clear came at dawn, ending an alarm which had begun shortly after 11 P. M.—London's longest this year, though hours shorter than some of last autumn's dusk-to-dawn attacks.

The authorities today permitted publication of the fact that these institutions had been damaged in recent German air raids: In Glasgow, the university and Garscadden Hospital; in Liverpool, the Cotton Exchange and Commercial Exchange; in Leeds, the Town Hall and Kirkgate Market.

Violent explosions and fires were started by the Royal Air Force last night at the German naval bases of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, the Air Ministry said today, with both high explosives and fire bombs dropped by a considerable number of planes. Oil storage tanks at Rotterdam were also sharply attacked, the communique said.

The British also announced the bombing of the docks at Emden, of a target at Texel and of two airdromes in Holland. They acknowledged the loss of one plane.

There were heavy explosions on the southeast coast, believed due to gunfire along the French coast west of Boulogne. Buildings shook along the English side of the channel at regular intervals.

Attack by Hundreds.

Berlin, March 19 (A. P.).—Several hundred German warplanes effectively bombed the English city of Hull last night and also attacked southeast coast ports, informed spokesmen said today.

The German High Command described the attack on Hull and the Humber River as especially heavy and said it lasted all through the night. Numerous fires were reported started in the harbor supply center.

Tells of R. A. F. Attack.

Of British attacks, the High Command asserted:

"The enemy last night flew over north Germany and dropped incendiaries and explosives into two coastal cities. Damages effected were slight. It was possible to extinguish all fires very soon. A number of civilians were killed and many were injured. The enemy lost five planes, two of them downed by night pursuit planes. One of our own planes has not returned."

Authorized spokesmen, expanding on the communique, acknowledged that Kiel and vicinity were bombed for several hours. They said, however, that the hits were mostly on residential and business buildings, a clinic and a school, causing casualties.

At the same time the death toll of R. A. F. attacks on Hamburg on the nights of March 12 and 13 was reported to have reached fifty-seven.

500,000 GREEKS TO BE DIVERTED TO BLOCK NAZIS

300,000 Are Now Holding the Italian Forces on Albanian Front

AXIS PREDICTS YUGOSLAV PACT

Expects Japanese Foreign Head to Attend Signing on March 26.

Belgrade, March 19 (A. P.).—A usually well informed Greek source said today that Greece was preparing to divert 500,000 troops to her northern front to face the Germans in co-operation with the British. Only 300,000 of the 800,000-man Greek army are holding the Albanian front against the Italians, this informant said.

On the other hand, the Germans were said to have sixteen divisions, or perhaps 240,000 men, in Bulgaria along the Greek and Turkish frontiers.

Yugoslavia herself was deep in military preparations, with more men being called daily, but neutral military men doubted that this country would have 1,600,000 men under arms by the month's end as had been predicted in some quarters.

Meanwhile, the war-threatened Balkans edged nearer a showdown in the British-Axis diplomatic struggle, with a German report that Yugoslavia would cast her lot with the Rome-Berlin-Tokio line-up on March 26.

Japanese to Be Present.

German sources here circulated this report after a ninety-minute meeting between the German Minister, Viktor von Heeren, and Yugoslavia Foreign Minister, Aleksander Cincar-Markovic. Furthermore, these sources said, the signing would be witnessed by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, now en route to Rome and Berlin for Axis conferences.

Ending to balance this report of pro-Axis inclination was the disclosure by a qualified source that former Premier Milan Stoyadinovic, known as an ardent admirer of the Axis, had been exiled to Greece because he attempted to regain power and to align Yugoslavia with Rome and Berlin.

Stoyadinovic, who signed the Yugoslav friendship treaty with Italy in 1939, was ousted as Premier in 1939. His wife, Augustine, expressed belief that he had been kidnaped, but sources close to the Government acknowledged that he had been forced to leave the country.

Also opposing the German reports of Yugoslav-Axis amity

high Yugoslav sources declared that the Belgrade Government had stiffened its attitude toward the Nazis, especially since British troops had landed in Greece.

An unconfirmed report said that a special envoy from Soviet Russia had arrived from Moscow to discuss foreign policy with Yugoslav leaders. The Russian legation denied the story, and the Yugoslav Foreign Office said no Russian had been received recently.

Turks Confer With Greeks.

Diplomatic moves kept one jump ahead of war on the broadened Balkan front as Turkish leaders conferred with British and Greek officials.

A dispatch passed by military censor at Athens said that the Governors of Turkish and Greek Thrace met at Karagatch, near Adrianople, at the eastern end of the Græco-Bulgarian frontier. Not more than 100 miles separates the Nazi forces north of that line from the recently landed British troops who are reported moving northward through Greece toward the border.

At the same time the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, was reported at Ankara to have gone to Palestine or Egypt for new talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden. There was no indication of the bearing these talks might have on Turkish action if western Thrace should become a battlefield.

Turks Extend Martial Law.

Ankara, March 19 (A. P.).—The National Assembly unanimously approved today the Turkish Government's recommendation to extend the term of martial law prevailing in European Turkey and along the Dardanelles.

The action was generally interpreted as another indication that Turkey is continuing her vigilance in the Balkan situation, despite personal assurances from Adolf Hitler that this country would not be attacked.

Martial law first was proclaimed for one month last fall and, after the new year, it was extended to cover January, February and March. Now the order has been indefinitely extended.

Sections affected include Istanbul, in European Turkey. They are subject to rigid military control if the need arises.

British Stand Emphasized.

Istanbul, March 19. (A. P.).—The question of how strong a stand Britain might make in Greece against Germany was emphasized today by Turkish newspapers as the key to the Balkan military situation.

"The Greeks will fight no matter how great the danger," asserted Yeni Sabah, but it declared that a strong stand by the British in the Balkans is the only thing that can prevent a German victory there.

"If Britain can erect a strong defense in Macedonia to prevent the Germans from entering Salonika, the Germans would be in an unenviable position—faced by the combined Greek and British force, with Turkey and Yugoslavia on either side," the newspaper added.

Official sources in Ankara said that they were unaware of the reported departure of Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu for Adana, in southern Turkey, whence he would fly to Palestine or Egypt. There was no specific denial, however, that he had left.

Hitler Gets Turks' Reply.

Berlin, March 19 (A. P.).—The reply of the Turkish President Ismet Inonu, to a communication from Adolf Hitler has been delivered to Der Fuehrer, authorized spokesmen said today, but it was not disclosed whether the contents would be published.

R. A. F. Bombs Durazzo.

Athens, March 19 (A. P.).—British bombers hammered home a heavy and successful assault Tuesday on Durazzo, main Italian port of entry into northern Albania, R. A. F. headquarters announced today. Fires and explosions were declared to have been started.

Another formation attacked enemy transport and camps on the road between Buzi and Gllava and direct hits were registered on the road and buildings.

BATTLE LINES IN BALKANS ARE DRAWN TIGHTER

Athens Said To Be Ready To Throw 500,000 Into Path Of Expected Attack

Many More Towns In Rumania Ordered To Receive Germans

Turk Pledges 'Common Victory'

London, March 19 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation reported tonight that Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, on his return to Ankara declared that Turkey and Greece "will have a common victory."

"Meanwhile," he was quoted as telling a Greek newspaperman, "We are rejoicing in your victories as if they were our own, and I am convinced that the results will be good.

"Probably we shall have to go through new trials, but this matters little to our people."

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 19—Lines for the threatening battle of the Balkans drew taut tonight with word that Britain is flying American-made warplanes to Greece and that both Greece and Germany are massing more troops along Bulgarian frontier zones.

A well-informed Greek source said that, of a total army strength of 800,000, the Greeks would leave 300,000 men to fight the Italians in Albania and would throw 500,000 onto the northern front, where the British have brought up supplies to equip every reservist.

Neutral observers were inclined to consider these figures for the Greek army somewhat too large, since the entire population of Greece is less than 7,000,000.

Nazis Have Force Of 700,000

At the same time, the Germans were said to be building up a striking force of 600,000 to 700,000 in Bulgaria and Rumania, and various Balkan sources have reported that 100,000 of a planned British force of 300,000 already are in Greece.

From Bucharest, capital of Nazi-dominated Rumania, came reports that many towns in Moldavia have been ordered to receive German troops soon. This squared with opinion of neutral military observers that Germany plans to build up an army of twenty-eight divisions in Rumania.

Diplomatic reports from Sofia said Nazi forces speeding from Germany via Rumania were rapidly augmenting these sixteen divisions (about 240,000 men) who were forming a wall along the Bulgarian-Greek frontier.

Hope For Ægean Outlet

The controlled Bulgarian press, explaining to its public for the first time why Germans are there, said: "With the aid of Nazi troops we will regain what is most precious to us—an outlet to the Ægean sea."

News of the arrival of American-built planes in Greece from Cairo was contained in diplomatic dispatches which did not specify their numbers or types.

Yugoslavia's position remained uncertain, although German circles in Belgrade circulated reports that this country would sign up with the Axis a week from today.

These reports followed a ninety-minute conference between Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic and German Minister Viktor von Heeren.

Matsuoka May Be There

German sources said the signing would be witnessed by Japan's Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka now en route to Berlin and Rome for conferences. In Berlin, however, Matsuoka was expected to arrive March 27.

Another fact which did not appear to be in harmony with reports of an Axis membership for Yugoslavia was the expulsion of former Premier Milan Stoyadinovic, who has been accused of trying to regain power so he could align this country with Germany and Italy. It was learned tonight that he had been sent across the border into Greece.

Stoyadinovic signed a friendship treaty for Yugoslavia with Italy in 1937, but was ousted as Premier in 1939.

Yugoslav Government circles insisted that no pact would be signed which would permit passage of foreign troops, threaten Yugoslav independence or plunge the country into war.

The whole country was busy with military preparations. War planes maneuvered all day over the capital. Belgrade streets presented a country-fair scene as peasants streamed to military centers, leading requisitioned horses.

The Russian Legation denied an unconfirmed report that a special envoy from Moscow had arrived to discuss foreign policy with Yugoslav leaders.

Turkey And Britain In Accord

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 19—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned tonight to Cairo from a meeting at Cyprus with Turkish Foreign Minister Saracoglu, which, it was announced here, "reemphasized the complete identity of views which exists between their two governments."

Although plans for the meeting had been kept secret until the ministers' arrival by air Tuesday evening, the Greek, Turkish and British population of the island turned out to applaud them and British, Turkish and Greek flags were hoisted together in their honor.

Nature Story in Belgrade Paper Is No Bedtime Story to the Axis

German and Italian Envoys Vexed by Allegory of Wolf and Rabbit Ally That Runs From Lion, but They Can't Do Anything About It Now

BELGRADE, March 19 (AP).—A simple tale told in bedtime-story fashion, like the allegories of the animal kingdom that lull children the world over, blew up a furious diplomatic storm here tonight, particularly among the Italian and German diplomats seeking to woo Yugoslavia into the Axis.

The Belgrade newspaper "Pravda" ("Truth"), which is close to the government, printed the story. Axis diplomats immediately expressed displeasure, and admitted that only the delicacy of the negotiations with Yugoslavia prevented strong official protests—if not worse.

Here's the story:

In the forest one day the Wolf decided things were all wrong in the animal world. Some smaller animals were getting more to eat than they deserved. The Lion was too completely master of the situation, so the Wolf decided something had to be done about it—only those of Wolf blood should be allowed to rule.

The Wolf started out by gobbling up all the Beetles in sight, on the ground that they lacked Wolf blood in their veins and were a nuisance anyway. Then he started swallowing a few smaller animals living near him.

The Lion paid no attention to their pleas, because he himself had eaten a few smaller animals in his day. But as the Wolf came nearer the Lion's den, the Lion got nervous and announced he would fight the Wolf "to the last little animal."

Then the Rabbit, admiring the Wolf, said he would like to become the Wolf's ally. "You are a coward by nature," the Wolf replied, "but if you disguise yourself I will accept you." The Rabbit agreed.

The Fox, allied with the Lion, at first pretended to fight the Wolf, but soon gave up because he was old, worn-out and lazy. The Rabbit in disguise entered the battle just as it was ending, seizing the Fox's tail as a trophy. Then, swelling with pride, the Rabbit began attacking the weakest animals—Birds, Fis , Frogs.

But when the Rabbit heard the Lion's roar, he started fleeing across the desert. None was able to catch him. Finally his disguise fell off and other animals realized that although he had taken on the teeth of a Panther he was no Panther, although he could run backward like a Deer he was no Deer, although he wore the Eagle's feathers he was no Eagle.

The Wolf finally told him, "If only I had you as an enemy I could quickly dispose of you, but inasmuch as you are my ally I must protect you. The best I can say for you is that you at least have a good ally."

BARDOSSY TO GO TO REICH

Hungarian to See the German Foreign Minister Today

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 19 (AP)—The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Dr. Laszlo de Bardossy, will go to Munich tomorrow to see the German Foreign Minster, Joachim von Ribbentrop, an official announcement said today.

Private sources asserted he might also be received by Adolf Hitler.

U. S.-MADE PLANES FLOWN TO GREECE

Taken From Egypt for Use Against Germans.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 19 (A. P.).—Diplomatic messages said today that American-built planes for use in the expected German-British battle of the Balkans started arriving today at Greek mainland airports.

One message said that the planes, flown from Cairo by the R. A. F., were the first American-built machines to be based in Greece. There were no details on the number of them or their types.

30.24- 8111

30.24- 8111

BRITISH ENTER KEY ETHIOPIAN TOWN OF JIJIGA

Vast Offensive Is Revealed to Have Begun in East Africa.

CHEREN UNDER HEAVY ATTACK

Cairo Says Greatest Army Ever in That Region Is Out to Crush Italians Quickly.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, March 19 (A. P.).—The British today announced the capture of Jijiga, strategic eastern Ethiopian town controlling the road to Harar, a provincial capital.

The town fell on Monday before the advance of British troops who had penetrated Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland about two weeks ago and advanced over the Mogadiscio-Harar road, it was stated. These troops swept up over the vast arid Ogaden Plateau 150 miles in three days, then slowed their advance. Pilots of bombers and fighting planes who preceded them reported that the Italians were on the run.

At Jigiga the road turns westward to Harar, fifty miles distant. Jigiga itself lies seventy miles southeast of Diredawa, on the railroad to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. A military spokesman said that the troops which began the advance from Mogadiscio would attempt to cut the railway, thus isolating Addis Ababa, as other British forces advanced from the west and south. Native Ethiopian troops, the British said, continued meanwhile to harass the Italians in the Gojjam district, northwest of Addis Ababa.

Vast Offensive Started.

Cairo, March 19 (A. P.).—The British campaign in East Africa has entered its final phase, after weeks of preparation, with a drive on all fronts aimed at smashing the Italians before the rainy season starts, military spokesmen indicated today.

An army described as the greatest ever assembled in this area has been gathered for the effort—which was touched off by the launching of a new offensive two days ago in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, where 35,000 Italian troops intrenched on strategic heights have been blocking the British drive to the colonial capital of Asmara and the Red Sea.

Today the Middle East Command announced the capture of additional important positions south of Cheren, said that the British had repulsed Italian counter-attacks with serious losses to the Italians, and added that the "situation continues to develop favorably."

The British High Command had been preparing for this assault for six weeks, and the first two days of fighting were said to have resulted in the capture at bayonet point of "Brigadier's Peak," the highest in the range. The second highest peak, "Sanchil," which commands the road to Cheren from the west, was said to be under attack today, with the Royal Air Force helping to soften resistance. The Italians were said to have reenforced their troops with the crack Savoy Grenadiers rushed from Addis Ababa.

The Italian position at Cheren is regarded in military circles as the most difficult the British have had to cope with in East Africa.

Push On From Berbera.

Advices from the front indicated that the Cheren offensive was timed to coincide with an accelerated drive into Ethiopia, which has been virtually encircled by the British in the past few weeks. Two British columns, pushing deeper into Ethiopia from the south, were reported approaching Neghelli, whence a passable road offers an approach to Addis Ababa, the capital.

To the east, the British forces who last Sunday recaptured Berbera, the capital of British Somaliland, were said to be fanning out and threatening Ethiopia with attack from a new direction. Other forces are driving into western and northwestern Ethiopia.

Although most observers expected the spring rains to begin within the next two weeks, they said the roads build by the Italians in their conquest of Ethiopia would probably permit the British to continue their drive in spite of the weather.

International in character, the vast British army includes troops from Australia, New Zealand, India and other British lands, augmented by Free French, Belgian, Polish and Czech units. An imposing mass of equipment, including several hundred American planes, has been assembled for the big push.

Rome Tells of Massing Troops.

Rome, March 19 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that the British were massing strong land and air forces on the Cheren front in Eritrea, where a fierce battle has been under way for several days. A series of attacks launched by the British forces yesterday, however, were repulsed with heavy losses, the communique said.

The Italians were said to have counter-attacked after throwing back the British assaults, but the communique made no mention of any change in the battle lines.

A formation of Italian fighter planes was credited with destroying eight planes in an attack on a British air base in East Africa, and Italian plans were also reported to have bombed British mechanized units and troops in North Africa.

Nazi Bombers Active.

Berlin, March 19 (A. P.).—German air force units were today reported to have bombed British forces in the Agedabia area of Libya yesterday.

400 Nazi Vehicles in Libya

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—A well informed source estimated today that Germany has a force of about 400 vehicles—tanks, armored cars and other equipment on wheels—to back up Italian lines in Libra.

FALL OF TOWN WOULD PERIL ALL ERITREA

Seizure Of Jijiga Reported In Drive Into Heart Of Ethiopia

Attackers Hope To Push Double Columns To Addis Ababa

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 19—New and important positions about Cheren—perhaps the strongest defensive area in all Eritrea—have fallen to the British in the long imperial assault on the 35,000 Italians beleaguered there, general headquarters reported today.

Fascist losses in counter-attacks were officially described as "serious," and the Italian troops and gun positions in the hills were under intermittent attack from the sky as well as along the ground.

Satisfaction Expressed

The British command, which has assembled a big army of many races, apparently determined to take the town at almost any cost and thus to lay the Eritrean capital of Asmara open to attack, expressed its satisfaction in a sentence of generality:

"The situation continues to develop favorably."

From the Ethiopian front a major success also was announced: The capture of Jijiga, an Eastern Ethiopian communications center which controls the road to the provincial capital of Harar 50 miles away.

Harar in turn is thirty-five miles south of Diredawa, which bestrides the railroad to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. The next British objective is to cut the railroad.

Would Be Great Coup

Such an operation, successfully carried out, would put the whole of Ethiopia in imminent peril for the British, aided by natives in revolt against Mussolini, are pushing two columns in from the south for a possible junction at Neghelli and a combined advance on to Addis Ababa.

Here is the picture today as presented by the military authorities:

ERITREA—The British have Cheren pinned in from three sides, with the main road between Asmara and Massaua already cut.

ETHIOPIA—From thirteen key points the British are closing in on the heart of Ethiopia—from the Northwest, West, South, Southwest, East and Southeast.

Big Sector Captured

From Kurmuk, on the western border of Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan border, southward to the northern tip of Lake Rudolf, a large piece of the Fascist-conquered country already is under British control.

From Lake Rudolf east to Moyale and from Moyale south to El Wak, British troops have seized the main roads. They are in control of the border area from Moyale northeast to Madera, town at the juncture of the Ethiopian, Italian Somaliland and Kenya Colony frontiers.

British and Italian Somaliland, from Berbera southward through both colonies and westward to Jijiga, some sixty-five miles inside Ethiopia, all is under British control, while up the coast from Berbera only the small port of Zeilah is held by the Italians between Berbera and Jibuti, French Somaliland.

Cheren's Fall "Expected"

The British hope soon to smash Cheren's defenders and concentrate in the south on cutting off Zeilah, thus forcing the remaining Italians down the narrowing valley into Addis Ababa.

Cooperation of French Somaliland, the military informants said, would seal the fate of Italian East Africa. They viewed the French colony, now isolated from the homeland, as fertile ground for a bid for friendship, particularly in view of the British successes in Africa up to now.

The British have launched a diplomatic offensive to win the French colonials, using as ammunition the passage of the United States aid bill, President Roosevelt's Saturday night speech and the prospects of American food supplies.

Rail Head Needed Badly

Then, too, the colony might also be influenced greatly through completion of the British sweep through Italian East Africa—a sweep which would surround lightly garrisoned French Somaliland.

The British badly need the Jibuti end of the narrow-gauge railroad to Addis Ababa—the only one running to the Ethiopian capital—to speed the Ethiopian campaign to a conclusion, but probably would refrain from taking it forcibly because of possible repercussions in French North Africa.

By the capture of Jijiga the British reduced their own supply line by more than three quarters, for it now is possible to bring troops and supplies direct from Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden, instead of from Mogadiscio, captured capital of Italian Somaliland on the Indian Ocean.

Claim Italians Trapped

Any Italians who failed to get farther west than Jijiga before last Monday were declared now to be hopelessly boxed by the developing pincer movement.

Closing down on Cheren was likened to a campaign in the Scottish highlands. The town is 4,000 feet up in the mountains, but is an easy target for planes and high-elevation artillery fire. An infantry or tank assault is well nigh impossible.

Leave BLANK

CAIRO,EGYPT,MARCH 19-(AP)-THE COLLAPSING GRIP OF ITALY IN EAST AFRICA MAY LEAD TO THE REOPENING OF THE RED SEA TO AMERICAN SHIPPING, NOW BARRED FROM ITS WATERS UNDER THE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY ACT.

IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY THAT WASHINGTON WAS INVESTIGATING THE RED SEA NAVAL SITUATION IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT BRITISH CONQUESTS IN ITALIAN SOMALILAND AND THE RECAPTURE OF BERBERA, BRITISH SOMALILAND.

WITH THE BRITISH IN POSSESSION OF THE LATTER AND CLOSING IN ON ITALIAN ERITREA, THE LAST RED SEA STRIP STILL IN ITALIAN HANDS, IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET UNITS MIGHT NEVER ENTER THE RED SEA AGAIN DURING THIS WAR.

AS A RESULT OF THIS, THE SEA MAY CEASE TO BE CLASSED AS BELLIGERENT WATERS IN WASHINGTON.

(SUCH A MOVE, BY PROVIDING A POSSIBLE BACK DOOR ROUTE FOR AMERICAN SHIPS TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO GREECE AND BRITAIN, WOULD RELIEVE SOMEWHAT THE STRAIN ON BRITISH SHIPPING.)

JS517PES

CAIRO, EGYPT, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN AMBULANCE DRIVER IN THE NEAR EAST IS MISS MORLEY LISTER OF BERKELEY, CALIF., FOR SEVERAL YEARS A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT AND COLUMNIST IN EGYPT.

IN HER NEW CAPACITY SHE IS A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE, 15 MEMBERS OF WHICH RECENTLY ARRIVED TO DRIVE AMBULANCES AND TRUCKS WITH THE FREE FRENCH FORCES. THEY ARE HEADED BY PETER MUIR OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

KA429PES

Gayda Sees U. S. Risking Ships

Says They Will Be Voluntarily Exposed to Attack—Nazis in New Raid on Convoy.

Rome, March 19 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor and spokesman, predicted today that American ships would expose themselves voluntarily to attack and sinking in order to break the Axis blockade of Britain.

This, he wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia, will come when, "with an obvious and deliberate war objective," the supply carriers may deem it desirable to break the "duly and legally declared blockade."

Gayda added:

"The United States has now thrown off the mask. Her voluntary intervention in the war beside British imperialism against the worker Axis nations now is declared without equivocation and without an artificial search in vain for alibis."

America's objective, Gayda asserted, is "to become master of the Atlantic as well as the Pacific and to defend in England, not democracy and the sacred principles of liberty, but only a bridgehead of the Atlantic to connect her with Europe and support the dollar's activity and monopoly on this precious Continent."

Berlin, March 19 (A. P.).—Sinking of at least six ships of 31,500 to 34,000 tons was claimed today by official German spokesmen. They said one of the ships went down in an attack this morning by two long-range bombers on a British convoy in the North Atlantic.

The German High Command listed these sinkings:

Two merchant ships totaling 10,000 tons out of a convoy attacked by a speedboat off the southeast coast of England; two armed merchant ships totaling 13,000 tons by a submarine; enemy shipping space totaling 3,500 tons by another submarine.

DNB, official German news agency, said two long-range bombers spotted a convoy of thirty-five merchant ships and six destroyers in the North Atlantic this morning and sank one ship with bombs. Another ship was said to have been damaged and left with a severe list. The vessel sunk was estimated to have been of 5,000 to 8,000 tons.

Two German submarines were credited with sinking 16,500 tons of merchant shipping recently.

The German High Command also announced today that torpedo-launching planes damaged two heavy British war vessels in an attack on a strong naval squadron Sunday twenty-five miles off the Greek island of Crete in the eastern Mediterranean.

"Both vessels were struck, once each by an air torpedo," the daily war bulletin declared.

Besides the two heavy units, the squadron was said to have included six cruisers and two or three destroyers. The High Command made no mention of damage to these vessels.

Informed persons in Berlin first reported the attack on Monday, without details. Dispatches from Cairo and Balkan capitals recently indicate the British Mediterranean fleet has been active in convoying troops and supplies to Greece to meet a threatened German invasion via Bulgaria.

AMERICAN WRITER HURT IN ALBANIA

Was in R A F Plane on Raid; Shot Down by Italians.

Rome, March 19 (A. P.).—An unidentified American newspaper man and a British football star named Bastin were today reported injured when a British bomber was shot down by Italian fighters in the course of a raid on an Italian air base in Albania last Saturday. The American's injuries were described as not serious.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, announced that three members of the crew were killed and the others taken prisoner. Bastin, the plane's machine-gunner, suffered leg and shoulder injuries.

Stefani said that Bastin, a left wing on the British National football team, scored for Britain in the last game played against the Italians in Italy before the war.

London, March 19 (A. P.).—British sports authorities were unable to identify the football player named Bastin, whom the Italians today reported injured in the crash of a British bomber in Albania. Clifford Bastin is prominent in British football, but his manager, George Allison, said he is in the Air Raid Precautions service in London.

7 ITALIAN ATTACKS STOPPED BY GREEKS

Terrific Fascist Casualties Are Reported as New Defense Lines Are Said to Hold

DURAZZO RAIDED BY BRITISH

Rome Says Bad Weather Has Forced Its Air Units to Curb Attacks in Albania

ATHENS, March 19 (AP)—Seven new attacks by closely-packed ranks of Italians against Greek positions wrested from the Italians in their recent futile seven-day offensive have been smashed and the field left littered with dead, the Greek Government spokesman reported tonight.

The action was fought south of the Vlora River in the Tepeleni area.

"The enemy showed at the beginning much determination," the spokesman said. "Eventually when the troops started hesitating fresh

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troops were thrown in in closely packed waves.

"The results showed terrific losses for the Italians. They were mowed down by our fire and the ravines were littered with dead."

The spokesman quoted Italian prisoners as saying Premier Mussolini did not appear among the regular troops during his stay in Albania directing the offensive that failed.

These prisoners said Signor Mussolini confirmed his visits to inspections of Blackshirt [political Fascist] battalions. He also was said to have visited hospitals where "he received a cold reception."

The spokesman gave these reports on the fighting:

An Italian night attack north of the Viosa River was broken up by violent automatic arms fire.

Farther north, near the edge of the central sector, the Italians launched an unsuccessful night attack against Greek positions more than 6,000 feet high.

The Greeks drove them back by "swift and well-prepared action," advanced about a mile and captured 165 prisoners.

The British reported a "heavy and successful" aerial attack yesterday on Durazzo, main Italian port of entry into Northern Albania, and an attack on Italian transport and camps on the road between Buzi and Glava.

ROME, March 19 (AP)—Bad weather, marked by high winds and heavy fogs, has forced the Fascist air force to curtail attacks upon Greek positions in Albania, Stefani [official Italian news agency] said today.

A night attack was made on the Greek airfield at Yanina, the news agency said, but otherwise there were no aerial operations.

The daily communiqué of the Italian High Command said merely:

"On the Greek front, there was nothing noteworthy to report."

Mountain Battle Reported

JEVJELIJA, Yugoclavia, March 19 (AP).—A large battle is being fought between Greek and Italian forces on the slopes of Predezina Mountains north of Legorani, dispatches of this Yugoslav border town reported tonight.

These reports said Greek counter-attacks in the Tepelini area had resulted in the capture of the village of Mezgovo.

In the Devoli valley, Greek troops seeking to break through Italian lines toward Berati and Elbasani were said to have smashed the Italian left wing and gained the Ossum River bank.

The Italians have brought up large reinforcements in the Tepelini sector, it was said, but the Greeks were reported also to have reached the spot with many more men.

Roosevelt Street In Greece

Athens, March 19 (AP)—The municipal council voted today to name one of the capital's principal thoroughfares for President Roosevelt in recognition of the United States' decision to assist Greece in her "struggle for honor and freedom."

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt was awarded a gold medal and voted lifelong freedom of the city.

SUPPORT OF ARMY IS GIVEN KONOYE

Japanese Totalitarians Win Powerful Ally.

TOKIO, March 19 (A. P.).—The Japanese Army group today offered definite support to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a Cabinet advisory organization dedicated to building up what is called a new domestic structure for Japan.

Col. Kenryo Sato, newly appointed director of the Military Affairs Section of the War Ministry, instructed regimental commanders from all parts of Japan to urge ex-service men to join the association and become its propelling force. The newspaper Asahi commented: "For the first time, the army has . . . come forward to strengthen the Imperial Rule Association."

The association is headed by the Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye, and is said to be under going drastic reorganization, radical members being replaced by others more in sympathy with totalitarian principles.

Reports Nazi Invasion Only Matter of Hours

Tokio, March 19 (A. P.).—Major Gen. Kiyofuku Okamoto, Japanese military attache, who had just returned from Berlin, expressed the belief here today that a German landing in the British Isles is "now only a matter of hours."

"The expected landing," he declared, "is no longer a mere topic in Germany."

Nazis Earmark Bomb For Glasgow's Mayor

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—The words "For Dollan" were inscribed on part of an incendiary bomb picked up after the raid on Glasgow last week.

It was sent today to Sir Patrick Dollan, Lord Provost (Mayor) of Glasgow, who snapped: "I've a much better one to send to Hitler."

Buried By Bomb For 132 Hours

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 19—Moans from the wreckage of a tenement in a Clydeside town, 132 hours after a bomb had shattered the building, sent a physician burrowing to the aid of a trapped woman today.

He administered hypodermic injections and the woman was rescued alive, nodding her thanks, but she died six hours later in a hospital.

SAYS NAZIS ASSESS NORSE $272,000,000

Butler Asserts Levy Is $100 Per Capita Per Annum.

London, March 19 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that five European countries occupied by Germany had been forced to pay the Reich the cash equivalent of £1,050,000,000 (about $4,200,000,000) a year over and above their losses in industrial supplies, foodstuffs and confiscations. He estimated that Norway had to pay the highest per capita cost for support of the Germany Army of Occupation—£68,000,000 ($272,000,000) or £25 ($100) per capita.

Denmark's share, he said, was £26,000,000 ($104,000,000), or £8 per capita; Belgium's £75,000,000 ($300,000,000) or £8; Holland's £54,000,000 ($216,000,000) or £6, and France's £827,000,000 ($3,308,000,000) or £20. Estimates for Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria were not available, Mr. Butler said.

Britain Lists Damage

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—The authorities permitted publication today of the fact that these institutions had been damaged in recent German air raids: In Glasgow, the University and Garscadden Hospital; in Liverpool, the Cotton Exchange and Commercial Exchange, and in Leeds, the Town Hall and Kirkgate Market.

Feed Shortage Will Force Britons to Kill Cattle

Farm Minister Asserts Plan Is Not a Panic Policy

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—An "appreciable number" of cattle on British farms must be slaughtered because of a food shortage, R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, disclosed to farmers at Leicester today.

"I hope no one will run off with the idea that this is a panic policy of slaughter at any cost," Hudson said. "Far from this being the case, the country's cattle population this autumn, even after the contemplated reduction in numbers, will be well in advance of the lowest point it touched in years after the last war."

He said reductions should be made gradually during the next six months, giving time for farmers to examine herds and select choice animals to be saved.

Dairy farmers were advised not to count upon the arrival of sufficient grain and fodder to keep up the milk supply in "the same old comfortable way."

More Newfoundland Artillerymen in England

A West Coast Port, England, March 19 (A. P.).—Another contingent of Newfoundland artillerymen has arrived here.

U. S. Navy Experts in Orient

Dutch Indies Hears Americans Are Posted at Strategic Points in Pacific.

Batavia, March 19 (A. P.).—The United States was today reported increasing its staff of naval experts in the Far East and the South Pacific. Two observers are being stationed at Singapore, Darwin, Sydney, Auckland and other points, in addition to those regularly attached to the American legations at Canberra and Bangkok, it was said in this capital of the Dutch East Indies.

At the same time, there was great interest here in the training course of American warships currently puts a total of four American cruisers and nine destroyers in Australian and New Zealand waters.

Reports continued to circulate, despite any support from official quarters, that Singapore, Britain's great naval base in the Orient, would be available to the American fleet if Japan should move southward. At present, only the barest skeleton of a British naval squadron is stationed there. The Australian Air Force, however, is being increased steadily.

Likewise the Dutch East Indies lacks capital ships and would depend mainly on submarines and fast torpedo boats for resistance against any naval attack. Consequently observers here say that they believe the United States Fleet will undertake the heavy work if Japan moves the main body of her capital ships against Singapore or the East Indies, and the United States enters the conflict.

U. S. Ships at Sydney.

Washington, March 19 (A. P.).—The navy said today that two heavy cruisers and five destroyers had arrived in Sydney for an informal three-day visit during a training cruise. Good will and recreation were the purposes of the visit, the navy said, adding that the detachment would leave in three days to return to base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Earlier this week the navy disclosed that two American cruisers and four destroyers were at Auckland for a similar visit.

Say Australians Consider War.

In a broadcast from Tokio today Domei, the Japanese news agency, quoted Japanese arriving from Sydney as having said that "Australia is seriously considering the possibility of war with Japan." Thirty-four members of the staff of the Takashimaya Company at Sydney arrived at Kobe. The same ship also brought fourteen Japanese women and children who had been residing in Australia.

Nazis Report Torpedoing 2 Heavy British Warships

Say Planes Damaged Vessels In Attack Near Crete

BERLIN, March 19 (AP).—German torpedo planes damaged two heavy British war vessels in an attack on a strong naval squadron Sunday twenty-five miles off the Greek Island of Crete, in the eastern Mediterranean, the Nazi high command announced today. "Both vessels were struck, once each by an air torpedo," the daily war bulletin declared.

Besides the two heavy units, the naval squadron was said to have included six cruisers and two or three destroyers. The high command made no mention of damage to these vessels.

[Informed sources in Berlin first reported the attack Monday, without details. Dispatches from Cairo and Balkan capitals recently indicated the British Mediterranean Fleet had been active in convoying troops and supplies to Greece to meet a threatened German invasion via Bulgaria.]

Prien, Submarine Chief, Is Promoted by Hitler

Officer Who Sank Royal Oak Wins Commander's Rank

BERLIN, March 19 (AP).—Lieut. Comdr. Guenther Prien, whose U-boat entered Scapa Flow and sank the British battleship Royal Oak in October, 1939, has been promoted by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler to the rank of commander.

An announcement said his promotion was "in recognition of his outstanding services and special successes during recently announced engagements with and the destruction of enemy convoys."

Prien, thirty-one years old, is the first German officer to receive oak leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. Hitler awarded him the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross after the sinking of the Royal Oak, and last October he received the oak leaf emblem for additional exploits against British shipping.

Goering Names Himself Transport Commissar

Berlin, March 19 (A. P.).—Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering as head of Germany's second four-year plan, today ordered reorganization of the nation's coal industry to intensify production.

The task of carrying out the reorganization was assigned to Economics Minister Walther Funk, but Goering named himself Commissar in Control of Transportation.

AID FOR HOTTELET

U. S. Counsel Permitted to See Writer in Berlin.

Berlin, March 19 (A. P.).—Leland B. Morris, United States embassy counselor, was authorized today to designate an official from the so-called protection section of the consulate to talk with Richard C. Hottelet, American newspaper man held since last Saturday on charges of suspicion of espionage.

Mr. Hottelet was expected to have his first interview with the American authorities tomorrow.

Mr. Morris was received at the German Foreign Office today in connection with the case. No details concerning his visit were given.

The police yesterday made another search of Mr. Hottelet's living quarters and removed papers and travel pamphlets.

PETAIN SEES NEED FOR AID FROM U. S.

Counts on America to Help Feed France.

Grenoble, France, March 19 (A. P.).—Chief of State Marshal Petain told his nation today that American aid is necessary to feed France. He also announced that a new French constitution would be drawn only after European peace is concluded.

"I have no need to tell you that the question of taxes, the lack of food and the depletion of stocks are the objects of all our preoccupations and we count much upon American aid," he said.

Declaring that his duty is to prepare for the day when France will become free again, he acknowledged that his work and that of his Government were "not always exempted from criticism" and said he had many letters showing worry and disappointment.

He also observed that "a certain number of Frenchmen" did not understand the necessity for a new order and still hoped for a return to an easy life.

"These Frenchmen are mistaken," he said.

Governor of Tunisia In Vichy for Talk

Vichy, March 19 (A. P.).—Admiral Jean Esteva, resident-general of Tunisia, arrived here today, the latest colonial official called home for conferences with the Petain regime. He was preceded by Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of French forces in North Africa, and Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, governor-general of Algeria.

Report French Socialists Free

VICHY, March 19 (AP).—Informed sources said today that two French Socialist leaders, Jacques Moutet and Saloman Grumbach, had been freed from administrative internment at Vals Les Bains. The Rightist weekly "Gringoire" also reported the release of Vincent Auriol, Socialist deputy and former Finance Minister, but informed quarters here said they had no details regarding him.

Vichy 'Fires' 25 Jews

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, March 19.—Twenty-five Jewish judges and attorneys general were retired under anti-Semitic laws today as Minister of Justice Joseph Barthelemy announced a far-reaching shakeup of the French judiciary.

ANTI-U. S. RIOTS IN MEXICO CITY

Co-operation in Defense Is Protested.

Mexico City, March 19 (A. P.).—An anti-United States demonstration before the Mexican Foreign Relations Office was broken up this afternoon by police riot squads.

About 200 students took part in the demonstration, which the police attributed to irresponsible agitators. Three or four persons were arrested.

The group penetrated into the patio of the Foreign Relations Building protesting against recent pledges by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of defense cooperation with the United States. The demonstrators hurled oranges into the building and against the walls.

The police quickly stationed a guard around the entire block where the United States embassy is situated. There were no disorders there.

MEXICAN RIOT LAID TO NAZIS AND REDS

Police Seek Instigators Of Students' Demonstration Against U. S. Ties

Foreign Minister Assailed For Pledging Military And Economic Cooperation

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, March 19—The Mexican Government declared tonight that an anti-United States demonstration by 200 National University students was instigated by "Nazi and Communist-affiliated undercover organizers whom the authorities now are trying to discover."

Hurling oranges against the walls of the patio of the Foreign Office and shouting insults against Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla for his recent statements pledging military and economic cooperation with the United States, the students were dispersed by police riot squads after a brief scuffle this afternoon.

Police Seeking Instigators

A Government bulletin said the demonstration was "completely without importance or significance," and declared the "principal objective of the police is to discover the instigators of these acts which will not be tolerated."

Ten students were arrested and a police guard was put around the United States Embassy, but there was no disturbance there.

Says U. S. 'Mobilizes' Against One U-boat

Berlin, March 19 (A. P.).—A German spokesman referred today to British reports of a U-boat being in waters off the coast of the United States. Answering a press conference query about mobilization in Yugoslavia, he said: "Now come reports that America is mobilizing—against one German U-boat."

There was no confirmation here that a German submarine had been sent to American waters.

Chile Bars Alien Radio Control

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 19 (AP).—A government decree issued today forbade radio stations to accept subsidies from foreign governments or institutions. All announcers and control technicians must be Chileans, it was ordered.

THAILAND IS ACCUSED OF VIOLATING PACT

French Complain Troops Have Moved Beyond New Border

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 19 (AP)—French authorities protested to Japanese military officials today that Thailand [Siam] had violated the Japanese-mediated peace agreement of March 11 by advancing troops beyond the new West Cambodia border line.

The French charged the Thai advance blocked supply routes and isolated Indo-China troops from communications with the government.

Although incidents have been reported in the areas of Cambodia and Laos ceded to Thailand under the peace treaty, there has been no order for the French to move out or for the Thailanders to move in. The French are removing materials assembled to build a railway to the old Thai border, where it would have been joined by a line running to Bangkok, the Thai capital.

Would Allow U. S. Planes To Fly Over Mexico

Mexico City, March 19 (A. P.).—A Senate resolution promulgated today authorizes President Manuel Avila Comacho to permit American warplanes to fly over or to land in Mexican territory.

PIUS URGES FAIR PEACE

Pope Asks Justice, Honor and Liberty for All.

Vatican City, March 19 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII told more than 3,000 pilgrims today he would "like to see the nations at war sheath the sword with a peace of justice, charity, honor and liberty for all."

His remark was made in a speech on the duties of parenthood before pilgrims received on the festival of St. Joseph. Many of his listeners were from the Rome parish where the pontiff was born and spent his childhood.

German Ship Leaves Peru

Callao, Peru, March 19 (AP)—The 5,578-ton German steamer Monserrate, in rufuge here with three other German ships, left its anchorage today and docked at a pier, but at a late hour no attempt had been made to load the ship nor had the captain requested departure papers.

Would Allow U. S. Planes To Fly Over Mexico

Mexico City, March 19 (A. P.).—A Senate resolution promulgated today authorizes President Manuel Avila Comacho to permit American warplanes to fly over or to land in Mexican territory.

500,000 Australians Expected To Welcome U. S. Warships Today

Sydney, Australia, March 19 (AP)—Government ministers, members of Parliament and ordinary citizens streamed into this city tonight to participate in unprecedented ovation for 2,000 United States seamen and officers arriving tomorrow on seven warships.

The influx of visitors from far-flung States of this nation and continent led to predictions that more than 500,000 Australians would greet the United States sailors during their three-day stay. A similar squadron is visiting New Zealand.

In Canberra, Parliament adjourned for the rest of the week and its members and other Government officials boarded a special train to come here for the official welcome by Arthur W. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister.

He emphasized the significance of the naval visit "from a nation which in these difficult times has shown itself unmistakably a friendly neighbor."

(SYDNEY MAR 19)

REFERRING TO AMERICAN LEGISLATION TO AID BRITAIN, FADDEN PRAISED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS ONE "WHO IMBUED THE LEASE-LEND BILL WITH LIFE AND SPIRIT."

THE OPPOSITION LEADER, LABORITE J.W.CURTIN JOINED IN THE TRIBUTE, DESCRIBING THE VISIT AS "A TIMELY DEMONSTRATION OF THE FORCE OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S WORDS" OF LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

FADDEN SAID THE SQUADRON ALSO WOULD VISIT BRISBANE FOR THREE DAYS, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA HAD INVITED THE WARSHIPS TO MELBOURNE.

THE HEAVY CRUISER CHICAGO IS FLYING REAR ADMIRAL JOHN H.NEWTON'S FLAG. THE OTHER SHIPS ARE THE CRUISER PORTLAND, THE FLOTILLA LEADER CLARK AND THE DESTROYERS REID, CASSIN, CONYNGHAM AND DOWNES.

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U.S. AND CANADA SIGN PACT FOR POWER PROJECT

Accord Reached at Ottawa to Start St. Lawrence Program at Once.

ROOSEVELT CITES DEFENSE

No Senate Ratification Needed—Total Cost of Development Put at $266,170,000.

Washington, March 19 (A. P.).—An agreement between the United States and Canada, termed by President Roosevelt "a matter of vital necessity" for defense, was signed today for immediate development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River seaway and power project.

Mr. Roosevelt said in a letter released with the announcement of the signing that the long standing project was directly associated with this nation's determination:

"To supply such aid in material to Great Britain, the members of the Commonwealth, and their allies as may be necessary to enable them to bring the war to a successful conclusion."

An engineering report on the cost gave the overall total as $266,170,000, of which $38,578,000 would be for works solely for navigation, 6,804,000 for works for works primarily for power, and $130,788,000 for works common to navigation and power.

Immediate objectives are an outlet for shipbuilding facilities on the Great Lakes and an increase in the power derived from the St. Lawrence.

How the costs would be divided between the two governments was not known pending release of the agreement itself. It was understood, however, that Canada would receive credit for $130,000,000 already spent on the Welland Canal and that the New York State Power Authority would pay $90,000,000 of the cost.

Details of the agreement on the long standing project will be made public next Friday.

No Senate Ratification Needed.

President Roosevelt plans to transmit it to Congress with a request for the necessary appropriations. The same day it will go before the Canadian Parliament.

Revival of the plan through an agreement rather than a treaty obviates the necessity of ratification by the Senate. The Senate failed in 1934 to approve a waterway treaty by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Completion by 1945 Envisioned.

President Roosevelt also said in his letter, which was addressed to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, that completion of the power development by 1945 "might prove of vital importance to our defense effort."

Describing the need for additional power, Mr. Roosevelt said one of the most serious handicaps to rapid expansion of airplane production was the difficulty of finding the large supplies of high-load factor power required for aluminum production.

Despite the present expansion of electric facilities, he said that by the time the new St. Lawrence power becomes available other sources of cheap power will have been largely allocated.

On the deep waterway phase of the project, Mr. Roosevelt said a great expansion of ship yards would be necessary for defense, that if the war were protracted the number of ship yards required would be several times those now available and that many of these can be had most readily and economically in the Great Lakes area.

The President concluded that the funds and manpower required for the earliest possible completion of the St. Lawrence project "could not be better spent for our joint defense effort, including aid to Great Britain."

The signing took place in Ottawa at 1:40 P. M. Prime Minister Mackenzie King signed for Canada and J. P. Moffat, United States Minister to Canada, for this country along with A. A. Berle, American Assistant Secretary of State.

President Roosevelt set out the aims of the two-fold development in a reply to a note from Mr. Mackenzie King, asking whether the United States was ready to carry out the project.

Announcement that the agreement would be presented to Congress on Friday was made by Stephen Early, White House secretary.

The President's message to Congress, Mr. Early said, would be very brief and would be accompanied by the text of the agreement. He asserted that he did not know whether the President would recommend starting the entire project, including both power development and improvement of the St. Lawrence to permit ocean-going traffic from the Great Lakes to the sea, or just a power dam at Messina, N. Y., where preliminary borings have been made.

The new agreement, the President told a press conference yesterday, would not be in the form of a treaty. Hence, he added, it would require only a majority vote in Congress. Originally presented in treaty form, the project was rejected by the Senate in 1934 when a majority approved it but the two-thirds necessary for treaty ratification was not attained.

Reed Attacks Opposition.

—A trustee of the New York Power Authority urged today the sincere support of civic and farm groups to overcome what he termed "selfish interests" opposing the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

Emphasizing the defense necessity of the combined project, George S. Reed of Lowville informed the Ogdensburg League of Women Voters that opponents who "now say the power project is all right but the seaway will be disastrous" merely employ "strategy of an unscrupulous kind."

Each proposed development, he declared, is indispensable to the other.

Canada Viewed Likely to Ratify Pact on Seaway

Parliament Expected to Act After Congress; Montreal Opposition Called Small

OTTAWA, March 19 (AP).—Approval of the Canadian Parliament of the new Canadian-United States agreement for joint completion of the St. Lawrence deep waterway and power project, which was signed here today, was predicted after ratification by the United States Congress.

The signing took place in the office of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King at 1:40 p. m., and a few minutes later he announced the signatures to the House of Commons.

He signed for his government, and J. Pierrepont Moffatt, American Minister to Canada, and A. A. Berle jr., Assistant Secretary of State, signed for the United States.

In announcing the agreement to the House, the Prime Minister presented a communication from President Roosevelt along with his own statement.

Necessary to the rapids development was the agreement, signed also today between the Dominion and the Province of Ontario, core of Canadian opposition to the seaway program.

This agreement, which Premier Mitchell Hepburn, onetime opponent of the project, signed for Ontario, provided for the power development and preservation of scenic beauty on the St. Lawrence at Niagara.

The opposition which has centered in the Montreal area is not now expected to be a serious obstacle to ratification.

Ontario Cabinet Meets

TORONTO, March 19 (CP).—Premier Mitchell Hepburn presided at a Cabinet Council meeting today which is believed to have been for the purpose of cleaning up details concerning Ontario's share in the St. Lawrence seaway-power projects, expected to provide the province with 1,100,000 additional horsepower.

In the Legislature later, he said that the Legislature would be asked to validate the agreement with the United States at the proper time.

$7,000,000,000 AID BILL TEST WON, 163 TO 62

First House Vote Rejects $2,000,000,000 Cut in Funds.

SMALL BLOC MAKES FIGHT

Administration Leaders Believe Measure Can Be Sent to the Senate Tonight.

Washington, March 19 (A. P.).—In the first test on the $7,000,000,000 British aid appropriation bill, the House defeated today an amendment by Representative Lambertson, Republican, of Kansas, to make a $383,714,186 reduction in a proposed $1,343,000,000 expenditure for ordnance and ammunition.

The amendment, announced as the first of a series to reduce the fund called for by $2,000,000,000, was rejected by 162 to 63 in a standing vote.

Calls Five Billions Enough.

Mr. Lambertson asserted that $5,000,000,000 would be adequate to put the program in operation and said that the reduction could be applied easily to other Government obligations. Representative Powers, Republican, of New Jersey, countered with the statement that if the $7,000,000,000 were slashed, other bills would be presented to make up the cuts.

Without even deigning to speak in opposition, proponents of the bill then shouted down an amendment offered by Representative Robison, Republican, of Kentucky, to cut $329,000,000 from the item for ships and boats. On a standing vote, the proposal was defeated by 96 to 42.

A small opposition band of House Republicans, expressing belief that all-out British aid betokened war for the United States, decided on a last-ditch fight to reduce the appropriation before a final vote sends the bill to the Senate.

Announcing this forlorn stand in face of conceded overwhelming administration strength, Mr. Lambertson charged that President Roosevelt was "enthused, joyful almost to tears," at the possibility of becoming a war President of the United States.

This threat of determined resistance failed to arouse concern among the bill's supporters. As the hour for voting approached leaders of both parties predicted that a tremendous majority would be rolled up for the bill to emphasize to the world that "we mean business."

Consider Amendments.

Consideration of amendments was the first order of business for the day, and sponsors of the bill said their strategy would be to crush the first few major proposals with lopsided votes, thus hoping to discourage presentation of a series of others and thereby save time. The final roll call was expected late in the day, but leaders were ready to force a night session, if necessary, to dispose of the measure.

Three other House members spoke of war fears.

Representative Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, while announcing he would back the appropriation, said he could not see how the nation could escape "the vortex of events that are inexorably dragging us down the path toward conflict."

Nevertheless, he argued, in view of the commitments of the President and Congress, it would be illogical not to provide adequate funds for the aid program.

A prediction that the United States would be plunged into war within "sixty or ninety days" came from Representative Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, who voted against the nation's entry into the world war, and Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, assailed the appropriations request on the ground that its purpose was to engage in war and to implement dictatorship.

U. S. TO EXCEED BRITISH OUTLAY FOR ARMS SOON

Aid Program Will Boost Nation's Monthly Bill to $1,600,000,000.

$4,000,000,000 FOR PLANTS

Government Puts Vast Sum Into Plane Shops, Tank Factories and Shipyards.

Washington, March 19 (A. P.).—The United States armament spending may soon equal or exceed Great Britain's present monthly war outlay of $1,500,000,000 if Congress votes the pending $7,000,000,000 lease-lend appropriations.

To get this tremendous production program into high gear as quickly as possible, congressional tabulations showed, the Government is pouring nearly $4,000,000,000 into airplane plants, shipyards, tank factories and other industrial facilities.

Legislators said they were informed that by June the vast armaments production machine—already enlarged by the expenditure of more than $2,000,000,000 since the defense program started—would be turning out implements of war for the army and navy at a rate requiring a monthly Treasury outlay of $1,200,000,000.

Peak Is Temporary.

While this was regarded as the temporary peak for strictly American needs, approval of British aid appropriation would call for expenditure of an additional $7,000,000,000 during the next eighteen months to produce equipment for other nations.

This aid program would boost

the nation's monthly bill for arms to $1,600,000,000, about $100,000,000 more than Great Britain is spending now to prosecute the war.

In a desperate effort to expand armaments production rapidly for such large demands, the Government has outlined expenditures of approximately $1,863,000,000 for new Federal and private plants in the next year and a half.

Of this amount, $725,000,000 represents projected plant investment to facilitate the British aid program and is included in the pending lease-lend appropriation.

Even larger, however, was the army's request in a supplemental deficiency bill pending in the House for $868,396,000 in appropriations and contract authority for expediting the production of equipment through the expansion of plant facilities.

To Enlarge Shipyards.

The navy, given $30,000,000 in cash and contract authority for expansion of aircraft production facilities in a recently enacted measure, already had a previous grant of $240,000,000 available and earmarked for enlarging shipbuilding facilities.

The total of $1,863,000,000 thus available or in the process of being made so was comparable with the $2,138,000,000 which William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, said already had been spent or contracted for in plant expansion.

Mr. Knudsen said that $1,574,000,000 was represented in Government plants, $393,000,000 in private concerns and $171,000,000 in British investments, largely in aircraft factories.

Danish Alien In U. S. Gives $10 To Defense

Tells Federal Official He Wants To Give More Than Income-Tax Payment

Washington, March 10 (AP)—A Danish citizen illegally in this country contributed $10 today "for the defense of the United States of America."

The anonymous gift was addressed to Earle G. Harrison, former director of alien registration. The writer said that he had registered as an alien, but did not want credit for the contribution because "maybe some people would think I only did this to create a good impression—which is not so." He added:

"I paid my income tax today (March 14), but I didn't think it was enough for the defense, so I thought I would give some more." The money was turned over to the Treasury.

Japan Reports Dutch Ship Sunk by Pacific Raider

No Passengers on Latest Victim of Nazis' Tokio Maru

The Japanese news agency, Domei, broadcast a press report yesterday that the Dutch East Indies steamship Rantaupandjang, 2,542 tons, had been sunk by the German Pacific Ocean raider using the name Tokio Maru, according to The Associated Press.

The Tokio newspaper "Nichi Nichi" received the report from Batavia. The dispatch said no passengers were aboard the vessel, which was overdue a week.

A Nazi vessel using the name Tokio Maru and flying the Japanese flag was one of three raiders credited with the sinking of at least six ships in the South Seas between last Dec. 6 and 8.

BRITAIN ASKS SHIP REPAIRS BY U. S. YARDS

Knox Discloses Navy Is Considering Such Help In Battle Of Atlantic

Wheeler Scores "Apparent" Intent To Protect Empire In Orient

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 19—Secretary Knox reported today that the navy was considering helping Great Britain fight the Battle of the Atlantic by repairing in American navy yards some of the ships damaged by Nazi U-boats and bombers.

The first naval aid to Britain, however, probably will be the transfer of a number of "mosquito" craft, such as motor torpedo boats, submarine chasers and converted yachts, Knox said.

"Pretty fast production" is in immediate prospect, he added, for torpedo boats and other small vessels designed to combat undersea and surface marauders at close quarters.

Says Britain Seeks Yards

Knox told a press conference that in the last three or four days Britain has asked the use of navy yards to repair damaged vessels, as permitted under the Lend-Lease Act. Though reporting that "some" facilities were available immediately for the purpose, despite the expanding navy's own demands, Knox said no action had yet been taken on the request.

These indications of the form of aid to Britain were coupled with a hint that the voyage of four American cruisers and nine destroyers to the South Pacific involved more than the mere training which the navy has said was the purpose.

The plain spoken Secretary said smilingly that the United States was "very closely in touch with Australia, and greatly in sympathy with her aspirations."

Sees Protection Of Empire

However, the detachments whose arrival this week at Sydney and Auckland was linked in speculation with Far Eastern tension will return shortly to the Pacific fleet's Honolulu base, Knox added.

While Knox was speaking Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) told reporters on Capitol Hill that "it is now apparent the real purpose of the lend-lease bill is not merely to aid the people of England but it to protect the British Empire in the Orient."

Wheeler referred to the journey of the cruisers and destroyers and said "there can't be any question that they are being sent there for the purpose of reinforcing the British in Singapore and other parts of the Orient."

Exploitation Charged

"Anyone familiar with conditions in the Orient knows that there is not any democracy in China or in any British Oriental possession outside of Australia," he asserted. "As a matter of fact, there has been merciless exploitation of the people of India and Malaysia.

"Certainly, American boys should not be called upon to fight and die to continue this ruthless exploitation in the Orient by any country."

For the repair of war vessels, the navy has a string of nine stations along the Atlantic coast, aside from commercial ship yards, to which Knox made no reference. At Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, vessels up to the size of battleships may be overhauled, and lesser craft may be repaired at Portsmouth, N. H., Newport, R. I.; New London, Conn.; Charleston, S. C., and Key West, Fla.

Would Relieve British

Repairing of damaged vessels on this side of the Atlantic would tend to relieve one of Britain's most urgent shipping problems. Shipyards in the British Isles are jammed with damaged as well as new vessels under construction and work is hampered by bombing and blackouts.

Though no figures have been disclosed as to the magnitude of the problem, in one week at a critical stage of the World War 2,120,000 tons were under repair. This was at a time when work was possible around the clock.

Battleship South Dakota Damaged Third Time By Fire

Blaze Aboard 35,000-Ton Vessel Under Construction Confined To Welding Department, Is Report

[By the Associated Press]

Camden, N. J., March 19—The navy's new 35,000-ton battleship South Dakota, under construction at the New York Shipbuilding Yards here, was slightly damaged by fire today for the third time.

City firemen summoned to aid yard workers said the blaze centered in the welding department about two levels below the main deck. One welder was overcome by smoke.

Officials said the fire apparently started from a short circuit.

The South Dakota had its first blaze in October, 1939, four months after its keel was laid, when a hot rivet ignited scaffolding. Last November, eighteen workmen were rescued from a smoke-filled hold when a hose burned deep inside the ship.

Fire At Boston Navy Yard

Boston, March 19 (AP)—All construction work at the Boston Navy Yard was halted and 10,000 men made idle today by a fire in a tunnel housing power lines.

Officers expressed the opinion work would be resumed tomorrow morning.

Faulty insulation was blamed for the fire. Water poured upon the blaze short-circuited other lines, shutting off all power and telephone communication.

Property damage was confined to the tunnel. Officers inferred the loss in working time on vessels under construction and repair was far greater.

Nazi Husband No Longer Lord

New Domestic Code Grants a Wife Equal Rights in Household in War and Peace.

Berlin, March 19 (A. P.).—The German husband has lost his place as lord of the household for under a forthcoming domestic code his wife will share the responsibility and will have equal rights.

On the other hand, she will have more duties. The old conception of woman's place is in the home will be changed under the new laws. Her curriculum of the three K's—Kueche, Kinder, Kirche (kitchen, children, church)—has been broadened to include almost every activity of her husband.

Dr. Gustav Boehmer of Freiburg, member of the academy for German law, recently disclosed some of the provisions to appear in the coming Volksgesetzbuch or people's law book. The volume will define in great detail the relations of husband and wife in their community economy. Boiled down, the old problem of making a living for the family will remain the determining factor in the relationship.

Can Put Wife to Work.

And the old idea that the man is supposed to be the provider, a matter of custom and law for centuries, will be sanctioned in the new volume, it was explained.

But if Fritz finds the going tough, he can send his wife out to work to supplement the family income. Heretofore, the idea has been that he had to wait until the wolf was at the door, or he had to use the family savings or slap a mortgage on the old homestead.

Of course, the woman's duty in this respect remains limited by her duties as housewife and mother. On the other hand, the husband is not permitted to call on his wife for outside work merely at his pleasure.

Furthermore, the new laws definitely will say that hereafter he is not to play the sole role of "Herr im Hause" (master of the house). Both partners shall be agreeable on household decisions and the wife, contrary to past practices, can represent her husband in their common interests.

In Both Peace and War.

The revisions, of course, are intended for both war and peacetime, although the war undoubtedly had something to do with broadening the scope of woman's activity.

Between Adolf Hitler's demands for more babies and Mars's demands for more munitions, the German mother has been inclined to keep one eye on the nursery and one ear for the factory whistle. Volunteer organizations frequently do the nursery and other household chores. With husbands in the military service, many women in fact have become heads of their families for the time being.

But at the same time, it appears, German men object to outward masculinization of their womenfolk. The Reichs Millinery Association has temporarily forbidden sale of felt hats for women and has ruled that haberdashers must not sell men's hats to women, lest they be fined. The ban on felt hats, in effect March 15 to June 30, is a measure by the organized milliners to find a ready market for spring and summer fantasy bonnets.

For more than a year, the fashion of wearing men's hats has been holding especially the younger generation of the fair sex in its grip. Pros and cons of this subject have filled many a column in the letters-to-the-editor sections of the newspapers. Letters from men readers, especially soldiers, have asserted that "we would much rather see our girls dress more womanly" and term the fashion craze "un-German."

Japan Stops Refugees' Escape Through Siberia

Places Ban On Visas For Those Seeking To Reach America Because Of Japan

Stockholm, March 19 (AP)—Japan tonight closed one of the few remaining avenues of refugee escape from Europe, instructing its legation here to issue no more visas for refugees seeking to reach America via Siberia and Japan.

The legation announced that the visa ban was due to the great number of European fugitives now staying in Japan while awaiting passage across the Pacific.

30.24- 8117

He Finds Ivan the Terrible Wasn't So Terrible After All

Soviet Writer Praises 'Glorious Deeds of State' of Sixteenth Century Czar Who Assassinated Own Son.

Moscow, March 19 (A. P.).—Ivan IV, the sixteenth century Czar who is known to history as Ivan the Terrible, has been put in the good graces of the Soviets by an article in the Government newspaper Izvestia praising his "glorious deeds of State."

The article was written by V. Kostyliev, who has just concluded a novel called "Moscow on the March," portraying Ivan's times.

Kostyliev declared "false ideas about the personality and activity of Ivan IV were cultivated among the masses."

"Only the dark side of his private life served as the theme of previous works about him," he wrote.

The writer said he discovered Ivan's true nature during a research period after noticing the discrepancy between two ideas: "Russia ruled by a semi-lunatic beast while the State grew so much stronger."

Ivan IV was born in 1530 and died in 1584. He was the first Russian to assume the title of Czar. Histories have always pictured him as one of the cruelest men ever to live.

Hat Nailing Incident.

Once when a foreign ambassador failed to uncover in his presence he is said to have had a servant drive a nail through the man's hat—while it was still on his head.

He is also said to have ravaged Nizhni Novgorod for five weeks, massacring batches of men, women and children daily, and to have killed his eldest surviving son, Ivan, in a fit of fury.

Kostyliev wrote that "centralization of the State was carried on strictly by Ivan IV, consolidating peoples and forces. Indeed, this union of Russia played a great historical role and neither Poland, Sweden; the Tartars nor Turkey ever succeeded in dismembering Russia, although they tried to do so."

Says Son Was Traitor.

Ivan, Kostyliev continued, was the first czar to develop the defense of the borders as well as trade and justice and he thus won the sympathy of the people and justified the assassination of his own son, whom Kostyliev called a traitor.

He spoke of Ivan's "far-sighted foreign policy" even while acknowledging that he was "superstitious, afraid of magicians' sorcery, very religious and extremely cruel when any one stood in his way."

These traits, however, were characteristic of Ivan's period, Kostyliev said.

SOVIET HOLDS THIEVES

Moscow Catholic Church Property Recovered.

Moscow, March 19 (A. P.).—The Soviet Foreign Office today informed United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt that the police have arrested a gang of professional thieves on charges of robbing five times the Roman Catholic Church of St. Louis des Francais, the rector of which, the Rev. Leopold Braun, is an American.

The Foreign Office note said that the five members of the gang, arrested last Friday, all had long criminal records, and that the stolen property had been recovered.

Mr. Steinhardt twice protested against the robberies, first on December 12 and later on February 2.

Day's Communiques of War Powers

British

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Attacks by the Royal Air Force on the seaports of northern Germany were resumed last night and were mainly directed against dockyards and the industrial center of Kiel. Docks and industrial targets at Wilhelmshaven and the oil-storage tanks at Rotterdam also were sharply attacked.

Weather conditions were variable, but darkness and haze did not prevent aircraft of the bomber command in considerable numbers from finding their targets. Heavy bombs and incendiaries were dropped and caused explosions and a number of large fires at Kiel. At Wilhelmshaven also there were many explosions and fires, several of which were seen to be burning fiercely. Fires of considerable size broke out in the oil-storage tanks alongside the petrol harbor of Rotterdam. Other aircraft bombed the docks at Emden, a target at Texel and two airdromes in Holland.

In daylight yesterday aircraft of the same command bombed and machine-gunned enemy shipping off the Dutch coast. From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

It is now known that during the night of Monday, March 17-18, a total of three enemy aircraft, one of which has already been announced, were destroyed in combat by our bombers.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Very few enemy aircraft crossed our coasts during daylight today and none came far inland. There was no report that any bombs had been dropped.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters today. One, a bomber, was shot down off the east coast this morning. The other, a fighter, was destroyed off the southeast coast this afternoon.

This morning's communique of the same two ministries:

The enemy's main effort during the night was concentrated on a town on the northeast coast. The attack was on a heavy scale and many houses were damaged. There were a number of fires, but they soon were brought under control and all were extinguished by daybreak. Casualties are not expected to be unduly heavy.

In their attack on the northeast, many of the enemy bombers flew over east, southeast and southern England, including the London area. No attacks developed in these areas, though bombs were dropped at a number of points. Damage was not heavy at any of these points, nor were casualties numerous.

CAIRO, March 19 (AP).—The British Middle East command communique:

Libya: No change.

Eritrea: Further important positions south of Cheren have been captured, and Italian counter-attacks have again been repulsed with serious losses to the enemy. The situation continues to develop favorably.

Ethiopia: Pressure by patriot forces is developing against Debra Markos. On March 17 our troops occupied the town of Jijiga, an important center of communications in Southeast Ethiopia. In other sectors our general advance is proceeding.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Activity of the R. A. F. supporting our operations in Ethiopia and Somaliland, continued unabated yesterday.

Somaliland: In the Cheren area troops and gun positions in the hills around the town were heavily bombed and machine-gunned. A direct hit was obtained on enemy mechanical transport on roads in the vicinity of Dolo and Gorodoc.

Ethiopia: In the southern theater of operations, enemy defenses in the Marda Pass were dive-bombed by aircraft of the South African Air Force. Motor transport on the Harar Road was successfully attacked, and a train proceeding in the direction of Awash was machine-gunned and brought to a standstill.

ATHENS, March 19 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

In Albania yesterday a formation of R. A. F. bomber aircraft made a heavy and successful raid on docks at Durazzo. Fires and explosions followed the attack, carried out despite intensive opposition by enemy anti-aircraft batteries.

Another formation of R. A. F. bombers attacked enemy transport and camps on the road between Buzi and Gllava, and direct hits were registered on the road and buildings.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely, with one exception.

German

BERLIN, March 19 (AP).—The German high command communique:

During an assault on the English southeast coast, one speedboat sank two merchant ships totaling 10,000 tons out of a convoy.

One submarine sank two armed enemy merchant ships totaling 13,000 tons, and one other submarine, 3,500 tons of enemy shipping space.

Strong units of the air force last night attacked military and warvital objectives in Great Britain. Hull, on the Humber Estuary, was was especially heavily attacked during the entire night with explosive and incendiary bombs of all sizes and in great numbers. Numerous fires were started in the harbor supply center.

During the day a merchant ship in St. George Channel was effectively bombed. The ship began to list.

In the Mediterranean, German scouting planes on March 16 attacked a strong British squadron of war vessels consisting of two heavy units, six cruisers and two or three destroyers forty kilometers (twenty-five miles) west of Crete. Both heavy vessels were struck, one each by an air torpedo.

The enemy last night flew over North Germany and dropped incendiaries and explosives into two coastal cities. Damages effected were slight. It was possible to extinguish all fires quickly. A number of civilians were killed and many were injured.

The enemy lost five planes, of which two were downed by night pursuit planes. One of our own planes did not return.

During the successful attack on enemy naval vessels west of Crete, the following took part: Combat group leader Capt. Kowaleswki as commander, with a crew of First Lieut. Henze and Sergt. Lehmann; Lieut. Bock as commander, with a crew of First Sergt. Schmidt, Sergt. Brueckner and First Sergt. Katen.

Italian

ROME, March 19 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, there is nothing noteworthy to report.

In North Africa, our planes bombed enemy mechanized vehicles and troops.

In East Africa, the battle continued on the Cheren front, where the British are concentrating notable land vehicles and airplanes. Our troops, with strong resistance, repelled the enemy and counter-attacked him, inflicting heavy losses.

One of our formations of fighter planes carried out a surprise action against an enemy air base, destroying eight British planes.

Greek

ATHENS, March 19 (AP).—The Greek general headquarters communique tonight:

Enemy offensive action supported by tanks in the central sector and another attack in the northern sector, both restricted and repulsed, with prisoners taken and three tanks destroyed. An enemy company of the above units was cut off and caught in the crossfire of our automatic arms and artillery and completely destroyed. In the Aoos River valley, as the result of a successful movement, we took some prisoners.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids.

Leave

BLank

In the War Zone

Observer Is Surprised U-boats Have Not Appeared Here Before

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The surprise isn't in British Premier Churchill's announcement that German U-boats and battle cruisers have been operating on what he refers to as "the American side of the Atlantic," but in the fact that they haven't been found in these waters before.

Germany, Italy and Japan—the triple alliance—have made it emphatically clear that they consider the United States already in the war because of our all-out aid to Britain. A natural corollary is their presence on our side of the fence.

Of course, their saying so won't put us into the war unless they back their charges with action. When they start sinking ships 1,500 miles off our coast, however, it certainly creates what might be described euphemistically as a delicate situation.

Hitler has declared that every ship carrying supplies for Britain will be sunk. He has decreed that no American supplies must reach England.

Emphasis would seem to have been given this declaration by British admirality figures issued yesterday for Anglo-allied merchant shipping losses. For the week ending March 9 they were given as 98,232 tons, and for the previous week 141,314. These figures were contrasted with weekly losses averaging 75,000 tons in February and 53,000 in January.

Supplies Are Essential.

That's something for the Allies to worry about. If England doesn't get supplies she will be hungry in a few months and her vital industries will have to close. In other words she will be beaten.

Britain feels that the way to defeat the German submarine campaign is to supplement her navy quickly with more American warships. Assuming our non-belligerency, that could be done in either of two ways:

1. By lending more American naval ships to the British to man and operate under the Union Jack.

2. By sending our ships out under their own Stars and Stripes to act as patrols to convoy merchantmen.

There seems no alternative. Actually, too, while Britain could man a considerable number more ships, she probably couldn't man a sufficient number soon enough to meet the emergency. That rather puts it up to our Uncle Sam to consider how far he wants to go.

Now any warships which are convoying or patrolling in the submarine-infested Atlantic lane are liable to be damaged or sunk.

This means that if American warships should be used under their own flag, and one of them got torpedoed, we should sure enough to be in the war, officially or otherwise.

Drive to Be Expected.

Well, forewarned is forearmed. I might add that this is intended as my farewell appearance in this column in the role of a spirit-doctor whose medium tells him that we Yankees are right out in the no-man's land of this conflict.

Once as correspondent in France during the world war I was in a British general headquarters car which was driven right into the middle of no-man's land by mistake. We retreated in some haste, in the belief that machine gunners are no respecters of sitting birds or non-belligerents.

I dare say the same would be true of the operators of a torpedo-tube aboard a Nazi submarine.

We may expect the U-boat drive to intensify rapidly and to work nearer our coast, just as the German bombers are striking with renewed fury at British ports like Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff and Glasgow in order to destroy docking facilities for merchantmen which escape the U-boats. Sinkings in our waters aren't new, however. The Kaiser's submarines worked our preserves a quarter century ago.

(ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION AT 6 P. M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE'S COUNCIL OF DEFENSE SIGNED FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH BRITAIN TODAY TO PROVIDE CREDITS FOR XXXXX THE "FREE FRENCH" WAR EFFORT AND FIXING THE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR TRADE FACILITIES.

THE COLONIAL FRANC OF FRENCH EMPIRE TERRITORIES WHICH REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE IS FIXED AT 176,625 TO THE POUND STERLING. THIS WAS THE PRE-ARMISTICE PARITY.

"EACH COLONY OF THE FREE FRENCH EMPIRE CAN FREELY DISPOSE OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROCEEDS OF ITS EXPORTS AND GOLD PRODUCTION UNDER CONTROL OF THE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE," A FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

IT ADDED THAT THE COUNCIL "IF NECESSARY WILL BE XX IN A POSITION TO USE SURPLUS EXCHANGE RESOURCES OF ONE COLONY IN ORDER TO MEET A DEFICIT OF ANOTHER FOR THE NEEDS OF FREE FRENCH FORCES AS A WHOLE AND IN THE COMMON CAUSE OF THE ALLIES."

NOTING THAT THE AGREEMENT WAS ANIMATED BY "THE SAME FRIENDLY COLLABORATION AS THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

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CONCLUDED WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT XX AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE XX "FREE FRENCH" COLONIES NOW WOULD HAVE MARKETS THEY LACKED SINCE THE LOSS OF THE FRENCH METROPOLITAN MARKET AND WOULD GIVE THEM ACCESS TO SUPPLY FACILITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P. M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MARCH 19.)

APL 21759 -EDB-1225P

London, March 19--(AP)--Philip Stenard pleaded guilty today to a charge of possessing a 25-pound bomb, which a war souvenir which he kept beneath his bed, as a war souvenir, with the explanation that he had extracted a firing apparatus and regarded the apparatus as harmless.

Court experts advised him that the detonator was still intact and the bomb was very much alive.

He was remanded while the judge considered his case.

APL 01258 jrt SOSnes

SOFIA, BULGARIA, MARCH 20-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-

POLICE ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THEY HAD BROKEN UP A SPY RING DIRECTED BY ENGLISHMEN WHO EMPLOYED HIGHLY-PAID AGENTS, MOSTLY FOREIGNERS. SEVERAL ARRESTS WERE MADE.

-PKL-SOFIAS 00100-759P

MOSCOW, MARCH 19-(AP)-GEN. EUGEN (CORRECT) OTT, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO, WHO IS PRECEDING JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA X ON A TRIP TO BERLIN, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

MATSUOKA CROSSED THE SOVIET FRONTIER MONDAY MORNING AND IS EXPECTED IN MOSCOW SUNDAY TO SPEND THE DAY AS THE GUEST OF JAPANESE AMBASSADOR YOSHITSUGU TATEKAWA.

-PKL-743-CASSIDY802345-

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-CONSERVATIVE ARTHUR BEVERLEY BAXTER REBUKED LABORITE RICHARD RAPIER STOKES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY FOR ASKING SECRET DEBATE ON TERMS OF THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES DESTROYER-NAVAL BASE SWAP WITH THE ASSERTION THAT "AT LAST THE GREAT

CONTINENT OF AMERICA IS NOW IN THIS WAR."

BAXTER, FORMER EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE DAILY EXPRESS, SAID U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT'S SPEECH YESTERDAY AT A PILGRIMS (CAPS) LUNCHEON SHOWED THIS TO BE TRUE AFTER STOKES HAD EXPRESSED ANXIETY OVER THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD COLORED PEOPLES IN THE COMMUNITIES PROVIDING NAVAL BASES.

"AT SUCH A MOMENT ARE WE GOING TO SAY TO THE AMERICANS 'WAIT A MINUTE, THIS VARLIAMENT WANTS TO TALK TERMS ABOUT THE COLOR BAR,'" ASKED BAXTER SARCASTICALLY. "WE X X X NEED HELP AND THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD IS EMBODIED IN IT."

00245PES

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-BRITAIN STARTED A DRIVE TODAY TO GET FULL UNITED STATES HELP IN KEEPING FOOD AND WAR MATERIALS OUT OF GERMAN HANDS.

PROF.NOEL HALL, LEAVING FOR HIS POST AS MINISTER AT THE WASHINGTON EMBASSY, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HIS MISSION WAS TO OBTAIN "THE RIGHT FORM OF AMERICAN COLLABORATION IN MAINTAINING THE RIGHT FORM OF PRESSURE" ON THE GERMAN-DOMINATED CONTINENT.

HE SAID THE FORM OF COLLABORATION WAS NOT AS YET WORKED OUT, BUT MENTIONED AS ONE POSSIBILITY EXPORT LICENSING TO PREVENT SHIPMENT ABROAD OF ANY COMMODITIES WHICH MIGHT REACH THE AXIS COUNTRIES.

HALL, FORMERLY DIRETOR OF ONE OF THE ECONOMIC WARFARE MINISTRY'S INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENTS, SAID THE WHOLE AIM OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE WAS TO "STOP COMMODITIES AT THEIR SOURCE," AND PREVENT THEM FROM EVER BEING SOLD WHERE THEY MIGHT REACH GERMANY.

CONTROL OF SUCH SHIPMENTS AS UNITED STATES OIL AND COTTON TO SOVIET RUSSIA, WHERE THEY MIGHT BE TRANS-SHIPPED TO GERMANY, IS A PART OF THE GENERAL PROGRAM.

HALL SAID THAT THUS FAR BRITAIN MAINTAINED THAT THE ONLY SHIPMENTS INTO UNOCCUPIED FRANCE SHOULD BE MEDICAL STORES, LAYETTES AND VITAMINS FOR CHILDREN, TO BE DISTRIBUTED UNDER RED CROSS SUPERVISION.

EVEN OATMEAL IS ON THE LIST OF BANNED COMMODITIES AT PRESENT, HE SAID, BUT ADDED THAT "THE SITUATION IS VERY FLUID."

THE BLOCKING OF FOOD MATERIALS INTO EUROPE, HE SAID, IS "A GREAT HUMANITARIAN TASK" BECAUSE "IT WOULD PREVENT SELECTIVE KILLING (ON THE BATTLEFIELD) OF YOUNG MANPOWER."

00105JAES

BERLIN, MARCH 19-(AP)-TURKISH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU'S REPLY TO A COMMUNICATION FROM ADOLF HITLER HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO THE FUEHRER, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID TODAY, BUT IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED WHETHER THE CONTENTS WOULD BE PUBLISHED.

(HITLER'S MESSAGE TO INONU, REPORTED BY TURKISH QUARTERS TO HAVE BEEN AN OFFER THAT GERMANY LOOK OUT FOR TURKEY'S INTERESTS IN THE RESHAPING OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, WAS DELIVERED AT ANKARA MARCH 4.)

A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT REPORTS OF BRITISH LANDINGS IN GREECE WERE "STILL FOLLOWED WITH INTEREST" IN GERMANY. HE ADDED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO CHANGE IN NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN BERLIN AND ATHENS.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE

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MATSUOKA'S ARRIVAL IN BERLIN IS EXPECTED NEXT WEEK--PERHAPS MARCH 27, JAPANESE SOURCES SAID.

ASKED ABOUT JAPANESE PRESS PREDICTIONS THAT FOUR MORE NATIONS WOULD JOIN THE AXIS PACT, THE SPOKESMAN COMMENTED:

"I KNOW OF ONLY ONE."

(HE DID NOT SAY WHAT NATION THIS WOULD BE. GERMANY HAS BEEN EXERTING PRESSURE ON YUGOSLAVIA TO SIGN.)

THE SPOKESMAN ASKED AS AN AFTERTHOUGHT:

"ARE THERE FOUR NATIONS LEFT ANYWAY?"

QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER REPORTS THAT YUGOSLAVIA IS MOBILIZING WERE CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT, THE SPOKESMAN SAID:

"CERTAINLY THERE IS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THAT. NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND IS MOBILIED. NOW COME REPORTS THAT AMERICA IS MOBILIZING-- AGAINST ONE GERMAN U-BOAT."

THE LATTER REFERENCE WAS INSPIRED BY REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS INFORMED THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE HAD BEEN SENT TO AMERICAN WATERS.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION HERE THAT SUCH WAS THE CASE.

TA823AES

BERLIN, MARCH 19-(AP)-GERMAN OFFICIALDOM HAS REFUSED TO BECOME EXCITED BY ASSERTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS THAT THE BILL FOR AID TO BRITAIN PUTS THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR.

REMINDED OF SUCH STATEMENTS, A SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY:

"WE HAVE BEEN WAGING WAR AND WE KNOW WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE. IF ~~INDIV~~ individual AMERICANS HAVE OPINIONS AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES WAR AND WHAT DOES NOT, THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO THAT OPINION; BUT WE ARE NOT GUIDED BY THAT OPINION. WE DECIDE OURSELVES."

(EDS: MK LONG LINE READ IF INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS ETC)

TA743AES

(NY) HOBOKEN, N.J., MARCH 19-(AP)-THE DESTRUCTION OF FIVE BRITISH AND ALLIED SHIPS DURING TWO MASS SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON A 38-SHIP CONVOY ABOUT 1,000 MILES OFF THE IRISH COAST ON MARCH 6 WAS DESCRIBED TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUTCH FREIGHTER LEERDAM.

(SAM ROBERTSON, MANAGER OF THE LONDON BUREAU OF THE CANADIAN PRESS, WHO RETURNED TO CANADA FOR A BRIEF VACATION LAST WEEK, REPORTED IN A STORY FILED FROM OTTAWA SATURDAY THAT FOUR AND PERHAPS SIX SHIPS IN THE CONVOY IN WHICH HE TRAVELED HAD BEEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK. HE DISCLOSED NEITHER THE DATE OF THE TWO ATTACKS NOR THE NAMES OF THE SHIPS.)

ATTACKING IN GROUPS OF THREES, THE SUBMARINES IGNORED FOUR DESTROYERS IN THE CONVOY AND SENT TO THE BOTTOM THESE VESSELS TOTALING 48,646 TONS:

TERJE VIKEN, BRITISH WHALER, 20,638 TONS; MIJBRECHT, DUTCH TANKER, 7,493 TONS; EMPIRE ATTENDANT, BRITISH FREIGHTER, 7,524 TONS; BELILIAN, BRITISH FREIGHTER, 6,423 TONS AND THE BRITISH TANKER ATHELBEACH, 6,568 TONS.

CAPTAIN ARY KOOY, MASTER OF THE 8,816 LEERDAM, TOLD THE DRAMATIC STORY OF THE ATTACKS AS HIS ICE-COATED VESSEL SAILED UP THE BAY.

"WE LEFT GLASGOW MARCH 3 IN A 38-SHIP CONVOY WITH FOUR DESTROYERS."

HE SAID.

"I WAS ON THE BRIDGE AT 4:20 A.M. MARCH 6 WHEN I NOTICED MY SQUADRON LEADER, THE DELILIAN, BEGAN SLOWING DOWN. APPARENTLY THE CREW WAS EMPTYING ASHES FROM ONE OF THE BOILERS. INSTEAD OF SLOWING DOWN I CONTINUED MY NORMAL SPEED AND DECIDED TO PASS HER ON THE PORT SIDE.

"AT 4:30 I WAS PARALLEL WITH HER ABOUT 50 YARDS AWAY WHEN SHE WAS HIT BY A TORPEDO.

"SHE WAS HIT AMIDSHIPS AND THE EXPLOSION SOUNDED LIKE HELL BREAKING LOOSE. WE HAD STRICT ORDERS AND COULD NOT STOP. WHILE PROCEEDING I HEARD ANOTHER EXPLOSION AND TURNED AROUND TO SEE THE WHALER TERJE VIKEN, WHICH WAS DIRECTLY BEHIND US, IN A SINKING CONDITION, SETTLING SLOWLY.

"TWO MORE SHIPS ON EACH SIDE OF US WERE HIT. THEY WERE THE ATHELBEACH AND THE MIJDRECHT. TWO OF THE ESCORTING DESTROYERS DROPPED BEHIND TO PICK UP THE SURVIVORS.

(NY) HOBOKEN - 1ST ADD CONVOY ATTACK X X X SURVIVORS.

"AT 12:15 A.M. ON THE FOLLOWING NIGHT WE WERE ATTACKED AGAIN. THIS TIME I ORDERED FULL SPEED AHEAD AND THEY GOT THE FREIGHTER EMPIRE ATTENDANT WHICH WAS CLOSE TO US.

"FORTUNATELY THERE WAS A HEAVY FOG AND WE SOON LOST THE SUBMARINE. A SHORT TIME LATER THE CONVOY WAS ORDERED TO DISPERSE."

CAPTAIN KOOY SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE ANY OF THE U-BOATS WERE SUNK BY THE DESTROYERS.

VQQ230PES

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 19-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT LEADERS TODAY PLANNED AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION FOR A TRAINING SQUADRON OF SEVEN UNITED STATES WARSHIPS WHICH IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN SYDNEY HARBOR TOMORROW. THE VISIT IS REGARDED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES AS INDICATIVE OF INTENSE AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE PACIFIC.

ARTHUR W.FADDEN, ACTING PRIME MINISTER, WILL OFFICIALLY WELCOME REAR ADMIRAL JOHN H.NEWTON, THE SQUADRON COMMANDER. PARLIAMENT WILL BE ADJOURNED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK TO PERMIT MEMBERS AND MINISTERS TO VISIT THE SHIPS. THE 2,000 MEMBERS OF THE CREWS WILL BE GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

THE SQUADRON WILL STEAM INTO SYDNEY HARBOR AFTER LEAVING SAMOA. THE HEAVY CRUISER CHICAGO IS FLYING ADMIRAL NEWTON'S FLAG. ANOTHER AMERICAN SQUADRON IS VISITING NEW ZEALAND.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, J.W. CURTIN, DESCRIBED THE VISIT AS "A TIMELY DEMONSTRATION OF THE FORCE OF MR.ROOSEVELT'S WORDS" SATURDAY NIGHT.

QQ93SAES

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 19-(AP)-NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD HAS DISCLOSED THAT $9,230,000 IS PROVIDED IN HIS DEPARTMENT'S ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR "TO COMPLETE DESTROYERS AND TO COMMENCE CONSTRUCTION OF FURTHER DESTROYERS" FOR CANADA.

THIS SUM IS ABOUT ONE SIXTH OF THE $54,017,000 INCLUDED IN THE ESTIMATES FOR ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF VESSELS IN THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1942.

R937AES

30.24-8123

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) IN A RADIO BROADCAST TODAY QUOTED JAPANESE ARRIVING FROM SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AS SAYING THAT "AUSTRALIA IS CONSIDERING SERIOUSLY THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH JAPAN."

THIRTY-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE TAKASHIMAYA COMPANY AT SYDNEY ARRIVED AT KOBE. THE SAME STEAMER ALSO BROUGHT 14 JAPANESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN RESIDING IN AUSTRALIA.

8Q904AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAID TONIGHT IT HAD LEARNED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD FROZEN AN ESTIMATED $500,000 FUND COLLECTED BY AN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION FROM AMERICAN SILK IMPORTERS OPERATING IN JAPAN, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WAS THE PROMOTION OF THE SILK INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DISCLOSURE WAS MADE FOLLOWING AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY OFFICIALS OF THE ORGANIZATION, THE INTERNATIONAL SILK GUILD, THAT IT WOULD HAVE TO CURTAIL ITS ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF LACK OF FUNDS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE FUND REPRESENTED A VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION OF TWO CENTS A POUND, COLLECTED FROM AMERICAN FIRMS IN JAPAN BECAUSE OF CONVENIENCE, SINCE THEIR OPERATIONS WERE CONCENTRATED THERE AT TWO PORTS. THE FUNDS WERE PAID TO JAPANESE TRUSTS WHICH RETURNED THEM TO THE GUILD IN LUMP REMITTANCES.

THE FUNDS ARE NOW BEING WITHHELD BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, THE STORY SAID.

WD1225AES

30.24-8123

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) BROADCAST TODAY A PRESS REPORT THAT THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES STEAMER RANTAUPANDJANG, 2,542 TONS, HAD BEEN SUNK BY THE GERMAN PACIFIC OCEAN RAIDER TOKYO MARU (USING THE NAME).

THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI RECEIVED THE REPORT FROM BATAVIA. THE DISPATCH SAID NO PASSENGERS WERE ABOARD.

THE TOKYO MARU IS ONE OF THREE RAIDERS CREDITED WITH SINKING AT LEAST SIX SHIPS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC BETWEEN DEC. 6 AND 8.

NICHI NICHI'S DISPATCH SAID THERANTAUPANDJANG HAD BEEN OVERDUE FOR A WEEK.

TA829AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19-(AP)-WHO'S WHO ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW BOARD TO MEDIATE LABOR TROUBLES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES:

CLARENCE ADDISON DYKSTRA, 58--WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT, FAMED FOR HIS WORK AS A CITY MANAGER; A TEACHER AND SPECIALIST IN THE SCIENCE OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT; CAME TO WASHINGTON LAST FALL TO DIRECT THE SELECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM.

WILLIAM HAMMATT DAVIS, 61--NEW YORK PATENT LAWYER. SERVED IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND AS COMPLIANCE DIRECTOR OF NRA IN 1933-34; HEADED THE NEW YORK STATE MEDIATION BOARD THREE YEARS AGO.

FRANK PORTER GRAHAM, 61--WORLD WAR SERVICE WITH THE U.S. MARINES. MEMBER OF PHI BETA KAPPA, AND TAUGHT HISTORY AND ENGLISH. NOW PRESIDENT OF NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY. SERVED

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

GEORGE MCGREGOR HARRISON, 49--LABOR LEADER FROM CINCINNATI; IS A VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AFL, HEAD OF THE RAILWAY CLERKS BROTHERHOOD, AND AN INFLUENTIAL FIGURE IN AFFAIRS OF THE AFL AND THE RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS. HE HAS SERVED ON NUMEROUS GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS.

PHILIP MURRAY, 55--PRESIDENT OF THE CIO AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS UNION; LONG A FIGURE IN LABOR AFFAIRS OF THE COAL AND STEEL INDUSTRY. HE IS A NATIVE OF SCOTLAND WHO STARTED HIS CAREER DIGGING COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA MINES. LIVES IN PITTSBURGH.

GEORGE MEANY, 46--SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE AFL; STARTED HIS CAREER IN THE PLUMBING TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY; SERVED FOR SEVERAL YEARS AS HEAD OF THE NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

THOMAS J.KENNEDY, 52--QUIET-SPOKEN SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS AND MAKES HIS HOME AT HAZELTON, PA., IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION. A WELL KNOWN LABOR FIGURE IN PENNSYLVANIA WHICH HE FORMERLY SERVED AS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. LOST A 1938 DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY CONTEST FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP NOMINATION.

EUGENE MEYER, 65--PUBLISHER OF THE WASHINGTON POST WITH A LONG CAREER IN HIGH GOVERNMENT POSTS DATING BACK TO FIRST WORLD WAR. SERVED WITH THE COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD AND WAR FINANCE CORPORATION, THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD UNDER PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD AND THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP.

CYRUS CHING, 60--DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., IN NEW YORK. BORN IN CANADA AND CAME TO UNITED STATES IN 1900; A NATURALIZED CITIZEN. HE RECENTLY HAS BEEN REPRESENTING MANAGEMENT IN LABOR DISPUTES BROUGHT TO OPM FOR SOLUTION.

WALTER CLARK TEAGLE, 62--FORMER PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY. HE HAS SPENT HIS CAREER IN THE OIL BUSINESS. LIVES IN CONNECTICUT.

ROGER DEARBORN LAPHAM, 57--~~PRESIDENT~~ BOARD CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP CO., CALIFORNIA. BEGAN HIS CAREER WITH THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY AS A CLERK IN 1905 AND ROSE TO BE PRESIDENT IN 1925.

LT1046PES

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 19-(AP)-SEVENTEEN TONS OF ASSERTED FOREIGN PROPAGANDA, SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES BY WAY OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN, WAS BURNED TODAY AT THE POSTOFFICE.

POSTAL OFFICIALS REFUSED TO ALLOW PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF ANY OF THE CONFISCATED READING MATTER BUT SAID THE BULK OF IT HAD COME FROM GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, WITH LESSER CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ITALY AND JAPAN.

THOUSANDS OF MAGAZINES, COUNTLESS COPIES OF A WELL-BOUND BOOK EXTOLLING ONE OF THE DICTATORSHIPS AND A MASS OF NEWSPAPERS AND CIRCULARS WERE IN THE MATTER DESTROYED, POSTAL OFFICIALS SAID.

"WE ARE GOING TO CONTINUE TO DESTROY THIS TYPE OF MATERIAL AS FAST AS WE RECEIVE IT," SAID POSTMASTER WILLIAM H.MC CARTHY.

CERTAIN PIECES OF MATTER WERE TURNED OVER TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOR STUDY.

BURNING OF THE PILE WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RULING OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT THAT FOREIGN PROPAGANDA MATTER COMING INTO THE COUNTRY WAS UNMAILABLE.

XA936PCS

30.24-8125

ST.LOUIS, MARCH 19-(AP)-WILLIAM L.DAVIS OF ST.LOUIS, MEMBER OF A COMBAT UNIT OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, WAS KILLED YESTERDAY IN AN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND, HIS FATHER, WILLIAN J.DAVIS, WAS NOTIFIED TODAY IN A CABLEGRAM FROM THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY.

DAVIS, 25 YEARS OLD, HAD VOLUNTEERED TO SERVE AS A FLIGHT OFFICER WITH THE AMERICAN EAGLE SQUADRON "AS A MATTER OF SENTIMENT AND HERITAGE." HIS GRANDFATHER HAD BEEN AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN THE BOER WAR.

HOLDER OF A COMMERCIAL PILOT'S LICENSE WITH 325 HOURS IN THE AIR, DAVIS TOOK AN INTENSIVE FOUR-WEEK TRAINING COURSE AT LOVE FIELD, DALLAS, TEX., BEFORE GOING TO CANADA FEB.13 TO BE COMMISSIONED. HE ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TWO WEEKS AGO.

HIS FINANCEE, MISS MARIAN GALL, RECEIVED A CABLE FROM HIM YESTERDAY SAYING, "LOVE YOU, MISS YOU, WISH YOU WERE HERE."

VB1114ACS NM

WASHINGTON,MARCH 19-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY WELLES SAID TODAY THAT JAY ALLEN, AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN ARRESTED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, WOULD BE "DETAINED FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD," ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS.

WELLES SAID THE EMBASSY HAD NOTIFIED THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT ALLEN WENT TO PARIS FROM VICHY LAST WEEK WITHOUT THE REQUIRED AUTHORIZATION AND HAD BEEN APPREHENDED BY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES WHILE ENDEAVORING TO RE-CROSS THE DEMARCATION LINE TO UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

"THE EMBASSY REPORTS," THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED, "THAT THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES TAKE THE VIEW THAT MR.ALLEN HAD FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE REQUIREMENTS, AND THAT ANYONE WHO DELIBERATELY DISREGARDS THESE MILITARY REGULATIONS MUST NOT EXPECT SPECIAL CONSIDERATION, BUT MUST ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS ACTIONS.

"THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE STATED THAT MR.ALLEN WILL NOT BE DEALT WITH HARSHLY, BUT THAT HE MAY EXPECT TO BE DETAINED FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD."

WELLES ADDED THAT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IS KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE LOCAL GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN THE MATTER.

SM1239PES

CONVOYS (PMS BUDGET)

BY TAYLOR HENRY

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-SHIPPING SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT SOME AMERICAN EXPERTS HAD ADVISED THE TO ABANDON THE CONVOY SYSTEM AND ESTABLISH A LANE OF DESTROYERS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN AN EFFORT TO THWART THE INCREASING GERMAN THREAT TO VITAL WAR SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA.

AMERICAN SHIPPING EXPERTS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE TOLD THE BRITISH THAT THE CONVOY SYSTEM WOULD HAVE TO BE REVISED IF THE STEADILY MOUNTING TOLL OF SHIPPING LOSSES WAS TO BE CUT DOWN.

AMERICAN--AND TO SOME EXTENT BRITISH--CRITICISM OF THE CONVOY SYSTEM HAS BEEN BASED ON TWO POINTS:

1.-IT BUNCHES GROUPS OF INADEQUATELY PROTECTED SHIPS INTO A "MASS TARGET" FOR AXIS AIR, SURFACE AND UNDERSEA RAIDERS;

2.-IT REDUCES EFFICIENT USE OF BADLY NEEDED BOTTOMS SINCE FAST

MERCHANTMEN LOSE DAYS WHILE WAITING FOR CONVOYS TO ASSEMBLE AND THEN MUST REDUCE THEIR SPEED TO THAT OF THE SLOWEST UNIT OF THE CONVOY.

IN BROAD OUTLINE THE NEW PLAN WOULD CALL FOR A CONSTANT PATROL OF SOME 50 DESTROYERS ALONG THE 2000 MILES OF GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE FROM LABRADOR TO THE BRITISH ISLES. THEY WOULD BE ROTATED IN DUTY SO THAT 40 ALWAYS WOULD BE ON WATCH WHILE TEN EITHER WOULD BE IN PORT REFUELING OR ENROUTE TO THEIR POSTS FOR A TWO WEEKS TOUR.

EACH OF THESE 40 DESTROYERS WOULD PATROL A 50 MILE SECTOR OF THE ATLANTIC TEN TIMES A DAY, ESTABLISHING A LANE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC EVERY INCH OF WHICH WOULD BE POLICED BY A WARSHIP EVERY TWO TO THREE HOURS.

AT NO TIME, SHIPPING EXPERTS POINTED OUT, WOULD A DESTROYER BE MORE THAN AN HOUR'S DISTANCE FROM ANY MERCHANTMAN IN THE LANE.

IN THIS LANE SHIPS CARRYING SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN WOULD BE GIVEN A CLEAR GO AHEAD.

ADVOCATES OF THE PLAN SAY IT WOULD MEAN ADEQUATE PROTECTION SINCE THEY BELIEVE FEW IF ANY GERMAN RAIDERS WOULD BE ABLE TO PENETRATE A LANE SO CONSTANTLY PATROLLED.

IN ADDITION, THESE ADVOCATES SAY, BRITISH MERCHANTMEN WOULD BE ABLE TO SAIL AS SOON AS THEY WERE LOADED AND COULD RACE BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AT MAXIMUM SPEED.

TA325AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE REPORTED THREAT OF GERMAN U-BOAT OPERATIONS OFF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST BROUGHT A CALL TODAY FOR A SENATE INVESTIGATION AND KEPT A CONTROVERSY GOING ON THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN CONVOYS.

POOH-POOHING THE SUBMARINE REPORTS AS "BRITISH PROPAGANDA," SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) SAID THAT THE SENATE SHOULD AUTHORIZE A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO THE SOURCE OF SUCH INFORMATION.

"IF SOMETHING SHOULD HAPPEN TO SOME AMERICAN VESSELS," HE TOLD REPORTERS, "IT WOULD IMMEDIATELY BE CLAIMED THAT IT WAS THIS GERMAN SUBMARINE THAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE."

HE SAID IT WAS "EXTREMELY SIGNIFICANT" THAT THE ADMINISTRATION FAVORED INVESTIGATING ALL FOREIGN PROPAGANDA, EXCEPT BRITISH.

THE CONVOY CONTROVERSY FOUND THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES ADVOCATING THAT AMERICAN NAVAL VESSELS CONVOY SHIPS, IF NECESSARY, TO ASSURE SAFE PASSAGE OF SUPPLY SHIPS.

THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE'S NEW YORK CHAPTER RETORTED THAT CONVOYS WOULD BE "THE FINAL PRELUDE TO AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE." IT ALSO CHARGED THAT THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES WAS USED TO "SEND UP THE TRIAL BALLOON" WHENEVER THE ADMINISTRATION "IS PREPARING SOME NEW FORWARD MOVEMENT TO WAR."

OFFICIAL QUARTERS HERE HAVE CONSISTENTLY DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF CONVOYS ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS HYPOTHETICAL. HOWEVER, WHEN ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO INCLUDE A PROVISION IN THE LEASE-LEND BILL CATEGORICALLY BANNING CONVOYS, ADMINISTRATION FORCES DEFEATED THEM, CONTENDING THAT SUCH A RESTRICTION WAS UNDESIRABLE.

SU709AES

30.24-8127

HONOLULU, MARCH 19-(AP)-CLARENCE E.GAUSS, AMERICAN MINISTER TO AUSTRALIA, ARRIVED ON THE STEAMSHIP MARIPOSA TODAY FROM AUCKLAND ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON TO REPORT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT BEFORE ASSUMING NEW DUTIES AS AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

GAUSS, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, LEFT A FEW HOURS LATER BY CLIPPER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

GAUSS AND AMBASSADOR NELSON T.JOHNSON, WHO HAS HELD THE CHUNGKING POST FOR MANY YEARS, ARE EXCHANGING ASSIGNMENTS.

XA532PCS

D32

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 20)

SPAIN ORGANIZES YOUTH ON NAZI-FASCIST LINES

BOYS AND GIRLS TO START SPECIAL TRAINING AT AGE OF 7 (300)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, MARCH 19--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--SPAIN'S YOUTH IS IN TRAINING TO BECOME A MILITANT ARM OF THE FALANGE--THE SPANISH EQUIVALENT OF NAZIS OR FASCISTS--AND PLAY A STAR ROLE IN THE "NEW ORDER" THROUGH WHICH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HOPES TO RESTORE THE NATION'S ANCIENT GLORY.

BY AN OFFICIAL DECREE, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE, GENERAL FRANCO HAS ESTABLISHED THE "YOUTH FRONT" TO REGIMENT AND TRAIN THE BOYL AND GIRLS OF SPAIN FROM CHILDHOOL UNTIL THEY REACH THE AGE TO ENTER THE ARMY OR MARRY.

THE DECREE PROVIDES THAT ALL SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM THE AGZ OF 7 TO 17 AUTOMATICALLY BECOME MEMBERS, ALONG WITH THE SPANISH UNUVTRSITY UNION, COMPRISING COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO HAVE ALREADY EMBRACED FALANGIST TRADITION.

THE YOUTH FRONT, THE DECREE EMPHASIZED, IS DESIGNED TO ASSURE THE ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE OF GENERATIONS TO COME "IN THE CATHOLIC, SPANISH AND MILITANT SPIRIT PROPER TO THE SPANISH FALANGE," COORDINATING PRE-MILITARY EDUCATION WITH THE POLITICAL TENETS OF THE FALANGE, THE ONLY POLITICAL PARTY PERMITTED IN THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAMON SERRANO SUNERO HEAD OF THE FALANGE AND

FOREIGN MINISTER RAMON SERRANO SUNER, HEAD OF THE FALANGE AND LEADING ADVOCATE OF CLOSER COLLABORATION BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE AXIS POWERS, WILL PLAY A DOMINANT ROLE IN THE YOUTH FRONT.

THE BOYS ARE DIVIDED INTO FOUR AGE GROUPS, FROM 7 TO 11 YEARS, FROM 11 TO 15, FROM 15 TO 18, AND FROM 18 UNTIL THE AGE OF ENTRY INTO THE ARMY.

GIRLS ARE ORGANIZED INTO ONE SECTION, FROM 7 TO 17 YEARS.

FUNCTIONS OF THE YOUTH FRONT, AS LISTED BY THE DECREE, INCLUDE POLITICAL EDUCATION IN THE SPIRIT AND DOCTRINE OF THE FALANGE, PHYSICAL AND SPORT EDUCATION, PRE-MILITARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS, INITIATION INTO HOME EDUCATION FOR GIRLS, AND COLLABORATION IN CULTURAL, .94-), SOCIAL

AND SPORT EDUCATION, PRE-MILITARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS, INITIATION INTO HOME EDUCATION FOR GIRLS, AND COLLABORATION IN CULTURAL, MORAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND MOVEMENTS.

TO CARRY ON THEIR WORK THE YOUTH FRONT AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS ARE TO ORGANIZE AND DIRECT CAMPS, COLONIES, HOSTELRIES, AND CLASSES IN WHICH FALANGIST DOCTRINES PLAY A LEADING ROLE, AND TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH, EDUCATION AND LABOR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 20. SENT MARCH 18)

ED1121AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 20)

DOES PROPAGANDA WORK?

INVESTIGATORS SAY EVENTS CAUSE MOST BIG CHANGES IN PUBLIC OPINION

PROPAGANDA HIGHLY OVERRATED, RESEARCHERS DECLARE (830-NUMBER ONE)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WHAT THINGS REALLY MOLD PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES? PROPAGANDA? EVENTS? SCIENCE EXPERT HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE SUMS UP RECENT RESEARCH INTO THIS SUBJECT IN TWO INTEREST-

ING DAILY ARTICLES FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (NAME OF YOUR PAPER). TOMORROW: EUROPEAN RADIO PROPAGANDA.)

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BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK,MARCH 19-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-EVENTS, INSTEAD OF PROPAGANDA, ARE CAUSING MOST OF THE BIG SHIFTS IN AMERICAN WAR OPINION AS CHARTED BY NATIONAL SURVEYS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

THE INVASION OF NORWAY, OR THE SEA FIGHT AT ORAN, ARE EXAMPLES. ALSO IMPORTANT ARE DOMESTIC EVENTS, NOTABLY THE NATIONAL ELECTION AND A ROOSEVELT FIRESIDE TALK.

THE PRINCETON CHARTS SHOW A LARGE SWING OF AMERICAN SENTIMENT IN THE APPARENT DIRECTION OF WAR, BUT THE CAUSES, SO FAR AS THE CHARTS DISCLOSE THEM, WOULD SURPRISE THOSE WHO SUSPECT THAT PROPAGANDA IS DOMINANT.

"PROPAGANDA," SAID DR.HADLEY CANTRIL, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY, IN CHARGE OF THE WORK, "IS IMPORTANT. BUT IT IS NOT THE ALL-POWERFUL WEAPON THAT SOME PEOPLE MAKE IT OUT TO BE.

"FOR INSTANCE, PROBABLY NO AMOUNT OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA, NO MATTER HOW SKILLFULLY HANDLED, COULD MAKE US FIGHT ON THE GERMAN SIDE.

"THE IMPORTANT THING IS THE WAY IN WHICH EVENTS -- SOME OF THEM, TO BE SURE, ARE PROPAGANDA IN THEIR MOTIVES -- STRIKE THE PEOPLE WHOSE INTERESTS, VALUES AND PREJUDICES ARE ALREADY PRETTY WELL FIXED."

THE WAR SENTIMENT IS SHOWN IN A GREAT GRAPH COVERING A LARGE ATTIC WALL IN THE BUILDING HOUSING THE PRINCETON PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH PROJECT. A GRANT FROM ONE OF THE LARGE AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS SUPPORTS THE WORK, AND THE DATA IS OBTAINED BY THE SAME SAMPLING METHODS AND THE SAME INTERVIEWERS WHO PRODUCE ONE OF THE NATIONALLY-USED PUBLIC OPINION POLLS.

ON THE WALL, A DOZEN CHALK LINES TRACE THE COURSE OF VARIOUS AMERICAN OPINIONS ON WAR QUESTIONS. MOST OF THEM RUN FROM THE OUTSET OF THE WAR TO THE PRESENT.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WALL, BELOW ALL THE OPINION LINES, ARE WRITTEN, MONTH BY MONTH, OR WEEK BY WEEK, THE DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THE PERIOD. IT IS DIRECTLY ABOVE SOME OF THESE EVENTS THAT THE OPINION LINES SHOW MOST OF THEIR CHANGES IN DIRECTION.

AN EXAMPLE IS THE QUESTION CONSIDERED UPPERMOST AT PRESENT IN AMERICAN MINDS. THIS READS: IS IT MORE IMPORTANT TO HELP ENGLAND EVEN AT RISK OF WAR THAN TO KEEP OUT OF WAR?"

ONLY 35 PERCENT OF THOSE ANSWERING SAID "YES" IN MAY, 1940. BUT AFTER THE FRENCH SURRENDER, THIS OPINION BEGAN A RATHER STEEP CLIMB. THE MASS AIR RAIDS ON BRITAIN AND THE TOKIO-ROME-BERLIN AXIS PACT BOOSTED THIS LINE SOME MORE.

IT ROSE TO 60 PERCENT "YES" IN SEPTEMBER.

THE NEXT BIG EVENT, THE OCTOBER WINDUP OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, TURNED THIS OPINION LINE RATHER ABRUPTLY DOWNWARD. "YES" DROPPED NEARLY 10 PERCENT.

THE EXPLANATION, DR.CANTRIL SAID, WAS PROBABLY THAT THE CAMPAIGN HAD TAKEN PEOPLE'S MINDS SOMEWHAT OFF WAR AND THAT BOTH MAJOR PARTY CANDIDATES WERE TALKING OF KEEPING OUT OF WAR.

BUT AFTER ELECTION, THE OPINION ROSE AGAIN TO 60 PERCENT "YES." NO SPECIAL CAUSE FOR THIS REBOUND WAS APPARENT.

HOWEVER, THERE OCCURRED ON DEC. 29 AN EVENT WHICH AGAIN SEEMED

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DIRECTLY TO INFLUENCE THIS OPINION. THAT WAS THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST FIRESIDE TALK AFTER ELECTION. QUICKLY THEN THE LINE ROSE TO 68 PERCENT, MEANING MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS ANSWERED "YES--EVEN AT RISK OF WAR."

THE OPINION THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD GET INTO WAR (THAT IS, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE PERSON ANSWERING FAVORED THIS) STARTED AT THE BEGINNING OF WAR WITH "YES" FROM ABOUT HALF THOSE QUESTIONED. IT FELL TO A LOW OF 28 PERCENT WHEN FRANCE QUIT.

THEN CAME THE BRITISH ATTACK ON THE FRENCH FLEET AT ORAN. IMMEDIATELY THIS OPINION ROSE TO 41 PERCENT. THE FIGHT APPEARED TO BE TAKEN AS THE FIRST CONCRETE SIGN THAT ENGLAND WOULD CARRY ON.

AFTER JAPAN JOINED THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, THIS OPINION WENT UP TO 58 PERCENT. THEN THE OCTOBER ELECTION DROPPED IT TO 48. AFTER ELECTION, THIS OPINION ROSE TO ABOUT 62 PERCENT AND HAS BEEN FAIRLY STEADY SINCE.

THIS TOKIO-ROME-BERLIN PACT WAS CONSIDERED TO BE THE ONLY PIECE OF PROPAGANDA SHOWING A MARKED INFLUENCE ON SENTIMENT. OF COURSE, THE PACT ALSO WAS AN EVENT, BUT ITS TIMING SUGGESTED THE DATE WAS CHOSEN FOR PROPAGANDA EFFECT.

AS PROPAGANDA, IT BACKFIRED, PUSHING AMERICAN WAR SENTIMENT UP INSTEAD OF DOWN, THE CHART SHOWS. DR.CANTRIL SAID PERSONS WHO FAVOR AID TO BRITAIN, ALSO TEND TO FAVOR HELPING CHINA, AND TO JOIN IN ANY SENTIMENT AGAINST DICTATORS.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS HAVE NOT YET BEEN FOLLOWED BY NOTICEABLE OPINION SWINGS. THIS MAY BE EXPLAINED, DR.CANTRIL SAID, BECAUSE THEY LAST A LONG TIME, AND BECAUSE SO MANY PEOPLE PICK OUT ONLY THE ARGUMENTS THEY WISH TO BELIEVE.

IN OPINIONS FOR OR AGAINST MILITARY CONSCRIPTION, ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE ANSWERS WERE "YES" EARLY IN THE WAR. BUT THE INVASION OF NORWAY AND OF THE LOW COUNTRIES WAS FOLLOWED BY A CHANGE TO A MAJORITY FAVORING CONSCRIPTION.

OF ALL OPINION CHANGES, THE GREATEST ONE OCCURRED AMONG YOUNG MEN WHOSE FAMILIES EARN $2,500 A YEAR OR MORE. LAST MAY, 80 PERCENT OF THESE BOYS WERE AGAINST WAR. IN OCTOBER, ONLY 34 PERCENT OF THEM REMAINED AGAINST.

A SURPRISE IS THAT HAVING YOUNG MEN OF MILITARY AGE IN THE FAMILY DOES NOT SEEM TO MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE IN OPINIONS EITHER FOR OR AGAINST RISKING WAR.

HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH THE AID-TO-BRITAIN "EVEN AT RISK OF WAR" SENTIMENT HAS RISEN TO A LITTLE ABOVE TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE ANSWERING, YET THE QUESTION, "DO YOU THINK THE U.S. SHOULD DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY?" NEVER HAS BEEN ABOVE 16 PERCENT. AT THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR, IT STOOD AROUND 4 PERCENT.

"AS A RESULT OF THIS STUDY, AND OTHERS IN PROGRESS ELSEWHERE," SAID DR.CANTRIL, "WE SHALL UNDERSTAND THE REACTIONS OF PEOPLE TO THIS WAR FAR BETTER THAN WE EVER CAN THE WORLD WAR."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 20--SENT MARCH 17.)

WD1253AES

(ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 21)

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(AP)-COL.CHARLES A.LINDBERGH TODAY ASKED AMERICANS WHO OPPOSED UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR TO ORGANIZE AND ATTEND MASS MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE NATION AND TO MAKE KNOWN THEIR POSITION IN REPEATED LETTERS TO THEIR LEGISLATORS AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

WRITING IN COLLIER'S MAGAZINE, LINDBERGH CONCLUDED THAT "FOR US TO ENTER THE CONFLICT IN EUROPE AT THIS TIME WOULD RESULT IN DEFEAT AND HUMILIATION," AND ASSERTED THAT BY REMAINING OUT OF THE WAR THE UNITED STATES "CAN BUILD A MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL POSITION ON THIS CONTINENT THAT IS IMPREGNABLE TO ATTACK AND WHICH WILL FORCE OTHER NATIONS TO TRADE WITH US, IF THROUGH EXPEDIENCY ALONE."

"THE POLICY OF OUR NATION IS STILL INFLUENCED BY THE DESIRES OF ITS PEOPLE," HE SAID. "YOU CAN HELP US BY ORGANIZING MASS MEETINGS AGAINST OUR ENTRY INTO THE WAR. YOU CAN HELP BY ATTENDING SUCH MASS MEETINGS. YOU CAN HELP BY WRITING TO YOUR CONGRESSMEN, TO YOUR SENATOR AND TO YOUR LOCAL NEWSPAPER, TELLING THEM OF YOUR VIEWS. X X X BUT IF YOU STAND WITH US AGAINST WAR, YOU MUST ACT NOW OR IT WILL BE FOREVER TOO LATE."

AFTER REVEALING THAT IN 1938 HE TOLD HIGHLY PLACED BRITISH OFFICIALS OF GERMANY'S AIR POWER AND WARNED THEM OF THE NEED FOR DEVELOPING BRITISH AVIATION, LINDBERGH ASSERTED THAT BOTH FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAD WAITED "UNTIL IT WAS TOO LATE."

"WE IN AMERICA HAVE WAITED UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE," HE CONTINUED, "AND YET WE STEP CLOSER AND CLOSER TO THE WAR AS THOUGH HYPNOTIZED BY ITS BOMBING AND BY ITS FURY.

"LIKE FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN 1939, WE ARE UNPREPARED TODAY. WE HAVE NOT AS MANY THOROUGHLY MODERN FIGHTING PLANES IN OUR ARMY AND NAVY COMBINED AS GERMAN PRODUCES IN A SINGLE WEEK; AND OUR ARMY IS DEPLORABLY LACKING IN SUCH ESSENTIAL ITEMS AS TANKS AND ANTI-TANK CANNON.

"WE HAVE NOT MADE THE SACRIFICE NECESSARY FOR ADEQUATE REARMAMENT. WE, TOO, HAVE CULTIVATED THE PHILOSOPHY THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO DEFEND SOMEONE ELSE IN ORDER TO DEFEND OURSELVES.

"OUR POLITICIANS AND IDEALISTS HARANGUE US ABOUT DEFENDING FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY, AND OUR WAY OF LIFE."

ASSERTING THAT POLITICAL SHOUTS OF 'WE MUST STOP HITLER' AND 'DOWN WITH THE NAZI REGIME' WERE BEING ECHOED BY SOME NEWSPAPERS, LINDBERGH DECLARED, "WE IN AMERICA ARE BEING LED TO WAR BY A GROUP OF INTERVENTIONISTS AND FOREIGN INTERESTS, AGAINST THE WILL OF A MAJORITY OF OUR PEOPLE."

LINDBERGH ASSERTED THAT INTERVENTIONISTS HAD PROCEEDED SLOWLY BECAUSE THEY KNEW THAT "IT WAS USELESS FOR THEM TO ADVOCATE OPENLY A DECLARATION OF WAR."

THE POLICY OF INTERVENTIONISTS, HE SAID, WAS "TO SUPPORT EVERY MOVEMENT THAT WOULD LEAD US IN THE DIRECTION OF WAR AND TO OPPOSE EVERY MOVEMENT THAT WOULD NOT-- ALWAYS UNDER THEIR MASK OF 'AID SHORT OF WAR'."

THE COLONEL TERMED PASSAGE OF THE LEASE-LEND BILL AND REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT EXAMPLES OF "INTERVENTIONIST STEPS" AND ASSERTED THAT "THE ADVOCATES OF INTERVENTION ARE BEGINNING TO FORGET THE QUALIFYING PHRASE 'SHORT OF WAR'. THE MORE DARING AMONG THEM ARE OPENLY DISCUSSING AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FOR EUROPE." more

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LINDBERGH ASSERTED THAT IN "BRITISH PROPAGANDA" IN THE UNITED STATES "LIES THE DANGER OF OUR INVOLVEMENT. THERE IS CERTAINLY NO DANGER OF OUR FIGHTING ON GERMANY'S SIDE, AND HER PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA HAS BEEN RELATIVELY INEFFECTIVE."

HE SAID THAT IT WAS BRITAIN'S PURPOSE TO MINIMIZE GERMAN SUCCESS AND TO "EXAGGERATE ALL BRITISH SUCCESSES" AND RECALLED THAT "THOSE OF US WHO SAW THE GROWTH OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WERE SEVERELY ASSAILED BECAUSE OF THE REPORTS WE MADE DESCRIBING IT, ALTHOUGH THESE REPORTS NOW TURN OUT TO HAVE BEEN ALMOST UNFORGIVABLY CONSERVATIVE."

HE COUNSELLED READERS TO GO BACK OVER THEIR NEWSPAPER FILES AND TO RE-READ THE REPORTS OF THE CAMPAIGNS IN FINLAND, NORWAY, FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES AND TO CONSIDER THEM IN THE LIGHT OF SUBSEQUENT REPORTS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ATTACK UPON THE UNITED STATES BY A FOREIGN POWER, LINDBERGH ASSERTED THAT ONE BY AIR WAS "OUT OF THE QUESTION." CONTENDING THAT ANY ATTACK UPON THIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE TO BE FROM THE SEA HE CONCLUDED THAT "OF ALL THE NATIONS IN THE WORLD, WE HOLD THE MOST IMPREGNABLE POSITION OF DEFENSE."

TURNING TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, LINDBERGH SAID THAT "IT IS OFTEN ASKED TODAY WHY OUR REARMAMENT PROGRAM MOVES SO SLOWLY, WHY OUR PEOPLE ARE SO DIVIDED AND CONFUSED. WHY INDEED! THE ANSWER IS CLEAR.

"IT IS BECAUSE WE HAVE NEGLECTED THE WISDOM AND EXPERIENCE OF OUR FOREFATHERS--WE HAVE NOT FOLLOWED WASHINGTON'S ADVICE. WE HAVE LET THE DESTINY OF AMERICA BECOME CONFUSED AND ENTANGLED WITH THAT OF FOREIGN LANDS. X X X"

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 21...SENT MARCH 19.)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 21ST)

EUROPEAN RADIO PROPAGANDA
SEEMS TO WORK IN REVERSE

U.S.OPINION INFLUENCES
BROADCASTS, RATHER THAN
OTHER WAY 'ROUND (750-NUMBER TWO)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE SECOND OF TWO STORIES BY SCIENCE EXPERT HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE, WRITTEN FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (NAME OF YOUR PAPER), ON HOW FOREIGN PROPAGANDA IS WORKING IN THIS COUNTRY.)

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-EUROPEAN RADIO PROPAGANDA WHEN AIMED AT AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION APPARENTLY WORKS IN REVERSE.

AMERICAN OPINION DIRECTLY AFFECTS THE CHARACTER OF THESE TRANS-OCEAN BROADCASTS. THIS IS THE OUTSTANDING FINDING IN THE DAILY RECORDING OF ABOUT 25,000 WORDS, AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, FROM GERMANY, ENGLAND AND ITALY.

THESE RECORDINGS ARE SELECTED SAMPLES OF A DAILY FLOOD OF RADIO, MUCH OF IT INTENDED FOR THE UNITED STATES. THE RECORDINGS HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUS SINCE EARLY IN THE WAR. THEY ARE SAMPLES FROM 100 TO 110 BROADCASTS A WEEK.

THEY ARE TAKEN BY THE PRINCETON LISTENING CENTER, UNDER DIRECTION OF HAROLD N.GRAVES, WITH A STAFF OF ASSISTANTS, AND UNDER DIRECTION OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PRINCETON'S POLITICS DEPARTMENT.

"THERE IS NO INFORMATION WHATEVER," MR.GRAVES SAYS, "ABOUT HOW FOREIGN BROADCASTS INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION IN THIS COUNTRY. SUCH CLEAR RELATIONSHIPS AS THERE ARE SEEM TO HAVE BEEN ALMOST ENTIRELY THE OTHER WAY---THAT IS TO SAY, SWINGS IN AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION HAVE INFLUENCED THE BROADCASTS.

"IT CAN BE SAID, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY BROADCASTS FLOW IN THE SAME DIECTION AS PUBLIC OPINION IN THIS COUNTRY, ALTHOUGH USUALLY SOMEWHAT BEHIND IT.

"IN THE CASE OF GERMAN BROADCASTS, SOMEWHAT THE REVERSE IS TRUE; BERLIN PROGRAMS HAVE OPPOSED THE DIRECTION OF OPINION SHIFTS."

TWO OUTSTANDING AMERICAN OPINION SWINGS ILLUSTRATE. ONE WAS THE INCREASE IN AMERICANS WHO FAVORED AID TO ENGLAND "EVEN AT RISK OF WAR," AND THE OTHER THE INCREASE IN THOSE WHO BELIEVED THE U.S.WOULD GET INTO WAR. BOTH ROSE STEEPLY FROM ONE-THIRD OR LESS OF AMERICANS ANSWERING LAST SPRING, TO MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS THIS WINTER.

GERMANY'S BROADCASTS COUNTERED THESE RISES WITH MORE AND MORE DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THESE, IN THE FORM OF CRITICISM OF ENGLAND'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, ROSE TO A HIGH POINT IN MAY. THIS APPEARED, DR.GRAVES SAID, TO BE AN ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE THE TWO NATIONS. AFTER THE FRENCH ARMISTICE, THIS DIVISION CAMPAIGN FELL OFF.

THEN, WITH HITLER'S PEACE APPEAL AND THE BRITISH ISLES INVASION THREAT IN THE SUMMER, THE BROADCASTS DIRECT TO AMERICAN OPINION ROSE TWICE AS HIGH AS EVER BEFORE.

AGAIN CAME A LULL AND AFTER SEPTEMBER THE GERMAN BROADCASTS SEEMED TO SWITCH FROM AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS TO UNCLE SAM'S DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. WE HAVE NOT SOLVED OUR HOUSING PROBLEMS, NOR UNEMPLOYMENT. AMERICA HAS A CLASS SYSTEM SO THAT SOME PEOPLE MAKE A LIVING WITHOUT WORKING.

THE OBJECTIVE HERE, DR.GRAVES SUGGESTS, MAY HAVE BEEN DISRUPTION OF AMERICAN WAR OPINION.

THE TOKYO-ROME-BERLIN PACT FOLLOWED THIS RADIO SWITCH AND THE "DISRUPTIVE" PROPAGANDA MAY HAVE BEEN A CURTAIN-RAISER FOR THE PACT.

JUST BEFORE THIS PACT, THE GERMAN RADIO DID SOMETHING WHICH, IN THESE PRINCETON RECORDS, IS USUALLY ALMOST COMPLETELY AVOIDED BY GERMANY.

IT GAVE A SERIES OF VIVID, HUMAN-INTEREST DESCRIPTIONS OF GERMAN AIR AND OTHER MILITARY FORCES. THE OBJECT, THE PRINCETON OBSERVERS THINK, MAY HAVE BEEN TO IMPRESS THE UNITED STATES WITH THE AXIS STRENGTH AT THE MOMENT WHEN SUCH AN IMPRESSION WOULD ENHANCE THE EFFECT OF THE JAPANESE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GERMAN BROADCASTS TO BRITAIN PRECEDING A DIPLOMATIC OR MILITARY BLOW HAVE FOLLOWED CERTAIN OF THE PATTERNS USED ON THE UNITED STATES.

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THUS, THE "DISRUPTION" PROPAGANDA APPEARED BEFORE THE INVASION OF NORWAY, BUT HAS BEEN MORE SUBDUED SINCE. THESE BROADCASTS TALKED OF ENGLAND'S CASTE SYSTEM, CRITICIZED HIGH PRICES ALLEGEDLY FORCED BY BIG CORPORATIONS.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY DIFFERENT IN TYPE, YET FOLLOWING SEEMINGLY FIXED PATTERNS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF STATE HULL HAVE BEEN QUOTED RATHER THAN OPINIONS OF BRITISH LEADERS. THESE QUOTATIONS HAVE COME AS A RULE SOME TIME AFTER A CLEAR TREND IN AMERICAN OPINION HAS BECOME EVIDENT.

THE BRITISH RADIO BROADCASTS FALL INTO FIVE CLASSES.

1. STATEMENTS OF BRITISH MORALE AND MATERIAL STRENGTH.
2. COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS OF THE TWO NATIONS.
3. REBUTTAL OF ARGUMENTS WHICH MIGHT DESTROY CONFIDENCE.
4. PUBLICIZING AID ALREADY GIVEN, AND EXPRESSING GRATITUDE.
5.- GIVING LISTENERS A SENSE OF BEING "IN THE WAR".

THE LATTER IS HUMAN INTEREST, RANGING FROM THE BOMBED LONDON STOREKEEPER'S SIGN--"HITLER WAS OUR LAST CUSTOMER, WILL YOU BE OUR NEXT?"--TO SOUNDS OF A RAID OR THE WORK IN AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY, AND DRAMATIZATIONS OF EVENTS LIKE OPENING THE FIRST CAPTURED MAGNETIC MINE.

THE GERMANS, USING THIS TECHNIQUE NOTABLY ONLY ONCE, BEFORE THE TOKYO PACT, MAY ORDINARILY REFRAIN, THE PRINCETON LISTENERS SUGGEST, BECAUSE THEIR PLAY IS TO GIVE THE IDEA OF QUIET IN THE REICH.

ONLY ONCE, IN THESE RECORDS, HAVE THE BRITISH BROADCASTERS RESORTED IN MARKED DEGREE TO APPEALS FOR AID. THIS WAS DONE LAST JUNE WHEN FRANCE SURRENDERED.

ALL THE BROADCAST RECORDS ARE CLASSIFIED BY CONTENT, UNDER FIVE GENERAL DIVISIONS: FIRST, MORAL ISSUES; THAT IS, WAR GUILT. SECOND, MILITARY CONDITIONS. THIRD, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. FOURTH, DIPLOMATIC MOVES. FIFTH, HOME FRONT, OR WAR MORALE.

ONE SET OF THESE RECORDS IS BOUND TO GO PERMANENTLY INTO THE PRINCETON LIBRARY. TWO OTHERS ARE RETAINED FOR IMMEDIATE STUDY BY THE LISTENING CENTER AND ITS CO-WORKERS ELSEWHERE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 21... SENT MARCH 19.)

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 19-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY WELLES SAID TODAY THAT JAY ALLEN, AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN ARRESTED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, WOULD BE "DETAINED FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD," ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS.

WELLES SAID THE EMBASSY HAD NOTIFIED THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT ALLEN WENT TO PARIS FROM VICHY LAST WEEK WITHOUT THE REQUIRED AUTHORIZATION AND HAD BEEN APPREHENDED BY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES WHILE ENDEAVORING TO RE-CROSS THE DEMARCATION LINE TO UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

"THE EMBASSY REPORTS," THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED, "THAT THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES TAKE THE VIEW THAT MR. ALLEN HAD FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE REQUIREMENTS, AND THAT ANYONE WHO DELIBERATELY DISREGARDS THESE MILITARY REGULATIONS MUST NOT EXPECT SPECIAL CONSIDERATION,

BUT MUST ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS ACTIONS.

"THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE STATED THAT MR.ALLEN WILL NOT BE DEALT WITH HARSHLY, BUT THAT HE MAY EXPECT TO BE DETAINED FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD."

WELLES ADDED THAT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IS KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE LOCAL GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN THE MATTER.

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MODIFIED AXIS ALLIANCE ACCEPTED BY YUGOSLAVIA; NATION FEARS DISORDERS

Three Cabinet Ministers Protest Vigorously Against Accord After Its Approval By Crown Council—Their Resignations Expected

Military Help For Germany And Italy Believed Barred Under Pact—Way Declared Open For Quick Nazi Attack On Greece

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Friday, March 21—A traveler just arrived from Greece declared early today he saw large numbers of British troops leaving Athens on trains for the north, presumably bound for the Bulgarian and Yugoslav frontiers.

[Copyright by New York Times]

Istanbul, March 20—Reliable informants tonight declared that the roads from Bulgaria to Greece are quite impossible for the use of German mechanized columns, while their mountainous nature makes the advance of non-mechanized troops so arduous and so hazardous that even Hitler is likely to pause before deciding on the useless sacrifice of the hundreds of thousands of lives it would involve.

Thus the key to the military situation is the attitude of Yugoslavia.

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, *Friday*, March 21—Violent objections by Cabinet members who predicted serious internal disorder were reliably reported early today to have arisen from the Yugoslav Crown Council's approval of a program described as a passive but effective alliance with the German Axis.

Such an alliance, which would clear the way for Germany to attack Greece as soon as signatures are affixed in Berlin or Vienna possibly next week, was approved by the council late last night.

The Cabinet and military chiefs were asked to initial the scheme without discussion, but three Ministers were asserted to have raised vigorous objections.

Resignations Considered Likely

Their resignations were considered likely.

Political quarters pointed out that Regent Prince Paul then would be free to find a Cabinet which would approve a German alliance, but they agreed that such action might well bring to a blaze the smoldering passions in this pro-British country.

Such a reaction was predicted particularly among the peasant population.

The three objecting Cabinet Ministers were Dr. Srdjan Budisavijevic, Minister of Social Welfare; Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Serb Peasant party, and Prof. Mihajlo Konstantinovic, Minister of Justice.

Expected To Quit At Once

Friends of Cubrilovic said he probably would resign immediately in protest against the council's decision, and associates of Milan Gavrilovic, first Yugoslavian Minister to Soviet Russia, said a few days ago he had threatened to quit his post and not return to the country if an Axis agreement were signed.

Seemingly confirming that Yugoslavia would sign with the Axis probably next week, one Cabinet Minister declared when the meeting broke up after midnight:

"Because of Yugoslavia's delicate foreign situation, it is necessary that her position of strict neutrality should be modified in some way so that she should become more closely connected with the Axis. Because she is surrounded on all sides by Axis troops, it is necessary for Yugoslavia to form a new foreign policy in order to maintain her independence and prevent her from being involved in war.

"Therefore an agreement is being made with the Axis providing for more intimate relations."

These relations, as described by a responsible Government leader, would involve an offer of economic and semi-military aid to Germany and the Axis, but another version said the program called for full Axis membership i neverything except that Yugoslavia would not furnish active military aid to the Axis and troops would not cross Yugoslavia to get at the Greeks.

Greek quarters, stunned by the swift decision of the council after weeks of obscure baragaining, said the Government solemnly assured Greece only a few days ago that nothing would occur.

Heavy Pressure Reported

In view of this, it was believed that Germany and Italy had put extreme pressure on Yugoslavia in the past few days, this speedup possibly being linked with tidings last night of an Italian rout at Greek hand in Albania.

After the stormy Cabinet session, a Yugoslav communique said merely that "questions of foreign policy" had been discussed for three hours.

It was added semi-officially, however, that Yugoslavia would get a guarantee that no power which has signed th eAxis pact would violate Yugoslav territory.

This was in line with the current visit of the Hungarian Foreign Minister to Germany. Hungary has claimed parts of Yugoslavia as her own, and it is believed the Germans are convincing their Hungarian "junior partner" that renunciation of such views must be put into writing.

Newsmen Called To Vienna

Reports that Yugoslavia will sign with the Axis were supported by news that Yugoslav newspapermen in Berlin have been called Sunday to Vienna—frequent scene of such ceremonials.

Previously it had been said that Premiere Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic would go to Berlin Monday, and that the signing might await the arrival of Japan's Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, now crossing Russia en route to Berlin.

While the contents of the document was a highly guarded Government secret, the pro-German newspaper *Vreme* late tonight held up its early-morning edition awaiting the censor's approval for an article outlining its version of what Yugoslavia has offered to sign with the Reich.

One Version Of Pact

This version read:

Yugoslavia will join the Axis pact.

Other signatories will guarantee Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and independence.

Yugoslavia will be specifically exempted from military clauses of the pact.

At the end of the war other signatories will agree to consider Yugoslavia's aspirations for an outlet to the Ægean Sea.

To Let Arms Supplies Through

Vreme also will say that a supplement to the plan will specify:

Yugoslavia will allow the transportation of war materials through her territory as well as hospital trains, waiving the right to stop or examine such trains.

Yugoslavia will agree immediately to halt all anti-Axis propaganda within her frontiers.

Yugoslavia will cooperate economically to the fullest extent with the Axis.

If this version proves correct, Yugoslavia will have succeeded in ther weeks of bargaining only in gettin

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Germany to withdraw her demand fo a right to send troops down the Var dar Valley to attack Greece.

In the late evening the *Vreme* version was broadcast from the Mosco radio, which said Yugoslavia was about to join a modified tripartite arrangement.

WHOLE BLOCKS ARE DESTROYED IN LONDON RAID

German Attack on British Capital Is Called the Worst in 1941.

OTHER CITIES ALSO RAIDED

Nazis Say 10,000 Fire Bombs Were Dropped in Addition to High Explosives.

London, March 20 (A. P.).—A daylight air raid alarm was sounded for the London area in mid-afternoon today, after relays of Nazi warplanes had bombed the capital for six hours last night and early today, spreading destruction over a wide area by an assault reminiscent of the terrific raids of last autumn. The afternoon alarm was brief and no bombing or firing was reported.

[At Berlin today informed spokesmen declared that hundreds of planes battered London with 10,000 fire bombs in addition to large explosives.]

After a series of raids on provincial cities, the Germans gave the capital its worst pounding of the year. Heavy bombs split buildings in two and a police station was blasted apart, killing several policemen on duty. A large number of bodies were recovered from the wreckage of a public shelter, and in many sections of the metropolis people were still trapped in debris at noon today.

Five Killed in Apartment.

Five persons were killed and others were injured in one section when an apartment house was struck. It was the third time that one tenant had been bombed out. In another section a printing plant and weekly newspaper office, damaged in a previous raid, was hit again and two fire watchers were blown through the doorway of a nearby building. Fire spotters on the roof of a hospital had a narrow escape when a high explosive bomb plowed through the roof, wrecking one wing of the building.

Whole Blocks Destroyed.

Whole blocks of homes were blown to bits, five hospitals were hit, a large hotel was partly destroyed and public services were thrown out of gear. One large department store was burned out and bombs injured several firemen who were trying to extinguish the blaze. Seven persons were killed in one building.

The maternity ward of another hospital, in use as a temporary first aid station, was wrecked and the nurses' sleeping quarters were damaged, but none of the patients was injured. Five nurses were buried when debris from the floors above crashed into their room. They were rescued with only minor injuries, however. A bomb that struck a suburban hospital, where hundreds of wounded men have been receiving treatment, wrecked twenty wards, but only five casualties were reported.

When daylight had come a trek of the homeless began moving out of the area worst hit. A stream of perambulators and small carts were loaded with salvaged belongings of the refugees, who were comforted and aided by begrimed firemen who had spent the night battling fires in this working class district.

Two Raiders in Day Attack.

Meanwhile today shops were demolished, homes were badly damaged and casualties were caused by a team of daylight raiders on the southeast coast of England. The two bombers dived from the clouds for a hit-and-run attack just after four Nazi fighters had plummeted out of a hazy sky and raked a number of small fishing boats with their machine guns.

Though the Germans scattered thousands of fire bombs last night, and started many fires, no big blaze was seen anywhere when the all-clear was finally sounded. Profiting by the costly lesson of the great fire raid of December 29 last, when parts of the ancient City of London were burned out, fire watchers pounced on the incendiaries almost as fast as they fell. At one point a bus driver organized his passengers into a volunteer fire brigade and they quickly extinguished fifty fire bombs which fell sizzling into the street.

An intense barrage, which some observers considered the heaviest of the war, greeted the raiders, but only one was reported shot down. Searchlights were used more extensively than in recent months and at times the anti-aircraft gunners held their fire, indicating that British night fighters were up.

The Nazis followed a new pointer technic. Instead of sending over single planes at intervals of a minute or so, they sent one loaded with fire bombs to light a target, then followed in a few minutes with a formation of from ten to twenty planes with heavy high explosive bombs. Aviation experts said that the technic failed to show any improvement on the older method, however, because London's fire squads were able to snuff out most of the fire bombs before blazes began. The change of technic was ascribed to the lesson of the December 29 fire raid. The Germans then sent over their fleets of fire bombers and set parts of the city ablaze—but bad weather closed in before the raiders with high explosives could follow. Last night's high explosive bombers flew in line-astern formation as the day raiders did last fall.

A qualified spokesman in comparing the raid with attacks of the uast said it was "by no means the worst London has had, but the damage was very heavy."

Elsewhere over England there was little activity, though bombs fell on both sides of the Thames Estuary and on the south coast. The damage and casualties in these areas were described officially as small.

A German dive-bomber was shot down this afternoon by the naval drifter Young Mun and the yacht Chigo, the Admiralty said, when it tried to attack the vessels. Out of control, it carried away the mizzenmast of the drifter and broke up in the sea, a communique said.

Nazis Describe Action.

Berlin, March 20 (A. P.).—German commentators tonight described the present heavy raids on Britain as a preparatory phase of Nazi military action. What now is going on in the air over England, they asserted, may be evaluated by a study of what German military strategy did on Poland, Norway and France.

Previously, it was stated, the air force always has prepared the way for the ground and naval forces; to soften the opponent before using land and sea units for a decision.

"It would be misleading," said the authorized commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, "to assume that the Luftwaffe, with prolonged bombardments, is expecting a direct and immediate decision . . . submarines also are at work. Submarines and warplanes always are a part of German strategy which always may be depended on to find new arrows in its quiver."

Earlier the German High Command reported that strong units of the German air force blasted dock facilities and other targets in a violent night assault on London last night, and informed spokesmen added that the raid, lasting six hours, was unprecedented and that it "far exceeded Coventry." Hundreds of planes were said to have dropped roughly 10,000 fire bombs and many high explosive bombs.

"Harbor and dock facilities were especially heavily bombed with explosives and incendiaries of all sizes," the official communique declared. "Extensive fields of fire explosions visible for a great distance were observed. Direct bomb hits were scored in factories northeast of the Thames Bend. Merchant ships on the Thames were set afire."

The Royal Victoria, the Royal Albert and the King George V docks were listed among the targets.

NAZI RAIDERS KILL MANY IN COASTAL TOWN

Drop Incendiaries And Explosives At 2-Minute Intervals All Night

Savage Attack Declared Worst Of War For City In Southwest

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, March 21, casualties were feared early today a southwest coast town where N bombers loosed showers of explosive and incendiary bombs at two-minute intervals in a savage attack that began last night.

It was believed to be the city's worst raid of the war. Anti-aircraft fire was the heaviest yet heard.

Great flares of the "chandelier" type lit the skies at intervals, but reports from the city said ground defenders shot them down rapidly.

Seven Families Buried

In another town, near London, bombs buried seven families in the wreckage of their homes. Rescue squads extracted three persons and near dawn still were digging for others.

Reports from the town said practically its whole population went down to the shelters and remained there throughout the attack.

The name of the town was withheld, but Plymouth and Bristol are on the southwest coast. Both have been attacked heavily.

London had an air-raid alarm of about an hour and a half last night, and German planes also were reported in the vicinity of towns in East Anglia and South Wales.

R. A. F. Hits Germany

Late yesterday the Air Ministry reported that R. A. F. bombers had struck the night before at the Germans with fiery overnight raids on Cologne, the Nazi U-boat base at Lorient, France, and airdromes in Belgium and the Netherlands, the Air Ministry announced today, even while London was undergoing its heaviest aerial assault of 1941.

Factories and oil tanks strung out along the east bank of the Rhine were set ablaze, the Ministry declared, munitions stores were blown sky high and communications were crippled in this latest attack on much-bombed Cologne.

Raid Lasts Only Hour

Participating pilots said their "short but very sharp" attack within a single hour, between 9 and 10 P. M., caused as much destruction as any of the previous longer raids.

"Great factories were ablaze from end to end," was the way one pilot put it.

Bombs planted beside a railroad junction and near the Hohenzollern bridge spanning the Rhine started "two long fires which ran across a wide area of industrial quarters and continued to blaze furiously," said another.

Columns of black smoke were reported to have billowed up from an oil plant.

Huge Fire At Lorient

Coastal command planes smashed at docks at Lorient, where one huge fire was reported to have been set off.

Still other R. A. F. units raided airdromes in the Low Countries where German aircraft were taking off, and at a Dutch base shattering explosions were said to have been followed by countless smaller ones.

The Admiralty reported a German dive-bomber was shot down yesterday in an attack on a naval drifter and a yacht, carrying away the mizzen mast of the drifter in its plunge into the sea.

Whole Block Leveled

In one workers' district whole blocks of dwellings were leveled and a large number of dead were removed from a shelter which received a direct hit.

Five hospitals were hit, a large department store was burned out, a big hotel was partly destroyed and public services were disrupted in this world's largest city.

German War Reporter Depicts Raid On London

New York, March 20 (AP)—A London, "breath-taking, terrible and gruesome," which was "burning and shaken by continuous explosions" was described on the German radio today by Udo Wolter, German war reporter back from last night's raid.

"We were flying along a gigantic, fantastic road of light stretching from the coast to London which was plunged in red," Wolter said in picturing the flames and searchlight beams.

"Hundreds of big conflagrations were intermingled with thousands of small fires. To the right of us two gas containers went up in the air. Gigantic sheets of fire hundreds of meters high lighted up for a moment.

Nazis Report Fires Set

BERLIN, March 21 (Friday) (AP).—"Objectives afire," was the radio message sent back to Germany from planes raiding England last night and early today. German press dispatches did not name the places attacked but said that planes in large numbers were making intensive raids and that weather conditions were favorable.

U-boat Base Bombed by R.A.F.

British Flyers in Raid on French Coast—Factories Struck in Cologne.

London, March 20 (A. P.).—The German submarine base at Lorient, France, was attacked by the Royal Air Force last night, the Air Ministry announced today, and many heavy bombs were seen to burst among the docks, where one large fire was started.

The Lorient attack was carried out by aircraft of the Coastal Command while other aircraft raided Cologne, in the Rhineland, wrecking several factories.

"Last night aircraft of the bomber command subjected Cologne to a fierce attack. Communications and the industrial quarter on the east bank of the Rhine were the main targets," the communique said. "Several factories were hit and one large building was seen to disintegrate under the impact of heavy bombs. Two other factories were set on fire and were seen to be burning furiously. Many other fires broke out alongside the railway.

"Oil storage tanks and three airdromes in the low countries were also successfully attacked. None of our aircraft is missing."

It was the Royal Air Force's sixty-second raid on Cologne, which ranks as a highly important part of Germany's war effort, with munitions works, oil plants and blast furnaces. The Rhine, canals and railways there are vital in the transportation of war materials.

Tells of Raid on Holland.

Berlin, March 20 (A. P.).—British flyers last night bombed several localities in the Lowlands occupied by Germany, DNB, the official news agency, said, but most of the explosives fell in open fields and on non-military objectives. Several persons were injured, it was reported.

The destruction of four British planes was claimed, three in south England and one in North Africa, against no Nazi losses.

BERLIN, MARCH 21-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-INFORMED GERMANS SAID TODAY THAT, IN ADDITION TO MAKING A DESTRUCTIVE ASSAULT ON LONDON DURING THE NIGHT, STRONG UNITS OF THE LUFTWAFFE "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED" THE SOUTHWESTERN CITY OF PLYMOUTH WITH BOMBS OF THE HEAVIEST CALIBER.

(THE BRITISH SAID A SOUTHWEST COAST TOWN HAD BEEN THE OBJECT OF A CONCENTRATED NAZI AIR ATTACK DURING THE NIGHT.)

CONFLAGRATIONS, THEY SAID, WERE OBSERVED "OVER THE ENTIRE CITY AND ONE BIG SHIP IN THE HARBOR WAS AFIRE."

SEVERAL BRITISH AIRPORTS ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOMBED AND FIRES SET IN THE HEAVY NIGHT RAID ON THE BRITISH CAPITAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT WERE SAID TO BE BURNING STILL, SERVING AS BEACONS FOR THE GERMAN FLIERS, THESE SOURCES ADDED.

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Netherlands Bank President Resigns

Amsterdam, March 20 (Via Berlin) (A. P.).—Dr. Leonardus J. A. Trip resigned today as Secretary-General of Finance and president of the Netherlands Bank.

No reason was given for his resignation, which was accepted by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, with an expression of thanks for Dr. Trip's work.

Dr. Trip had been president of the Netherlands Bank since 1931 and was appointed Secretary-General of Finance last May. He was president of the Bank for International Settlements in 1935-36.

American Consul Visits Newsman In Nazi Prison

Richard Hattelet, Held On Espionage Accusation, Reported In Good Spirits

Berlin, March 20 (AP)—Lloyd Yates, acting United States consul general, visited Richard C. Hottelet, correspondent of the United Press, in his cell today and found him in good spirits. The prisoner is from Brooklyn.

Yates said that Hottelet, held on an accusation of espionage, was apparently comfortable and that food and clothing sent him by his colleagues had been received.

Legal aspects of the case could not be discussed, Yates said, because the matter is still in a state of preliminary investigation by German authorities.

FIRST BRITISH AID SHIP SUNK, AXIS CLAIMS

U. S. Now "Understands Real Meaning Of Lease-Lend," Says Berlin

Nazi U-Boats And Planes Claim 66,500 Tons Of British Shipping

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 20—A big newspaper banner line told Germans today of an Axis report that the first shipload of United States armaments to start for England since passage of the British aid bill had been sunk.

The newspaper *Nacht Ausgabe*, crediting the report to Rome, commented:

"That which was expected by all clear-minded men has already happened. Herewith the American people finally understand the real meaning of the lease-lend law."

[The report, as broadcast by the Rome radio, said it was rumored in Gibraltar that the first aid cargo had gone down before Axis submarines. There were no details, and no explanation as to how the report was obtained from the British fortress of Gibraltar.]

66,500 Tons Declared Sunk

For the German press, the report provided trimmings for a high command communique crediting submarines and the *Luftwaffe* with 66,500 tons of British shipping space sunk within an unspecified period.

Submarines, said the communique, got 59,500 tons, including what was termed a whaling mother-ship of more than 20,000 tons. This all was said to have been picked out of a strongly protected convoy, and other merchantmen of 21,000 tons were said to have been damaged severely.

Another convoy, the communique went on, was attacked by scouting planes, a ship of some 7,000 tons sunk and two other ships totaling 10,000 tons damaged.

Convoy Raided Off Ireland

Still later reports from a long-range bomber base said four British merchant ships totaling more than 18,000 tons probably were all destroyed when the raiders swooped on a convoy yesterday about 190 miles west of Ireland.

German flyers said that one vessel of about 7,000 tons sank while they circled above it. Explosions were reported aboard another 6,000-ton ship after a direct hit, a third of 5,000 tons was damaged severely and a fourth began listing after being struck.

Two British Planes Claimed

A German mine-sweeper crew reported downing one British plane in the Channel, while an anti-aircraft crew in the Mediterranean area also claimed a British plane.

DNB later reported an 8,000-ton merchant ship loaded to capacity was sunk near the southeast coast of England tonight. The agency said the ship sank within eight minutes after the plane scored three direct bomb hits.

[It appeared the submarine attack occurred some time ago, for last Saturday Sam Robertson, a Canadian Press staff writer, who has just returned from London, described a U-boat pounce on a convoy which included a massivee whaler-factory craft. From four to six ships were sunk, he said. Robertson was a passenger on a ship in the convoy.]

Comment On Raids On England

The high command identified targets of last night's major attack on London as the Royal Victoria, Royal Albert and King George V docks along the Thames and factories on the north bank of the river in the east end of the city. It said there was the heaviest destruction in this populous industrial area.

Commenting on the raid, Nazi military observers said this was just a foretaste of the war which is to come; that the latest attack, in the German conception, really was not a major action.

What now is going on in the air over England, they asserted, may be evaluated by a study of what German military strategy did on Poland, Norway and France.

30.24- 8134

30.24- 8137

NAZIS LAY EUROPE'S HUNGER TO BRITAIN

No Law Binds Invader To Feed Victims Of Conquest, Berlin Contention

More Humane To Starve Than Die By Bullet Advanced As English Theory

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 20—A careful statement presented today at the Berlin foreign press conference elaborated on the argument that Germany is not obligated by international law or any convention between nations to support the civilian population of occupied nations.

Conditions of military occupation in land operations were laid down largely by The Hague Convention of 1907.

"If the warring nation were obliged to support the civil population of the land it occupies it would mean that a country like Germany, which already was short of matemials, could not invade any land unless it was able to support it with physical necessities," the Nazi spokesman said.

Distinguished From Plundering

In other words, it was argued, the nation which fights because it is denied means of living would have to give some of its meager supplies to support the land which it occupies because of military necessity—even if tha land may have been the enemy.

It was stated The Hague Convention forbids plundering, 'forbids requisition of any materials from occupied land except by authorized military authority for the occupation troops and then only on payment of cash or of kind. It was argued here that Germany scrupulously observes these conditions.

On the other hand, it was contended that the English blockade of all nations of the continent, whether actively engaged in war or not, is contrary to international law.

Starvation Versus Bullets

The food shortage of unoccupied France and Spain were given as examples of the consequences of Britain's total blockade.

It was stated that the shortages of Belgium, France, Poland and the north countries was not due to the German occupation but to the British blockade which cut off the normal supplies of these countries.

The British, it was observed in the statement, call it "false humanity" to support the Belgians because to do so would lengthen the war; "meaning," said the authorized commentator, "it's more humane from the English point of view for innocent civilians to die by starvation than for soldiers to die by the bullet."

British bombers were declared to have terrifically pounded the Fascist-defended stronghold only yesterday.

British Troop Arrival

The German prediction of an early thrust against Greece was evoked by reports from the Greek frontier town of Djevdjelija, Yugoslavia, that great numbers of British troops arrived yesterday at Salonika.

For several days the British have been pouring advance units of a force

Wide Italian Rout In Albania Reported; Nazis May Strike Soon

Little Discipline Left Among Fascists, Say Deserters Fleeing Across Yugoslavian Border

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 20—Word of a grave Italian rout in Albania gave rise tonight to informed predictions that Adolf Hitler might strike at Greece at any moment now and thus set off the Balkan war he had hoped to avert.

German diplomats said reports of big British troop landings in Salonika, if true, might also spur Germany to swift action.

Fleeing Italian and Albanian soldiers brought stories out of the war zone today that the Fascist divisions are fast disintegrating after the failure of the March offensive which Benito Mussolini is reputed to have directed on the ground; that some units were in wild and headlong flight toward the Adriatic coast.

"There is little discipline left," they added.

The soldiers were among groups which fled across the border into Yugoslavia and laid down their arms. Simultaneously there were reports from the Albanian frontier that Tepeleni, central Albanian town defended by the Fascists since mid-December, finally had fallen to the Greeks.

This last story was related by travelers arriving from the Greek town of Phlorina. There was no confirmation from any other quarter here or in Athens.

expected ultimately to reach 300,000 men into five southern Greek ports, but today's account was the first that they were disembarking at Salonika.

This backdoor to the Balkans would be a main objective of a German thrust into Greece.

100,000 Turks On Border

Turkey, Britain's non-belligerent ally, meantime, has massed 100,000 men aiong her frontier facing Hitler's 240,000 Nazis across the border in Bulgaria. The Turkish National Assembly prepared to step up its preparedness program further through a big defense appropriation.

Greece is understood to have moved a large part of her 800,000-man army up to the Bulgarian border and Yugoslavia is said to have 1,000,000 men under arms.

PICTURE U. S. AT WAR

Rome Posters Depict Us in Battle With Axis.

Rome, March 20 (A. P.).—Posters linking the United States with Britain in a "great conflict" with Italy, Germany and Japan appeared on the walls of Rome today.

Referring to the journey of Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to Berlin and Rome, the broadsides declared that the "open and cynical intervention" of the United States "has provoked the direct interest of the Empire of the Rising Sun" and that "a great conflict is thus delineated."

Large British Force Reported Landed at Port of Salonika

Germans Say Nazi Troops May Strike at Greece at Any Moment as Result—Turkish Troops Line Border.

Belgrade, March 20 (A. P.).—The British were reported today to have landed great numbers of troops at Salonika, Greek port on the Ægean Sea and a back door to the Balkans which likely would be the first objective of any German thrust from Bulgaria.

This was understood to be the first appearance of British forces at Salonika, although disembarking of a force expected to total 300,000 men has been under way for several days at five ports in southern Greece.

These reports evoked from German diplomatic quarters the declaration that Adolf Hitler's armies in Bulgaria may "move at any moment" against Greece. Turkey was said to have massed 100,000 men on her frontier facing the German army of occupation in Bulgaria as a precaution against any Nazi move.

More than 1,000,000 men were reported reliably to be under arms in Yugoslavia, which has been dickering over German demands that she join the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Meanwhile Berlin dispatches reaching Belgrade asserted that "the Greek question has already been settled." They failed to state, however, what kind of a settlement had been made.

Additional advices from the German capital declared further that the Turkish and Yugoslav questions also now are all settled, but they too were without explanation. An Istanbul dispatch asserted that German Ambassador Franz von Papen would go to Berlin soon to report on Turkish-British relations.

Accounts of the landing of British troop yesterday at Salonika, along with vast supplies of gasoline, came from the town of Gavgelia, Yugoslavia, which is on the Greek frontier.

The Gevgelia account said the Salonika population accorded a wild celebration to the British troops. Confirmation of this dispatch was lacking at the British and Greek legations here. The British said a recent order was issued forbidding the movement of British troops north of a line running through Larisa, Greek railroad town far south of Salonika. It was pointed out, however, that neither embassies have as yet confirmed the landing of any British troops in Greece, although this is common talk among diplomats here and in other Balkan capitals, some of whom themselves brought eyewitness accounts from Greece.

In Istanbul, the Turkish Assembly was expected to approve shortly an extraordinary defense appropriation of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds, already approved by the Cabinet. Other supplementary appropriations to the 1941 budget totaling 70,000,000 pounds for defense were likely later. (The Turkish pound is not quoted in foreign exchange).

In Sofia, capital of German-dominated Bulgaria, King Boris II received Premier Bogdan Philov for a conference but details were not disclosed.

Call Situation Clarified.

Berlin, March 20 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen declared today that the German-Turkish situation has been "clarified" by a reply Adolf Hitler has received to his recent personal message to President Ismet Inonu of Turkey. It was not disclosed whether President Inonu's answer was positive or negative, but a spokesman said of the exchange of messages: "Undoubtedly it was a clarification on both sides."

Asked how far such clarification went, he replied: "Clarifications are always useful."

The only indication thatInonu's answer might have been favorable came when the German spokesman emphasized that a meeting yesterday between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu on the island of Cyprus was "on Eden's wish." (Turkish sources also said the meeting was arranged at Eden's request.)

To Meet Hungarian.

The nature of Hitler's March 4 message to Inonu has not been formally announced, but Balkan sources said it was an offer to look after the "interests and well-being of Turkey."

German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is scheduled to meet Hungarian Foreign Minister Dr. Laszio de Bardossy somewhere in Germany tomorrow, and authorized spokesmen said that they would take up personally such problems as develop between pact members under wartime conditions." Hungary is a signatory to the tri-Power pact linking Germany, Italy and Japan.

Yugoslavia's place in Germany's Balkan setup, meanwhile, remained unclarified and a spokesman said there was nothing to add at the moment on the Greek situation.

Eden Back in Cairo.

Cairo, March 20 (A. P.).—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was back in Cairo today from a meeting on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus with Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, which, it was announced here, "re-emphasized the complete identity of views which exists between their two governments." Saracoglu was accompanied by Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey.

Authoritative British quarters described the meeting as an example of the intimate collaboration between the British and Turkish governments.

Reaffirms Friendship.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Shukru Saracoglu, has sent Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, a cordial message about their recent meeting, the British raido said today in a broadcast heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

Saracoglu referred to the welcome and hospitality both statesmen received in Cyprus, where their talks took place, and said:

"I wish to reiterate to your excellency the very sincere assurances of my deep friendship. I also wish to add that our meeting has enabled us to affirm once again the perfect identity of views existing between us."

Turkey Calls More Men For Military Training

Istanbul, March 20 (AP)—The Turkish Government was unofficially reported today to have ordered all men between 20 and 40 who have not fulfilled their regular military training period to do so at once.

This report followed the return to Ankara of Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu from Cyprus where he and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were said by the Ankara radio to have discussed fully "the new situation in the Balkans," including the German occupation of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia's position and the effect of the United States British aid legislation.

Tepeleni Is Reported Captured

Belgrade Hears Greeks Have Taken Key City —Seven Italian Attacks Are Smashed.

Belgrade, March 20 (A. P.).—An unconfirmed dispatch from the Albanian frontier said today that the Greeks have entered Tepeleni, in central Albania, the scene of Italian resistance for many weeks. Many Italian soldiers and quantities of war materials were said to have been captured.

New Counter-Offensive Smashed.

Athens, March 20 (A. P.).—A British bomber attack on Italian positions at Tepeleni—apparently carried out yesterday—was announced today on the heels of a Greek statement that a renewed Italian counter offensive there had been frustrated.

"Bombs fell on the town and started a fire," the Royal Air Force said. "Bombers later machine gunned Italian transport columns."

A withering Greek fire blasted seven separate attacks by close-ranked Italian troops yesterday and left the ravines south of the Viosa River, in the Tepeleni sector, littered with dead, a Greek spokesman said today, while the Greek High Command announced that an entire Italian company was destroyed when caught in a crossfire of automatic arms and artillery.

The Italians launched a surprise attack in a snowstorm from three directions against 6,000-foot-high Greek positions after artillery preparation, but were thrown back after half an hour of fierce fighting, the Greeks reported. On the northern sector an Italian tank attack supported by infantry also was declared to have been beaten back, and three tanks were destroyed.

The spokesman said that as the Italians faltered after a first great rush, "fresh troops were thrown in in closely packed waves, and the results showed terrific losses." At one point, he added, the Greeks repulsed an Italian night thrust, advanced about a mile and seized 165 prisoners.

The Italians were said to be attempting to regain ground lost in the recent seven-day offensive that failed.

Meanwhile today an air raid alarm was sounded in Athens. The all-clear sounded half an hour later at 5 A. M.

Greeks Capture Cousin of Duce In Albania Push

Lieut.-Col. Ciglio Reported Seized; 2 Italian Attacks Aided by Tanks Repulsed

ATHENS, March 21 (Friday) (AP).—Capture of a cousin of Premier Benito Mussolini in the ghting in Albania and repulse of two Italian attacks yesterday supported by tanks were announced here early today by a Greek government spokesman.

The spokesman said there was no confirmation of foreign reports that the Greeks had captured Tepeleni, the Albanian town which the Greeks have been besieging since early January.

"Among the many Italian officers captured during the recent operations was a cousin of Premier Mussolini, Lieut.-Col. Tuveri Ciglio, commanding officer of the 53d Battalion of the 26th Legion of Black Shirts," the spokesman declared.

For the second time within a few hours, the Greeks reported annihilation of an entire Italian company on the Albanian front. The high command, in its Wednesday night communique, said a company had been destroyed by a cross-fire of automatic weapons and artillery. The spokesman, in his account of yesterday's fighting, reported that a company 150 strong was thrown against Greek fire and was quickly blasted.

"About one hundred dead were found in front of our lines. The rest were wounded," he declared.

The first tank-supported attack was made early yesterday, the spokesman said. The tanks were hit and forced back.

The spokesman added:

"Later the Italians launched a second attack against the same position over a five-kilometer (about three miles) front, supported by tanks. It was broken up, the enemy leaving about one hundred dead and wounded and much material. Three tanks were destroyed. . . ."

The Greek high command communique issued late last night mentioned only "restricted activity of patrols and artillery." The British Royal Air Force reported bombing attacks on Tepeleni which apparently were made Wednesday.

BRITISH RIDDLE DUCE'S FLEETS BY AIR AND SEA

Three Vessels Sunk, Two Others In "Almost Certain" Category

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, March 20—Torpedoes by air and by sea have ripped new holes in Italy's battle, transport and supply fleets, the Admiralty announced tonight, with three vessels definitely sunk, two others placed in the "almost certain" category, and undetailed additional damage wrought.

The latest exploit disclosed was that of the torpedo-carrying British Swordfish planes, which launched their self-propelled engines of destruction in the Albanian ports of Valona and Durazzo on three successive nights, March 15, 16 and 17.

Large Warship Among Victims

The traditional "guinea-a-word" Admiralty laconically described the attacks as "extremely successful," adding almost as an afterthought that "the ships sunk included one cruiser or a large destroyer."

The rest of the recent toll was credited to a trio of Britsih submarines which the Admiralty said had torpedoed five heavy-laden Italian transports and supply ships with which Italy was trying to reinforce her overseas armies.

Toll Of Three Submarines

The submarines' score:

Two supply ships definitely sunk.

A crowded troop transport exploded and considered certain to have been "completely destroyed."

Another supply ship "almost certainly" destroyed.

Status of the 4th. ship, a transport, uncertain.

The attacks were conducted by three submarines, the Triumph, Utmost and Unique, the latter two so newly built that naval manuals do not list them.

Their Destination Undisclosed

Whether the Italian vessels were en route to Africa or Albania was not disclosed, nor was the time of attack, although the Admiralty said all the submarines were "operating against Italy's sea communications with her army overseas."

Its crisp announcement said that the Utmost attacked a convoy of two crowded troop transports of 6,000 and 4,000 tons, and caused "a very violent" explosion on the one considered destroyed; that the Unique torpedoed a convoyed 3,000-ton supply ship which was almost certainly sunk, and that the Triumph sank two deeply laden Italian supply ships of about 2,500 tons each.

The Triumph, only one of three submarines mentioned in previous dispatches, was damaged by a mine last April, fourteen feet of her bow being blown away. The crew, however, slammed shut her water-tight doors and brought her home from her undisclosed mission (probably in Norwegian waters).

A sister ship of the Triumph was the Thetis, which sank in the Irish Sea in June, 1939, with loss of ninety-eight men. It was raised, renamed the Thunderbolt, and only last January sank an Italian submarine.

Gayda Asks Why U. S. Changes Ships' Color

Inquires Whether Aim Is to Provoke Incident With Axis

ROME, March 20 (AP).—Commenting on reports that United States warships were being painted darker than the traditional "battleship gray," Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, inquired today whether the action was intended to provoke an incident with the Axis.

Observing that the new color would tend to make American vessels more closely resemble British warships, Gayda wrote in "Il Giornale d'Italia":

"Is it the intention to create misunderstanding over American ships in order to expose them more readily to attacks by Axis forces, to provoke an incident from Roosevelt's policy which would draw a provocation which it would be necessary to reply with a so-called defensive war?

"Or is it the intention, with less hypocrisy, to send forth the American fleet deliberately for direct intervention in the war beside British imperialism?"

NEW CAMPAIGN COUPLES U. S. WITH ENGLAND

Curbs On Fascists And Nazis Here Regarded As "War March"

"North American Menace" Denounced In Editorial By Gayda

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 20—The anti-American campaign in Italy reached the poster stage today with the appearance of broadsides on the walls of Rome which coupled the United States and Britain in a "great conflict" with Italy, Germany and Japan.

Virginio Gayda, who frequently gets his editorial slants directly from Premier Mussolini, wrote in *Il Giornale d'Italia* that measures taken in the United States against Fascist, Nazis and Communists in public and private jobs were signs that President Roosevelt's "war march is advancing day by day with quickened step toward involving the people and fortune of the United States ever more irreparably in the European conflict."

Against 'North American Menace'

"Let it be said here that *Fasces* (Fascist units) and therefore Fascists no longer exist in the United States," Gayda added.

The posters said "against the North American menace, all the European Continent has come together behind the Axis and is organizing its own economic and commercial life outside the United States, whose blindness will have to be atoned for in the future."

Referring to the trip of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, to Berlin and Rome, the broadsides said, "now the open and cynical intervention of America, which no reason can justify and which is moved only by demoniacal speculation, has proved the direct interest of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

"Synagogue Of Washington"

"A great conflict is thus delineated—nations rich in energy and poor in resources drawn up against empires which have monopolized the greater part of the world's riches.

"The evil dream of the synagogue of Washington will collapse just as Punic Carthage and Jewish Jerusalem collapsed under the sword of Rome, just as renegade England is collapsing under the hammerings of the Axis."

Array Of "American Evils"

A special number of the magazine *Storia* (history) entitled "Secret America," meanwhile, was devoted to what it said were "American" evils.

The copy was filled with pictures of strikes, lynchings, gangsters, news of the "freak" variety, and other items and cartoons tending to show the United States as a land of extravagance, lawlessness, brutality and craziness.

DIVE-BOMBERS ATTACK CHEREN

Rome Admits Some Losses in Defending Town.

CAIRO, March 20 (A. P.).—A dive-bombing, machine-gunning assault on the Italian positions in the hills around Cheren, Eritrea's key city, was today reported by the Royal Air Force.

Shipping at Tripoli, the capital of Libya in North Africa, also was heavily attacked, the communique said.

The communique also told of a heavy raid on Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, in the course of which bombs were dropped on the telegraph office and the Fiat works, while another formation bombed the railway station, and nearby Dessie Airdrome was also heavily attacked and severely damaged.

Rome Tells of Hard Fighting.

Rome, March 20 (A. P.).—Italian troops were today reported by the Fascist High Command to be holding off British attacks on Marda Pass, northeast of Jijiga, Ethiopia.

[The British yesterday announced the capture of Jijiga on Monday. Fighting northeast of Jijiga would indicate that the British are attempting to head straight for the Addis Ababa railway instead of for Harar and Diredawa, west and northwest of Jijiga.]

Hard fighting was also reported in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, with the Italians counter-attacking despite previous losses and intense enemy air action. Fascist planes were taking an active part in the Cheren battle, bombing British batteries and machine-gunning troops and motor transports, the communique added, and Italian bombers were reported to have set large fires in an attack on a British air base at Agordat, some forty miles west of Cheren.

In North Africa, the High Command said, Italian artillery repeatedly pounded enemy forces attempting to approach the oasis of Giarabub. The Italian air force was said to have bombed the British air base at Berka, near the Libyan port of Bengasi, while German planes bombed other British positions in North Africa.

The communique acknowledged that the British had bombed Tripoli on Tuesday night. Casualties were put at seven, but the damage was minimized. One raider was reported shot down and five other British planes were said to have been destroyed in various sectors of the African front.

30.24- 8137

30.24- 8139

Britain Won't Halt Now.

London, March 20 (A. P.)—Great Britain will refuse to permit Italian noncombatants to leave East Africa unless Italy surrenders in Africa, it was reported today. Italy, it was said, had not shown the slightest interest in noncombatant Italians in Ethiopia, and Great Britain will not now stop her military operations in Africa while the Italians shunt out their noncombatants.

A reputable spokesman said the British were aware of the danger of native reprisals against Italian non-combatants in Ethiopia and had asked Haile Selasse, the ex-Emperor, to try to prevent such reprisals when he re-entered his country. He also declared that the British Minister to the Vatican recently received a message from the Holy See complimenting the British for their treatment of non-combatants in Italian Somaliland.

The Ministry of Information said today the British Army of the Nile had established a "world's record for speed in action" and had killed or captured the "whole army of 150,000 men" which the Italian commander, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, had assembled in North Africa.

"It is believed that two tanks and four armored cars escaped" from Graziani's force, the ministry said. It added that the British had suffered less than 2,000 casualties.

The ministry used the Libyan campaign and the marches in Somaliland and Southern Ethopia to point up a declaration that the German Army never had been called upon to meet "such an opponent as the British Army of today."

American Minister in Cairo

CAIRO, March 20 (AP).—Alexander C. Kirk, new American Minister to Egypt, arrived here today after several weeks in Turkey, Syria and Palestine on his way from Rome. He formerly was Counselor of the Embassy at Berlin and Charge d'Affaires, with the rank of Minister, at Rome.

EDITORS

MAR-20-

WE HAVE INQUIRED INTO REPORTS THAT THE POPE HAS ORDERED A WORLD CANVASS OF THE POSSIBILITIES FOR A NEGOTIATED PEACE. IN VATICAN CITY, A RELIABLE SOURCE SAYS THERE IS NO FOUNDATION FOR THE REPORTS, OR FOR OTHERS THAT THE POPE AND THE KING OF ITALY HAVE DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF A SEPARATE PEACE FOR ITALY.

THE AP

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MAR 21 1941

BRITISH TROOPS PRESS NEARER ERITREAN CITY

Italian Positions In Hills Around Cheren Repeatedly Bombed

MAR 21 1941

R. A. F. Raiders Attack Tripolitania 'Dromes And Tripoli Harbor

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 20—British soldiers besieging the important Eritrean city o Cheren moved closer to that Fascis citadel in the face of "heavy enem counter-attacks" and with the help o R. A. F. dive-bombers, the British re ported tonight.

A general headquarters communiqu said Italian casualties in bitter actio yesterday were "particularly heavy."

The British forces moving in ... Italian positions in Ethiopia continued their advance "satisfactorily," general headquarters said.

The R. A. F. attacks on Fascist positions in the hills around Cheren were intense, it was indicated.

British Also Bomb Asmara

"Enemy positions in the hills around Cheren were repeatedly dive-bombed and machine-gunned by our aircraft and enemy motor transport on the road between Cheren and Asmara was also attacked."

The R. A. F. also attacked Asmara, capital of Eritrea, dropping bombs on the telegraph office, the Fiat works and the railway stations there, the British said.

Raids In Tripolitania

Other raiders attacked "enemy" airdromes in Tripolitania and bombers struck at shipping in Tripoli harbor.

"Explosions and several large fires were caused in the harbor and near the military stores," the communique said.

[In London, the Ministry of Information said the British Army of the Nile established a "world's record for speed in action" and had killed or captured the "whole army of 150,000 men" which the Italians assembled in North Africa for the invasion of Egypt.]

BIG CONVOYS RUN SAFELY TO GREECE

MAR 21 1941

Mediterranean Fleet Guards Long Strings of Ships.

With the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, March 20 (A. P.).—Long strings of British convoys are steaming ... and from Greek ports daily under the protection of this fleet. Some convoys have been bombed from the air, but all thus far have reached their destinations.

Italian naval vessels have not attempted to crash through the British patrols along the gateway waters leading to the Dodecanese Islands and Tripoli.

A few small Italian torpedo boats have been sighted, but they sped away when the British fired at them. Cruisers and destroyers have not been seen in these close-in areas. British sources say unofficially that this is because of the big gaps ripped in Italy's cruiser and destroyer squadrons during nine months of war and because the battleships crippled at Taranto last November 11 are still out of commission.

In addition, they estimate that thirty or more submarines, composing about a quarter of Italy's submarine strength, have been destroyed.

ALL SYDNEY HAILS U. S. NAVAL UNIT

MAR 21 1941

Hundreds of Thousands Line Harbor as Ships Arrive.

Sydney, March 20 (A. P.).—Hundreds of thousands of Australians lined the shores of flag-decked Sydney Harbor today and cheered the arrival of seven American warships. The visit, part of a training course, was halted in the press and in official circles as a token of Australian-American friendship, and the Australians gave the 2,000 visiting officers and men a tumultuous ovation.

Bad visibility delayed the arrival of the squadron by an hour and ten minutes, but the U. S. S. Chicago, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Newton, tied up at Woolloomooloo at 9:45 A. M. as planes of the Royal Australian Air Force dipped in salute overhead and a twenty-one salute sounded over the harbor, the first here since beginning of the war.

Shortly before the squadron's arrival acting Prime Minister A. W. Fadden sent this message to Rear Admiral Newton: "Welcome on behalf of the people of the Australian Commonwealth, we have the same interests, are facing the same problems and share the mutual desire to consolidate national security and live at peace with the world."

Members of Parliament had arrived here by special train from Canberra yesterday on Mr. Fadden's motion of special adjournment in recognition of "unmistakably a friendly neighbor." He praised President Roosevelt as one "who imbued the lease-lend bill with life and spirit" and spoke of the measure as a document "as vital to us and our children as Magna Carta or the Bill of Rights to the citizens of America."

Mr. Fadden later announced that the squadron would visit Brisbane for three days.

Auckland, New Zealand, March 20 (A. P.).—Showered with gifts from the city and private organizations, six visiting United States warships left Auckland for an undisclosed destination today.

The flagship of the visiting group, the cruiser Brooklyn, flew Maori and New Zealand flags in addition to the Stars and Stripes. The gifts included 500 lamb carcasses and 1,000 cases of apples.

Says They Fight Like Us.

The Australian radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York today by the Columbia Broadcasting System that Admiral Newton told the Australian authorities in reply to their toasts of welcome:

"We like you Australians. . . . You think the way we do, you act like Americans and, what is more, you fight like Americans."

AUSTRALIANS HAIL AMERICAN SAILORS

MAR 21 1941

Pledges Of Friendship Follow Bluejackets' Good-Will Parade At Sydney

Visit Should Make Japan Wary Of Axis Commitments, Says Navy Minister

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, March 20—Bombarded by showers of confetti and paper streamers and cheered by thousands of holidaying Australians, American bluejackets from seven United States warships paraded through Sydney's streets today in a demonstration of good will.

Later, at an official luncheon at City Hall for officers of the squadron, 400 guests heard Rear Admiral John H. Newton of the United States Fleet declare, "We would rather die as free men than live as slaves."

"We like the Australians," he said. "We liked them in the last war when they were fighting with us for the same democracy they are fighting for now. You think the way Americans do. You act like Americans. What is more, you fight like Americans.

"Proud To Be Of Same Race"

"We are proud to be of the same race as you," he added. "The lease-lend bill s setting in motion the legal machinery which will result in America assisting to win the war."

W. M. Hughes, Australian Navy Minister, declared, "This tumultuous and record welcome sums up that all Australians feel easier in their minds and more hopeful that these timely evidences of the United States' Pacific naval power and interest in Australia and New Zealand will give Japan reason to pause before committing herself to any further pledges to the Axis.

"We see in the United States an Australia magnified and glorified," the Navy Minister said.

Acting Prime Minister Fadden said, "I am confident that America now has aligned herself with us and has formed a unity with her sister democracies which will never be broken.

"We are mighty glad to see you," Mr. Fadden said. "Any time you are passing our way again, just drop in."

The cruisers Chicago and Portland and destroyers Clark, Reid, Cassin, Conynham and Downes tied up at 9.45 A. M. as planes of the Royal Australian Air Force dipped a salute and shore guns boomed a twenty-one-gun salute.

[Two United States cruisers and four destroyers left Auckland, New Zealand, today for an undisclosed destination after another training cruise to the Antipodes. They were flying Maori and New Zealand flags in addition to the Stars and Stripes.]

A roaring welcome was given as the 2,000 sailors and officers lined the decks and trooped ashore. Members of Parliament, in special recess for the reception, had arrived by special train from Canberra.

The visit of the war vessels, undertaken as a training cruise, was started

under sealed orders, Admiral Newton disclosed, and it was not until the squadron was at sea that it was known one section was going to New Zealand and the other to Australia.

He disclosed that the fleet will visit Brisbane for three days.

In Melbourne the Japanese Minister to Australia, Tatsuo Kawai, said Japan regarded the visit as a good-will gesture and said he would visit the ships himself if invited.

JAPAN SAID TO PLAN ENTRY OF THAILAND

Saigon Hears Tokyo Prepares to Send 100,000 Troops Across Indo-China

MAR 21 1941

FORCE COULD FACE BRITISH

Might Line Up Opposite the Defenders of Singapore or Seek to Cut Off Chinese

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 20 (AP)—Rumors spread today that the Japanese were planning to send 100,000 troops from Hainan Island across middle Indo-China into Thailand, and concern accordingly arose as to the prospect of continued peace in this region.

The reports found no official confirmation, but they were accepted by many observers as plausible. It was suggested that the Thai Government might well allow the movement to pay off Japan for the recent Tokyo-dictated border settlement with Indo-China, which gave Thailand important territorial gains.

The Japanese, it was reported, had alternative motives in mind:

1. To dispatch their troops to Bangkok, the Thai capital, and the region bordering British Malaya, where Australian reinforcements for that peninsula and the British naval base of Singapore itself arrived recently.
2. To send these forces northeast toward the Burma border as part of a manoeuvre to cut off Chungking, the capital of the Chinese Government, from the military supplies that have been moving over the Burma Road.

Would Have to Cross Burma

An attack on China necessarily would entail transit over the British territory of Burma.

An overland expedition across Indo-China presumably would be intended to establish a safe and dependable supply route sufficient to maintain a great force. Moreover, it is believed here that any effort by Japan to capture Singapore would have a possibility of success only by land. A land expedition would avoid the risks that a move farther south by sea would entail and also would assure a safe and dependable supply route.

According to the reports current here, the Japanese would sail in transports from Hainan 175 miles southwest to the fairly modern port of Tourane, and then proceed by railway and trucks north and west to Savannaket. Then they would go over two good roads to the Thai city of Oubon, at the end of the railroad that leads directly to Bangkok.

It was emphasized that there were no French troops in the middle of Indo-China along the proposed route.

Such a Japanese move was said to be part of an understanding reached at the Tokyo mediation conferences.

Indo-China to Ship Rubber

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 20 (AP)—Indo-China will ship Japan 4,000 tons of rubber soon.

Say Road Is to Be Target

SHANGHAI, Friday, March 21 (AP)—Foreign military observers said today that Japan's next military move would be the establishment in Northern Thailand of air bases from which to blast Chinese supply trucks off the Burma Road.

The Japanese were pictured as anxious to paralyze China's southwestern lifeline before United States aid to China under the lease-lend law increases. By an all-out bombing of the Burma Road, it was pointed out, the Japanese believe they can reduce traffic on the road to a trickle without the alternative war risk that might be incurred if the Japanese Navy attempted to halt the flow of supplies by sea.

Although information reaching here confirmed Saigon reports that the Japanese intended to use Thailand as a base for future operations, it was believed unlikely, because of the tremendous supply and communications problem involved, that Japanese troops would attempt to cross Indo-China by land for a possible invasion of China.

Likewise, military observers familiar with the situation were inclined to discount Saigon speculation that Japan might be contemplating a thrust at Malaya or Singapore. It was pointed out that Japan's southward expansion plans were contingent on developments in Europe and that no large-scale southward movement of Japanese troops or ships had been seen in recent weeks.

Malaya Called Defendable

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements March 20 (AP).—Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British commander-in-chief in the Far East, told newspaper correspondents today that "I am certain Malaya . . . is fully capable of defending itself."

He is on an inspection tour of centers north of Singapore, where British Malaya's civilian volunteers are nearing completion of two months of intensive war training.

Sir Robert declared, however, that he would not "be satisfied until we have all the men and equipment we need—and I want ever increasing efficiency."

NEW BUSINESS LAW IN EFFECT IN JAPAN

MAR 21 1941

Provides Severe Penalties for Economic Crimes.

Tokio, March 20 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government today greatly strengthened its control over the nation's wartime organization as three recently revised laws, establishing heavy penalties for economic crimes, became effective. The recent session of the Diet, seeking to throttle the growing number of violations of economic laws and restrictions, added teeth to them.

Hundreds of thousands of economic violations are reported annually and the revised legislation, while aimed specifically at these, extends the Government's supervision of business, industry, transportation, agriculture and foreign and domestic trade. The ground work is thus being completed for the inauguration, possibly in April, of a series of control organizations, under which plants producing key wartime products would be grouped under virtual economic dictators appointed by business men but responsible to the Government.

The newly revised laws, providing fines of 50,000 yen ($11,700) and ten years' imprisonment for economic crimes, provide the background for the proposed new industrial system, which would have no legal basis but would be founded on patriotism, plus the effectiveness of the revised laws. One key man in the new program remarked: "Business must co-operate, or else."

Tin Quota Holds at 130%

Committee Fixes Totals for Third and Fourth Quarters of 1941

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—The International Tin Committee announced today that the quota for the third and fourth quarters of 1941 had been fixed at 130 per cent (unchanged) of standard tonnages.

The announcement said the committee had forwarded to signatory governments a recommendation that the scheme should be continued for a further period from Jan. 1, 1942, and had suggested "certain amendments" to the plan.

She Looks At Commons And Admits Women Err

Member Denies Infallibility, On Seeing "Some Of The Men They Bring Into The World"

London, March 20 (AP)—It was Ladies' Day in the House of Commons today, a period set aside for presentation of grievances by women members—and one of them, Mrs. Mavis Constance Tate, was asked, incidentally, if women ever made mistakes.

"I should be the last woman in the world to pretend that women don't make mistakes when I look around and see some of the men they bring into the world," she replied.

BRITISH EASE ALIEN POLICY

Act to Liberalize Restrictions on United States Citizens

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Restrictions on United States citizens living in Britain are in the process of being liberalized, Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, told the House of Commons today.

Asked by Laborite Josiah C. Wedgewood if it was not possible to treat Americans as though they were British citizens, Mr. Morrison replied that it was entirely agreed that a most liberal policy should be followed.

"But as a matter of fact," Mr. Morrison continued, "I cannot treat every British citizen as though he were above suspicion, and it would clearly be wrong if I were to say that every citizen of a nation of 130,000,000 was above suspicion."

Asserts British Radio Firm Reconsiders Ban

Churchill Cheered In Commons When He Makes Announcement Concerning Leftists

London, March 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was cheered in the House of Commons today when he announced that the British Broadcasting Corporation had reconsidered its ban against artists who attended the Leftist People's convention.

"Anything in the nature of persecution or victimization or man-hunting is odious to the British people," Churchill said. "The relation of such performances (on the radio) to political acts and opinion are not apparent."

Michael Redgrave, stage and screen actor, said on March 3 he was one of a dozen actors, actresses, producers and musicians warned by the BBC, a Government-controlled corporation, to withdraw support of the convention or forfeit their jobs.

London Plans to Put Objectors Under Fire

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—A government plan to put conscientious objectors to work under fire was announced today. The "conchies," as they are called, will be called up for civil defense jobs such as fire watching, rescue work and police duty.

The plan was included in a bill amending the national service act to permit the government to draft a force of 300,000 men for full-time civil defense duty from among those who have registered for military service. The men probably would be drawn from the thirty-five to forty-one age group.

Menzies Soon To Visit United States, Report

Prime Minister To Call On President And Hull, Visit Industries, Is Belief

London, March 20 (AP)—An authoritative source said today Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, would leave England for the United States shortly to see President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

This source said that Menzies' stay might be a long one and that he would visit as many industries as possible, returning to Australia by way of California.

Menzies has been on tour in Africa and Britain for several weeks.

Soviet Restores Flags Captured From Hungary By Russians In 1848

MAR 21 1941

Moscow, March 20 (AP)—The Soviet Union in a solemn military ceremony today restored to Hungary the battle banners captured from here in 1848 by Russian troops under Czar Nicholas I, who aided Austria to suppress a Hungarian uprising.

Gen. I. V. Tyuleneff, commander of the Moscow military district, handed the century-old flags to Hungarian Minister Joseph de Kristoffy in the Red Army's central house in the presence of an honor guard and a military band that played the national anthems of the two countries.

The flags were put on a train leaving tonight to open the first regular passenger-freight service between the two countries since establishment of a common frontier in September, 1939. Another regular train line is expected to open March 25.

BIG PART OF DACCA IN INDIA ABLAZE

MAR 21 1941

Report of Fire Follows a Hindu-Moslem Quarrel.

Bombay, March 20 (A. P.).—A large part of Dacca, in the province of Bengal, was reported afire today following a Hindu-Moslem quarrel which started in a drinking shop. The military has been called out to preserve order. Police twice opened fire on the rioters and casualties were reported to include fourteen killed and 100 wounded.

A steamship, four smaller boats and a freight shed on the Burigunga River and many shops in the town were set ablaze.

All educational institutions, banks and commercial concerns were closed. Curfew was imposed and street gatherings were forbidden

Dacca, capital of a division and district of the same name, is 155 miles northeast of Calcutta. It has a population of about 90,000.

U. S. Refuses to Aid 'Illegal' Refugees

Paris (via Berlin), March 20 (A. P.).—The United States embassy building displayed today in its reception hall a placard saying:

"Any person inquiring at this embassy for information looking toward illegal departure for unoccupied France or any other destination—whether for the purpose of entering the military service or any other reason—will be turned over to French police authorities."

The notice was printed in French and Englisn. There was no explanation.

MAR 21 1941

Paris City Limits To Be Extended

Vichy, March 20 (A. P.).—The Prefect of the Seine Department announced today that the Paris city limits soon would be extended to include six important suburbs. Frenchmen said the addition would make the German-occupied capital the third largest city in the world.

Latest census figures list the population of Greater Paris as 4,933,855. Larger are London, 8,655,000; New York, 7,380,259, and Tokio, 7,001,650.

30 Officers Desert DeGaulle

VICHY, March 20 (AP).—Thirty French officers, said to have "escaped" from the De Gaulle "Free" French movement, will be greeted with French military honors when they cross the frontier from Spain at Forges d'Arbelle tomorrow.

30.24- 8141

30.24- 8141

BRITISH SEIZE FRENCH SHIP

Take Merchant Vessel Sontay To Durban, South Africa

Vichy, March 20 (AP)—The 8,917-ton French merchant vessel Sontay has been captured by the British and taken to Durban, Union of South Africa, from where passengers cabled they have been well-treated pending reparation, it was announced tonight. night.

MAR 21 1941

Say British Locate Nazi Planes by Radio

Lisbon, March 20 (A. P.).—Homeward-bound United States Army officers who were stationed in England as observers said today the British now are able to detect Nazi warplanes by short wave radio as they take off on the Continent and keep them located as they fly to attack Britain.

Survivors Of Two Ships Landed

Lisbon, March 20 (AP)—Lisbon sources said today the two British freighters from which survivors were landed yesterday at the Cape Verde Islands were the 6,076-ton Clan McNab and the 5,529-ton Mandalay. The ships were reported sunk 200 miles off the islands.

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A DECREE TODAY FIXING PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN FRANCE'S COLONIES TO COMBAT RISING LIVING COSTS.

THE DECREE WAS ONE OF MANY MEASURES DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE COLONIAL SITUATION SINCE THE RECENT VISIT TO VICHY OF GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA.

PREVIOUS DECREES HAVE GRANTED EXTRA PAY TO SOME COLONIAL TROOPS, PROVIDED FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE CASES OF NATIVE JEWS CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP AND PROMISED GREATER AUTONOMY IN SYRIA.

BZ714AES

STRIKES ON IN SYRIA

Activity Virtually Halted in Four Communities.

Damascus, Syria, March 20 (A. P.).—Strikes which began several days ago, apparently from political inspiration, continued in this French-mandated territory today, virtually stopping activity in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs and Hama. The people remained calm, however.

Rival political factions are busily distributing pamphlets.

MAR 21 1941

Nazi Ship Loads in Brazil

Lech, Which Ran Blockade Recently, May Try to Slip Through Again

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 20 (AP). The 3,290-ton German freighter Lech, which ran the British blockade to South America this month, began loading 70,000 bags of coffee, raw hides and other cargo today. Maritime circles suggested she was getting ready to attempt a return trip.

Hungary to Restrict American Films

Budapest, March 20 (A. P.).—The newspaper Esti Ujsag quoted well-informed persons today to the effect that American movies would be restricted in Hungary in retaliation for United States freezing of Hungarian credits.

The newspaper said that only fifteen films would be permitted annually and that all would be imported by a Hungarian company. Five United States companies are represented at Budapest, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Paramount, Fox, United Artists and Warner Bros.

Dies Accuses Italians

MAR 21 1941

Washington, March 20 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (Dem., Texas) said today the House Committee on Un-American Activities had information indicating that Italy was attempting to draw its nationals in the United States together into what he termed a "superstate."

He said Italy, working through its consulates, Italian-language newspapers, fraternal organizations and insurance societies, was asking its citizens to join a nation-wide organization to which they would make contributions and for which they would work.

"They want to form one big organization of loyal Italians in the United States," Dies said.

Details will be presented to a Federal grand jury here soon, Dies said.

U. S. CONSTRUCTING 5 BATTLESHIPS OF 65,000 TONS EACH

Maas Discloses Size to House—Senate Votes Huge Naval Outlay.

MAR 21 1941

Washington, March 20 (A. P.).—Naval experts in the House said today that the next five battleships to be built under the two-ocean fleet program would be from 60,000 to 65,000-ton dreadnoughts—the world's largest.

Representative Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, senior minority member of the House Naval Committee, said he had been informed that the super-battleships would be of 58,000 "treaty" tons but when fully armed and armored would displace approximately 65,000 tons.

Mr. Maas added that he understood the ships were among the seven for which the navy let contracts last September 9. Earlier this week the navy declined to discuss the matter on the ground that it was a military secret.

Mr. Maas said it was logical to assume that the new ships would be named the Montana, Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire and Louisiana because those names had been assigned to the ships to be built next.

Japan's Building Cited.

Last year Mr. Maas and members of the House Naval Appropriations sub-committee put pressure on the navy to go in for battleships bigger than any owned or contemplated by any other power after it was reported that Japan was building ships in excess of 45,000 tons displacement.

During hearings on the two-ocean navy program, high-ranking naval officers testified that the matter was under study and that it might be found desirable to build capital ships of about 52,000 tons. Mr. Maas had urged 80,000-tonners.

Advocating larger battleships, Representative Scrugham, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Naval Appropriations sub-committee, contended that it was futile for the navy to continue a policy of merely "matching" the capital ships of other nations.

"We ought to build them bigger and better so that there would be no question of our superiority," the Nevadan said.

Admiral Gave Hint of Size.

A hint that the navy was preparing for ships bigger than the 45,000-ton class ordered last year was given during recent testimony on a naval appropriation bill by Rear Admiral Ben Moreell. He said that a new graving dock being built at the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, navy yard would be large enough to accommodate 55,000-ton vessels.

The navy's largest battleships in use are in the 33,000-ton class. The British battle cruiser Hood, 42,000 tons, is generally believed to be the world's largest capital ship in commission.

An argument against this country's use of super-battleships has been that they would not pass through the present Panama Canal. In informed quarters it was said, however, that the new set of locks being constructed there would take care of that problem.

Representative Maas said there was a possibility that the new dreadnaughts would carry 18-inch guns in their main batteries instead of the 16-inch type, now the navy's largest. On the other hand, he added, the navy might continue to use 16 inches but add to their number. The 35,000-ton ships mount nine such weapons while the 45,000-tonners will have twelve.

$3,446,990,644 Bill Passed.

The Senate approved a $3,446,990,644 naval appropriation today after upholding a House-approved provision preventing the purchase by the navy of canned beef from Latin American countries.

The measure, largest peacetime naval supply bill, goes back to the House for action on amendments.

The Senate rejected on a tie vote of 32 to 32, the action of its Appropriations Committee in deleting from the measure a provision which has been in effect several years requiring the navy to purchase only American livestock and agriculture products.

As approved by the Senate, the bill carried $1,515,000,000 for new ships to fill out the two-ocean fleet, including funds for the construction of six battle cruisers of 20,000 to 25,000 tons, a new type of surface dreadnought.

A total of $350,372,000 was provided for new airplanes, three-fourths of whch would be combat craft.

The Senate wrote into the bill a provision limiting to 3 per cent commissions that might be paid on the purchase or sale of land acquired under the measure's terms.

Naval Works Measure Adopted.

Earlier the Senate completed congressional action on two bills authorizing a $345,000,000 naval public works program, including developments at Guam, Samoa and newly acquired British bases.

The legislation was dispatched to the White House for President Roosevelt's approval.

The Senate's action came on approval of a report of a joint conference committee composing differences between House and Senate versions of the two measures.

One of the bills authorized the expenditure of $8,100,000 for expansion of the naval station at Samoa and $4,700,000 for fleet facilities at Guam. An outlay of $66,050,000 for air stations on British possessions would also be authorized.

The Senate Naval Committee said in a report that enactment of the measure would amount to congressional ratification of the exchange of destroyers for the British bases. Money for the program was included in recent naval appropriation bills.

Across the Capitol, the House Rules Committee gave legislative right of way to legislation to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the navy from 191,000 to 300,000 if a "sufficient national

emergency exists." The bill will reach the floor early next week.

The navy, meanwhile, was assembling a large flotilla of patrol boat re-enforcements for Britain and at the same time studying an admiralty request for the use of American yards to keep the present fleet in trim.

21-YEAR-OLDS WILL REGISTER FOR DRAFT NEXT

Those of Age Since First Enrollment May Be Called in Fall.

MAR 21 1941

ABOUT 1,200,000 ELIGIBLE

Army Expects to Send Home National Guard at the End of Year Unless Crisis Comes.

Washington, March 20 (A. P.). Quiet advance preparations are being made for a second selective service registration day, although only a small percentage of the 16,404,000 men who enrolled last October have been put in uniform.

The second registration would be for men who have reached their twenty-first birthday since last October 16. By the time it is held, possibly in the late summer or early fall, between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000 will have come of age, population experts figure, and thus will be subject to military service.

Under the selective service act the President must set the date, and this is not considered likely to be before August or September.

Enrollment of the new 21-year-olds was expected to be far less formidable than the task of registering all men between 21 and 35 inclusive which was carried out in a single day last October.

Of more immediate urgency, however, were proposals pending in Congress to alter the draft ages substantially, as a transition toward eventual adoption of the European plan of universal military service for men automatically as they reach a specific age, such as 21.

Won't Extend Training.

A high army authority disclosed today that, barring the gravest emergency, the War Department had decided to demobilize National Guard units upon completion of their year in Federalize service.

The same policy also will apply, it was said, to the thousands of men who have been or are to be inducted into the army for a year's training under the selective service act.

Reports have circulated in recent weeks that the Guard's tour of active service might be extended six months or even a year, in view of world conditions. It was understood that some National Guard officials favored this lengthening of the training period.

The War Department has been studying the question for some time, in regard both to Guardsmen and selective service trainees. Congressional approval would be necessary to extend the training periods, under existing circumstances.

Land Force to Be 1,418,000.

The army's decision against requesting any extension in the service periods was because the primary purpose of the present peacetime defense preparations was to train as a large a number of men as possible.

Therefore, the land forces will be kept up to their intended strength of 1,418,000 men by the induction of fresh selective service quotas and additional three-year enlistments in the regular army.

The full strength of 1,418,000 will be reached in June, according to present plans. The army then will be composed of about 500,000 regulars, 300,000 to 375,000 Guardsmen and 600,000 or more selective service trainees.

National Guard units, making up eighteen divisions, will begin reaching the end of their year's service next September and in the ensuing six months all should be demobilized, unless circumstances dictate a new decision.

Service Limited to Year.

Under the 1920 national defense act, the guard's active service in time of national emergency is limited to one year. In normal peacetime it is limited to two weeks' summer training. Selective service soldiers become reservists at the end of their year, and are subject to call by the army at any time.

The possibility that Congress might be asked to extend the period of the guard's active service arose from a belief in some quarters that guard units would be needed to assist in training the new men constantly being inducted as selective service trainees.

Photographs Reveal Sabotage On Wide Scale at Fort Meade

Quartermaster Officers Have Evidence That Skillful Wreckers Have Been Active in Camp Construction.

MAR 21 1941

Fort George G. Meade, Md., March 20 (A. P.).—Construction quartermaster officers at this United States Army post said today that they had definite photographic evidence that there had been prolonged and skillful sabotaging of construction work here.

One officer who declined to permit the use of his name, said: "The sabotage by men who know their business has been going on for several months, directed at barracks works, the telephone system and electric power lines."

He said the acts, such as sawing uprights of barracks to weaken them and driving spikes into power cables and telephone lines, "do not appear to be the acts of a man or men with a grudge, but give every sign of being real sabotage."

Baltimore, March 20 (A. P.).—The Evening Sun said today that construction quartermaster officers at Fort George G. Meade had admitted that there had been prolonged and skillful sabotage of construction work at the fort.

An unnamed officer at the fort was said to have asserted that the sabotage was the work of men who knew their business.

"We have proof of numerous sabotage efforts," he was quoted as saying. "They have been largely unsuccessful. Yet they potentially have menaced an important part of the building and training program here."

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here said they had not been informed of the reported sabotage attempts.

The News-Post also reported that the sabotage attempts had been admitted by Fort Meade authorities.

Britain to Get 150 Light Craft

MAR 21 1941

Navy Assembles Mosquito Boats, Chasers and Trawlers for Delivery Soon.

Washington, March 20 (A. P.).—The navy was assembling a large flotilla of patrol boat re-enforcements for Great Britain today, and at the same time studying an Admiralty request for the use of American yards to keep the present fleet in fighting trim.

The patrol ships—mosquito boats, submarine chasers, trawlers and converted yachts—would represent the first installment of naval lease-lend assistance. One official estimate was that at least 150 light craft were on the list that would be transferred soon.

Secretary of the Navy Knox, in announcing that the ships would be made available, said there were no destroyers on the list. The patrol ships would be useful for coastal work, anti-submarine operations and limited convoy duty.

Mr. Knox also made known the British request for the use of American navy yard facilities, as permitted by the lease-lend bill, to repair warships damaged by Nazi U-boats and bombers.

Although navy yards here are jammed with rush work on the building of two-ocean fleet, the Secretary said they had some facilities for repair work available.

The repair of damaged ships has been one of Great Britain's biggest war problems. The shipyards of the United Kingdom have been operating under the double handicap of air raids and blackouts. In addition to keeping damaged ships in repair, they also have a tremendous new construction program both for the navy and for the merchant fleet.

Canada Acts On War Cost

Ottawa, March 20 (AP)—After a month's debate, the House of Commons tonight adopted the resolution of J. L. Ilsley, Finance Minister, preparatory to introduction of a $1,300,000,000 war appropriation bill to cover war costs in fiscal year starting April 1.

MAR 21 1941

CANADA DRAFTS 6000 MEN OF 21

MAR 21 1941

First Group Assembled for Four Months' Training.

Ottawa, March 20 (A. P.).—Abandoning the policy of thirty-day training for home defense militiamen, Canada's Comulsory Service Administration called up 6,000 men in the 21-year age group today as the first unit to receive four months' military training. Under this new program 6,000 men will be put in uniform every month. The restriction that the trainees are to serve only at home remains unchanged, however, and al training for overseas service remains on a volunteer basis, though Belgian and Dutch nationals in Canada may be drafted by their own Governments for such service.

About 76,000 men were trained in the thirty-day camps which opened last fall. Under the new plan all the trainees will be 21 years old unless the estimated 96,000 in that age group produce an unexpected crop of physically unfit and exempted candidates.

Although the increase of the compulsory training period was considered drastic in some quarters, there have already been complaints in Parliament that this was not enough. Capt. George White, Conservative, precipitated a stormy scene in the Commons when he demanded that Parliament admit that "conscription of all man power for service anywhere in the world is the only answer to the present situation."

The Minister of Defense, J. L. Ralston, replied that volunteers, including many Americans, are coming forward in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the active army, and that the four-month trainee has the option of volunteering for active service with the army, navy or air force.

MAR 21 1941

Blockade Leaves Canada With Worst Wheat Crisis

852,131,000 Bushels on Hand, Britain Lacks Ships for It

OTTAWA, March 20 (AP).—The war in Europe has created the greatest wheat crisis Canada has ever had to face. Most of the people who want her wheat are on the wrong side of a blockade which Canada's own navy is helping to maintain, and Britain, the one big customer on the right side of the blockade, is so short of shipping space that she cannot order food recklessly from overseas.

With the bumper crop of 551,390,000 bushels added to a carryover of 300,741,000 bushels from the previous year, Canada has 852,131,000 bushels of wheat looking for buyers. Only 276,000,000 bushels can be utilized in Canada or exported before the next harvest, according to Dominion statisticians, leaving a new carryover of 576,131,000 bushels.

The government holds a large amount of wheat and, by July 31, 1941, will have an estimated $400,000,000 invested in the grain, on which carrying charges will run to $57,000,000 a year.

1941

Germany Makes Check Of Consulate Staffs In Event Of U. S. Break

Washington, March 20 (AP)—Germany is making a survey of its consular staffs to determine how many persons would have to be transported home in event of a break in relations with this country, it was disclosed today. German sources said the checkup was "routine" and applied to other countries as well as the United States.

German consulates were asked what members of their staffs would wish to return to Germany in such an emergency and for whom transportation and other arrangements would have to be made by the Government.

German sources said the questionnaire had been sent out by Berlin some months ago to consulates in all countries. They emphasized that it was only a precautionary move and in no way signified that a break in relations between the United States and Germany was considered imminent.

30.24—8143

30.24-8143

Eire's Ship Purchases Here Fail Of Approval

Irish Official Says Maritime Commission Has Not Acted On 2 Craft Bought Weeks Ago

Washington, March 20 (AP)—The Eire Government has been unable to obtain Maritime Commission approval for the purchase of two cargo ships in the United States, Francis Aiken, Irish Minister of Defense Coordination, disclosed here today.

Aiken, who came here to seek to purchase wheat, arms and other supplies, called at the State Department with the Irish Minister, Robert Brennan, for a conference with Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State.

Aiken said the two ships of about 5,000 tons each were purchased several weeks ago, but the Maritime Commission still had not given approval for the transfer. He said Eire roped to buy about a dozen ships with which to transport supplies from this country.

MAR 21 1941

Fleet In Antipodes Viewed As Caution Signal To Japan

MAR 21 1941

Presence Of U. S. Warships In South Pacific Coincides With Matsuoka's Trip To Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 20—United States naval movements in Australian and New Zealand waters appeared tonight to be designed as a caution signal to Japan in connection with forthcoming Axis talks in Berlin.

Official emphasis was placed on the "good will" character of the fleet visits to Sydney and Auckland, but the unusual presence of thirteen American warships in the South Pacific coincided significantly with the journey of Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, to Germany.

His trip by way of Moscow has been accompanied by Axis press statements that it would produce a forceful answer to the passage of the lease-lend bill and President Roosevelt's declaration of all-out aid for Great Britain and other nations resisting the Axis.

Tokyo More Subdued

Informed diplomatic observers here noted, however, that Japanese fanfare over the results to be achieved by Matsuoka's trip has been less extravagant than that emanating from Berlin and Rome.

From this, the conclusion was drawn in some quarters that Japan saw less to gain from the meeting than did Germany and Italy.

Wouldn't Affect Aid To Britain

By this reasoning, it was believed that Germany hoped to get commitments from Matsuoka to create a "diversion" in the Pacific that would force the United States to curtail aid to Britain but that Japan was unable to see how Germany could provide any assistance in the event of a clash in the Far East.

Whatever Anglo-American plans might be for such an emergency President Roosevelt has declared the involvement of the United States in war in the Pacific would not affect ai to Britain.

Diplomats here said there was n reason to expect anything favorabl to the British side from the Berlin talks. But some expressed the view that recent Anglo-American defense moves in the Far East were causing Japan seriously to ponder whether the time is opportune for a drive toward Singapore or the Netherlands East Indies, considered among the next objectives in Japan's "East Asia" expansion program.

Chances Of Russ Pact Held Less

Unless Adolf Hitler could convince Matsuoka that an early German victory was certain, some observers believed Japan would hesitate now to make a move that might bring a clash with American and British forces.

At the same time, Matsuoka's chances of getting a non-aggression pact with Russia were rated even less favorable now in view of the apparent Russian dislike of German moves in the Balkans.

Wirta, From Baltimore To Petsamo, Wrecked

Sugar-Laden Finnish Steamer Among Latest Craft Added To Sea War Toll

New York, March 20 (AP)—Maritime circles today disclosed the destruction of three British freighters and the 4,028-ton Finnish freighter Wirta, which was wrecked on the Iceland coast while en route from Baltimore and New York to Petsamo with a cargo of sugar.

The loss of these ships totaling 18,926 tons followed upon yesterday's reports of British, Allied and neutral losses of fourteen ships totaling 88,586 tons—a two-day total which gave added emphasis to the stepped-up war at sea. Most of the eighteen vessels were sunk this month.

Authorities said the Wirta's cargo was salvaged and would eventually reach Finland.

They said these British freighters had been added to the lost list:

Trelawny, 4,689 tons, sunk between Boston and Liverpool; Cape Nelson 3,807 tons, sunk between Philadelphia and Liverpool; and the City of Bedford, 6,402, lost en route from New York to England.

No details were available.

STAY OUT OF WAR, LINDBERGH URGES

MAR 21 1941

Intervention Would Result In "Defeat, Humiliation," Flyer Asserts

"Too Late," He Says---Points To America's Chance For Trade Supremacy

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 20—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today asked Americans who opposed United States intervention in the European war to organize and attend mass meetings throughout the nation and to make known their position in repeated letters to their legislators and local newspapers.

Writing in *Collier's Magazine*, Lindbergh concluded that "for us to enter the conflict in Europe at this time would result in defeat and humiliation on this continent that is impregnable to attack and which will force build a military and commercial position on this continent that is impregnable to attack and which will force other nations to trade with us, if through expediency alone."

Exhorts Anti-Interventionists

"The policy of our nation is still influenced by the desires of its people," he said. "You can help us by organizing mass meetings against our entry into the war. You can help by attending such mass meetings. You can help by writing to your Congressmen, to your Senator and to your local newspaper, telling them of your views. . . . But if you stand with us against war, you must act now or it will be forever too late."

After revealing that in 1938 he told highly placed British officials of Germany's air power and warned them of the need for developing British aviation, Lindbergh asserted that both France and England had waited "until it was too late."

Declares U. S. Unprepared

"We in America have waited until it is too late," he continued, "and yet we step closer and closer to the war as though hypnotized by its bombing and by its fury.

"Like France and England in 1939, we are unprepared today. We have not as many thoroughly modern fighting planes in our army and navy combined as Germany produces in a single week; and our army is deplorably lacking in such essential items as tanks and anti-tank cannon.

"We have not made the sacrifice necessary for adequate rearmament. We, too, have cultivated the philosophy that it is essential to defend someone else in order to defend ourselves.

"Our politicians and idealists harangue us about defending freedom and democracy, and our way of life."

Denounces "Political Shouts"

Asserting that political shouts of "we must stop Hitler" and "down with the Nazi regime" were being echoed by some newspapers, Lindbergh declared, "we in America are being led to war by a group of interventionists and foreign interests, against the will of a majority of our people."

Lindbergh asserted that interventionists had proceeded slowly because they knew that "it was useless for them to advocate openly a declaration of war."

The policy of interventionists, he said, was "to support every movement that would lead us in the direction of war and to oppose every movement that would not—always under their ma or 'aid short of war.'"

rns To "British Propaganda"

colonel termed passage of the le end bill and revision of the N lity Act examples of "interventi steps" and asserted that "the advocates of intervention are beginning to forget the qualifying phrase 'short of war.' The more daring among them are openly discussing an American expeditionary force for Europe."

Lindbergh asserted that in "British propaganda" in the United States "lies the danger of our involvement. There is certainly no danger of our fighting on Germany's side, and her propaganda in America has been relatively ineffective."

WHEELER DEMANDS ANTI-WAR 'CRUSADE'

Isolationist Calls for Fight Against More Funds Until Churchill Tells Aims

MAR 21 1941

PRESIDENT IS ATTACKED

Broadside Is Directed Against Committee to Aid Allies in Senator's Radio Address

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 20—Senator Wheeler of Montana tonight called upon those who opposed passage of the lease-lend British aid bill to give "continued support in a crusade against war."

"Continue the fight, not against the bill, now a law, but against war and against every step which gives dictatorial powers to the President," he said in an address prepared for an NBC broadcast.

"All-out aid for England, Greece and China means all-in war for the United States."

Members of Congress who stood with Senator Wheeler in the unsuccessful fight against the measure said his speech was a reply to President Roosevelt's address of Saturday, in which the Chief Executive called for total effort to assure total defeat of the Axis.

Mr. Wheeler referred directly to the President's address several times, and at one point said that "to many of us, the President's recent speech carried dark foreboding for the future of the republic.

"During the 1940 Presidential campaign," he said, "it was all aid 'short of war'—now it is 'all-out effort'—and the opiate phrase 'short of war' is conspicuously lacking."

Calls for War Objectives

Congress, he said, could, if it would, still refuse to appropriate funds for Great Britain "without first obtaining Mr. Churchill's war aims, without knowing if the objectives are the extermination of Hitler or the annihilation of 80,000,000 German people.

"Americans," he added, "should still insist that Congress carefully scrutinize all appropriations to the end that no tax dollars are squandered."

After asserting that most or all proponents of the British aid bill agreed that the President was not authorized to use convoys and could not send armed forces into combat areas, Mr. Wheeler cited a statement by the President that "dollars alone will not win this war."

"Does this mean," he asked, "that if supplies are not enough, troops will be dispatched? What is meant by the President's 'bridge of ships' across the ocean? Does this mean convoys? Convoys manned by American sailors who will shoot at and be shot by German sea raiders?"

Mr. Wheeler inquired also whether Mr. Churchill would be the one "who determines to what extent our defenses are stripped," and whether China's Chiang Kai-shek "would be given a blank check on our war and naval supplies," or "determine whether or not we send troops to keep open the Burma Road."

"Is this what the American people want?" he asked. "Do you want your foreign policy directly or indirectly dictated by a European imperialist or an Oriental military dictator?

"In 1812 the British invaded the United States. With men and arms they ravaged our Capitol. We fought force with force. It was army against army. Today in March, 1941, just as before the last World War, the British have again invaded Washington, not with Red Coats, but with some 2,000 agents and employes. In New York City they have an official propaganda agency for the United States."

Attacks Allied Aid Committee

Senator Wheeler contended that the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies foretells the next Administration move toward war.

"This week," he said, "that war committee advocated the convoy of ships to Britain; American defense of Singapore and the Dutch Indies, and permission for the British to recruit soldiers in the United States for the English Army.

"William Allen White, then chairman of the Committee to Aid the Allies, unequivocally stated on Dec. 28, 1940, that American convoys meant war.

"And what does recruiting American soldiers for the British Army mean? Winston Churchill could best answer that. In his book, 'The World Crisis,' Churchill states: 'Nothing will bring America in on our side quicker than some blood spilled in Europe.'

"American youth killed at Singapore, American youth slaughtered on land and sea—war—that is what the Committee to Aid the Allies advocates today.

"And this committee, aided and abetted by war makers, have led the American people to believe their only choice today is between war or slavery under Hitler. They have and are creating a war psychology by making it appear that war is inevitable because peace means slavery.

"Nothing could be more fantastic. But many honest and sincere people believe that to oppose war, to oppose the delegation of dictatorial powers to the President, is no longer patriotic, is no longer pro-American. Propaganda has made honest though deluded Americans actually believe opposition to war and dictatorship in the United States is pro-Nazi."

55 Sign Letter to President

A letter protesting that President Roosevelt's recent address on the British aid bill implied "readiness

to send our Army and Navy overseas" was sent to the Chief Executive today by a group of fifty-five persons.

A copy of the letter which was made public bore the names of Oswald Garrison Villard, writer; Norman Thomas, Socialist party leader; Igor I. Sikorsky, airplane designer, George N. Peek, and churchmen and members of various college faculties.

damage was sustained by either ship apart from the loss of the drifter's mizzen mast.

The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command subjected Cologne to a fierce attack. Communications and the industrial quarter on the east bank of the Rhine were the main targets.

Several factories were hit and one large building was seen to disintegrate under the impact of heavy bombs. Two other factories were set on fire and were seen to be burning furiously. Many other fires broke out alongside the railway.

Oil-storage tanks and three airdromes in the Low Countries were also successfully attacked.

None of our aircraft is missing.

Another Air Ministry communiqué stated:

Last night aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked the submarine base at Lorient. Many heavy bombs were seen to burst in the docks and one very large fire was started. None of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

One of our fighters is missing from patrol yesterday.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

Last night enemy activity was almost entirely confined to London, which was somewhat heavily raided, the attack being violent at first but dying away after midnight.

Preliminary reports do not suggest very heavy casualties, but considerable damage was done by fire and high-explosive bombs, both to private houses and to other buildings.

At some points public services have been temporarily affected, but the damage is not extensive. The situation was always well in hand and in particular the fires were either extinguished or under control before daybreak.

Outside London there is little to report. A certain number of bombs fell at various points on both sides of the Thames Estuary and on the south coast, but both casualties and damage were small.

One enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

The two Ministries also issued the following communiqué:

There has been slight activity by enemy aircraft during daylight today.

On the Kent coast this morning machine-gun fire was directed at the streets of a town and bombs were dropped at two points. Damage was done to houses and there was a small number of casualties, some of them fatal.

Bombs also were dropped this morning in one district on the south coast. These caused no casualties, but there was a small amount of damage.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

MAR 21 1941

British

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—The Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

Further successes have been reported by our submarines operating against Italy's sea communications with her army overseas.

H. M. S. Utmost (Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Caley, R. N.) has carried out a successful attack on an escorted convoy of two deeply laden Italian transports. The transports were of about 6,000 and 4,000 tons and were seen to be crowded with troops.

The explosions of the torpedoes were followed by a very violent explosion and it is considered certain that at least one of the transports was completely destroyed.

H. M. S. Unique (Lieutenant A. F. Collett, R. N.) hit with torpedoes a fully laden Italian supply ship of about 3,000 tons which was proceeding in an escorted convoy. This supply ship was almost certainly sunk.

H. M. S. Triumph (Lieut. Comdr. W. J. W. Woods, R. N.) has sunk two deeply laden Italian supply ships of about 2,500 tons.

The Admiralty also issued this communiqué:

A German dive-bomber was destroyed this afternoon by H. M. drifter Young Mun (Skipper G. B. Buchan, R. N. R.) and H. M. yacht Chigo (Lieutenant J. Mason, D. S. C., R. N. V. R.).

The German bomber made a dive attack on the ships. The gunner of H. M. drifter Young Mun continued to fire his Lewis gun into the enemy until the dive-bomber was within fifty feet. Hit and out of control, the dive-bomber was unable to check its dive. It carried away the mizzen mast of H. M. drifter Young Mun and disintegrated close alongside the ship.

There were no casualties in either H. M. drifter Young Mun or H. M. yacht Chigo, and no

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 20 (AP)—The following British naval communiqué was issued tonight:

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm carried out a series of extremely successful attacks during the nights of March 15 to March 17 against enemy shipping at Valona and Durazzo [in Albania], causing severe damage. Hits were scored with torpedoes, and the ships sunk included one cruiser or a large destroyer.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 20 (AP)—British General Headquarters gave out this communiqué today:

Libya: No change.

Eritrea: In spite of heavy enemy counter-attacks our forces are steadily making headway toward Cheren. During yesterday's fighting the Italian casualties were particularly heavy.

Ethiopia: Six guns and over 200 prisoners, including thirteen Italian officers, were captured at Berbera [in British Somaliland]. In other areas of Southern Ethiopia our forward movement is continuing satisfactorily.

This communiqué was issued by the Royal Air Force:

Eritrea—Intense activity on the part of the Royal Air Force continued in Eritrea, particularly in the Cheren-Asmara area.

Enemy positions in the hills around Cheren were repeatedly dive-bombed and machine-gunned by our aircraft, and enemy motor transport on the road between Cheren and Asmara was also attacked.

During a heavy raid on Asmara bombs were dropped on the telegraph office and the Fiat works, while another formation bombed the railway stations.

Dessye airdrome [in Ethiopia] was also heavily attacked and severely damaged.

Tripolitania—In Tripolitania a number of raids were made on enemy airdromes. In a heavy attack by our bomber aircraft on the harbor at Tripoli a stick of bombs was observed to fall among a concentration of shipping. Explosions and several large fires were caused in the harbor and near the military stores.

At Tamet explosions among dispersed enemy aircraft were followed by fires. Fires also were started at Sirte.

Albania—A Royal Air Force bomber formation attacked military objectives in Tepeleni. Enemy motor transports were both bombed and machine-gunned, fires were started and military buildings were left roofless.

From all the above operations one of our aircraft failed to return.

Greek

ATHENS, March 20 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué tonight:

Restricted activity of patrols and artillery [in Albania].

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

Enemy aviation dropped bombs on rural areas of Crete. No casualties and slight damage resulted.

German

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

Submarines sank 59,500 tons of enemy shipping space out of a strongly protected convoy, one of the ships being a whaling mother ship of over 20,000 tons. Other merchantmen totaling 21,000 tons were severely damaged.

Very strong combat units of the Luftwaffe attacked last night, with thorough effectiveness, vital war objectives in the British capital. Visibility was excellent. In the course of the attack harbor and dock facilities especially were heavily bombed with explosives and incendiaries of all sizes.

The six-hour rolling attack resulted in heaviest destruction in the Royal Victoria, Royal Albert and King George V Docks, as well as harbor facilities in the Thames Bend.

Extensive fields of fire and explosions visible at great distance were observed. Direct bomb hits were scored in factories on the northeast side of the Thames Bend. Merchant ships on the Thames were set afire.

Scouting planes yesterday successfully attacked a strongly protected convoy. One merchantman of approximately 7,000 tons was sunk. Two other ships totaling about 10,000 tons were severely damaged by bombs.

During an attack by pursuit planes on South England the enemy lost three planes of the Spitfire type in air battles.

In North Africa, German anti-aircraft defenses shot down one British combat plane.

A few enemy planes entered Western Germany during the night of March 19-20, dropping a small number of explosives and incendiary bombs, which resulted mainly in property damage in the residential section of one city.

Enemy losses yesterday totaled four planes to none of our own.

Italian

ROME, March 20 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

On the Greek front artillery activity, particularly in the sector of the Eleventh Army, was reported. Our planes from a low altitude attacked roads, columns of motor trucks, enemy troops, camps and deposits.

During enemy air actions against Valona in recent days one more British plane is known to have been shot down, its wreckage being found on the island of Sasseno.

In North Africa our artillery at Jarabub [in Libya] repeatedly pounded enemy forces that were attempting to approach our garrison.

Italian planes bombed the enemy air base of Berka, near Bengazi. Detachments of German aircraft attacked various enemy positions and defense works. On the night of March 18 the enemy carried out an air raid on Tripoli, killing and injuring seven and causing some damage.

An enemy plane was shot down in flames by our defense. Another enemy plane was shot down near Nufilia by the German anti-aircraft defense. The pilot was taken prisoner.

In the Aegean our planes clashed with a formation of enemy fighters. A Hurricane plane was shot down, but one of our bombers failed to return to its base.

In East Africa the battle of Cheren continues. Despite previous losses and intense enemy air action our troops counter-attacked at several points. Our air force is generously taking part in the battle, bombing and scatter-bombing enemy artillery and machine-gunning troops and motor trucks.

Our bombers hit the air base at Agordat [in Eritrea], starting intense fires.

In addition to enemy planes reported destroyed in yesterday's bulletin four other enemy fighting planes were shot down.

In the Jijiga zone [in Ethiopia] our detachments are resisting attacks against Marda Pass, northwest of Jijiga.

In the War Zone

Battle of Britain Is Not Sole Vital Point of Spring Campaigns

MAR 21 1941

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The death and destruction which Nazi bombers have rained on Hull and London the past two nights, and the heavy sinkings of merchant ships by German U-boats even on the American side of the Atlantic, give a fair measure of the power Hitler is unleashing as spring opens the door to what may easily be the decisive phase of the European war.

This fury in the western theater, however, isn't the only point for us to watch closely if we are to gauge affairs accurately. There are several other vital situations.

The main engagement, of course, is this battle of Britain, out of which has grown the battle of the Atlantic. That has as its object the destruction of England herself.

Then we have the Anglo-Allied conquest of Italy's African empire, which in reality is part of the battle of the Mediterranean.

Third is the complex imbroglio in the Balkan cockpit—also a phase of the battle of the Mediterranean. That still hangs fire, but there's blood on the moon.

Japan's Role in Balance.

Fourth, in the field of diplomacy, we have the impending visit of Japan's forceful Foreign Minister, Matsuoka, to Berlin and Rome, to determine what further part Japan is to play in the triple alliance. That's something to keep an eye on, for it's widely believed Hitler will try to persuade Nippon to attack Britain in the Far East, thus affording a major distraction for both England and the United States.

Finally, and of vast importance, is the grave threat of famine and disease which hangs over Europe. Those two messengers of death have conquered more people than have armies.

The battle of Britain is the crucial engagement of the war, and if we could foresee the outcome of that we should know the final outcome of the whole conflict. Britain is the keystone of the opposition to the triple alliance (that is, Britain plus American aid), and if Hitler can rip that keystone out he is the champion. If he can't he is licked. British Premier Churchill summed the matter up succinctly last month like this:

"In order to win the war, Hitler must destroy Great Britain."

Hitler recognizes this fully as he starts to pour everything he has into his dual offensive against the British Isles. Either his air attack or the U-boat campaign is in all conscience dangerous enough.

If Britain survives this double onslaught it will be due to our aid. She cannot meet it alone.

Still Anybody's War.

With our full help the Anglo Allies have a fair chance to win through, as I have remarked here before and as I still see it. There seem to be no facts to warrant any stronger claim than that. This being so, it's obvious that Hitler also must be figured as a possible winner. In other words, it still is anybody's war.

I believe we are entitled to say this much more: If Britain weathers the present blitzkrieg which is beginning to tear at her foundations she is likely to win the war. A few weeks will pretty well indicate the victor.

In Africa, Britain and her allies are rushing against time to finish their conquest of Mussolini's prized colonies before the rainy

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season sets in. The job is all but done now, and if it can be completed it will release a big, well-trained army for use elsewhere, possibly in the Balkans.

The capture of Jijiga in Ethiopia greases the Allied wheels no end. This is a strategic point from which the British should be able to cut the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway at Diredawa quickly. If they don't encounter any unexpected obstacles they ought to have little Emperor Haile Selassie, King of Kings and Lion of Judah, back on this golden throne in Addis Ababa in the immediate future.

HELSINKI, FINLAND, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE ICEBREAKER JAAKARHU WAS SPATCHED TODAY TO THE AID OF 14 HOMEWARD BOUND FINNISH SHIPS ICE-L CKED NEAR THE ISLAND OF GOTLAND IN THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BALTIC SEA.

MAR 21 1941

A RECORD COLD SPELL HAS VIRTUALLY PARALYZED BALTIC SHIPPING MOST OF THE WINTER AND DOZENS OF CARGO VESSELS STILL ARE TIED UP HERE WAITING FOR THE ICE TO GO.

BZ715AES

PLYMOUTH,ENG.,MARCH 20-(AP)-KING GEORGE WAS PIPED ABOARD A FORMER AMERICAN DESTROYER MANNED ENTIRELY BY CANADIAN OFFICERS AND SAILORS DURING A VISIT TODAY TO THE DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.

THE BOSUNS PARTICIPATING HAD BEEN AT ACTION STATIONS THREE HOURS EARLIER ON A PATROL OF THE WESTERN REACHES OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

MAR 21 1941

WM724PES

ROME,MARCH 20-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER IL PICOLO ADVANCED THE THEORY TODAY THAT THE FAMED AVIATRIX AMY JOHNSON WAS AN UNWILLING BRITISH SECRET AGENT WHO FLED TO THE UNITED STATES AND THAT HER REPORTED DEATH IN A PLANE CRASH JAN.5 WAS MERELY A RUSE TO COVER UP HER ESCAPE.

THE ARTICLE, RECALLING THAT THE WOMAN'S BODY NEVER WAS FOUND AFTER HER PLANE WAS SEEN TO PLUNGE INTO THE THAMES ESTUARY, SAID SHE HAD WORKED FOR BRITISH INTELLIGENCE FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND WANTED TO QUIT BUT WAS AFRAID SHE WOULD BE SHOT IF SHE TRIED TO RESIGN.

PART OF THE INFORMATION WAS ATTRIBUTED TO AN AMERICAN AVIATOR, IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "MURPHY," WHO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAD MET AMY IN DETROIT AFTER SHE SUPPOSEDLY WAS DEAD.

IL PICOLO EXPRESSED THE BELIEF SHE HAD PARACHUTED TO EARTH BEFORE THE CRASH, USED HER PRESTIGE AS A FLIER TO OBTAIN ANOTHER PLANE AT LONDON'S CROYDON AIRPORT, THEN FLEW TO IRELAND AND MADE HER WAY TO AMERICA.

WM945PES

MAR 21 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, MARCH 20--THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY THAT 66,500 TONS OF SHIPPING HAD BEEN SUNK IN CONTINUING ATTACKS ON BRITAIN'S LINE OF SUPPLY AND THAT STRONG UNITS OF THE LUFTWAFFE HAD BLASTED DOCK FACILITIES AND OTHER TARGETS IN LONDON IN A VIOLENT NIGHT ASSAULT.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE SIX-HOUR (CORRECT) RAID WAS "UNPRECEDENTED AND FAR EXCEEDED COVENTRY." HUNDREDS OF PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE PARTICIPATED, DROPPING ABOUT 10,000 INCENDIARY

(CORRECT) BOMBS AND MANY HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS ON THE CAPITAL.

SUBMARINES, (CORRECT) THE DAILY WAR BULLETIN SAID, SANK 59,500 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING SPACE OUT OF A STRONGLY-PROTECTED CONVOY, INCLUDING "A WHALING MOTHERSHIP OF OVER 20,000 TONS." SCOUTING PLANES SANK A 7,000-TON MERCHANTMAN YESTERDAY IN AN ATTACK ON A CONVOY, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

(A SUBMARINE ATTACK ON A CONVOY WHICH INCLUDED A MASSIVE WHALER-FACTORY CRAFT WAS DESCRIBED LAST SATURDAY BY SAM ROBERTSON, CHIEF OF THE LONDON BUREAU OF THE CANADIAN PRESS, WHO WAS A PASSENGER ON A VESSEL IN THE CONVOY.

("TORPEDOES," HE SAID, "SENT AT LEAST FOUR SHIPS--MAYBE SIX--TO TO THE BOTTOM. MORE THAN 200 SEAMEN WERE ABOARD THE FOUR VESSELS KNOWN TO HAVE GONE DOWN.")

IN ADDITION, 31,000 TONS OF SHIPPING WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED, 21,000 TONS BY SUBMARINES AND 10,000 TONS BY PLANES.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FOUR BRITISH PLANES WAS CLAIMED, THREE IN SOUTH ENGLAND AND ONE IN NORTH AFRICA, AGAINST NO NAZI LOSSES.

IN THE ATTACK ON LONDON LAST NIGHT, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, "HARBOR AND DOCK FACILITIES WERE ESPECIALLY HEAVILY BOMBED WITH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES OF ALL SIZES."

"EXTENSIVE FIELDS OF FIRE EXPLOSIONS VISIBLE FOR A GREAT DISTANCE WERE OBSERVED," THE COMMUNIQUE CONTINUED. "DIRECT BOMB HITS WERE SCORED IN FACTORIES NORTHEAST OF THE THAMES BEND. MERCHANT SHIPS ON THE THAMES WERE SET AFIRE."

THE ROYAL VICTORIA, ROYAL ALBERT AND KING GEORGE V DOCKS WERE LISTED AMONG THE TARGETS.

(NO PICKUP)

CALLAO, PERU, MARCH 20-(AP)-XHE STEVEDORES BEGAN A 3-DAY JOB OF LOADING 700 TONS OF COTTON ABOARD THE 5,578-TON GERMAN STEAMER MONSERRATE WHICH HAS BEEN REFUGED HERE WITH THREE OTHER NAZI SHIPS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

MAR 21 1941

SOME SHIPPING CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF THE MONSERRATE WOULD TRY TO REACH VLADIVOSTOK THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE OR A NEARBY JAPANESE PORT.

PARIS, VIA BERLIN, MARCH 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)- GERMANY IS PLANNING TO GRANT "SPRING VACATIONS" TO A NUMBER OF FRENCH PRISONERS WITH FARM EXPERIENCE TO HELP WITH SPRING PLANTING IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

MAR 21 1941

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED WAS N O T DISCLOSED BY THE GERMAN LANGUAGE PAPER PARISER ZEITUNG, WHICH REVEALED THE PLAN, BUT THE PAPER [redacted] COMMENTED THAT EVEN BETTER PROGRESS COULD HAVE BEEN MADE TOWARD RELEASING PRISONERS IF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT HAD [redacted]

30.24-8147

30.24-8147

[illegible] NOT "PLAYED POLITICS" INSTEAD OF COLLABORA-

TING.

THE PAPER SAID NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDER WAY TO BRING

15,000 BELGIAN AND DUTCH WORKERS TO THE FIELDS OF NORTHERN FRANCE AND THAT ARRANGEMENTS

TO ASSIST IN SUGARBEET PRODUCTION. ARRANGES ALSO WERE BEING MADE

TO BRING SEED POTATOES FROM GERMANY AND HOLLAND TO AUGMENT [illegible]

PRODUCTION IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE OF N FRANCE.

PRODUCTION IN THE AREA.

MAR 21 1941

THISE, THE PAPER CITED AS FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE

COLLABORATION BETWEEN FRENCHMEN IN THE OCCUPIED ZONES AND

GERMANY.

GVW-GROVERS 2305 THRU SECOND--735 PES

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)- QUEEN WILHELMINA,

IN A BROADCAST TO [illegible] HER NETHERLANDS SUBJECTS, declared

TONIGHT "WE CAN DISTINGUISH THE DAWN OF VICTORY."

"MUCH PREPARATORY WORK IS BEING DONE

TO INSURE THAT NO VALUABLE TIME WILL BE LOST WHEN WE AGAIN ARE

ABLE TO JOIN HANDS," THE QUEEN SAID.

SHE PAID TRIBUTE TO NETHERLANDERS WHO

HAVE DIED IN DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

MAR 21 1941

" THE TREE OF OUR FREEDOM WILL FLOWER AGAIN

THANKS TO THEIR WILLINGNESS TO GIVE THEIR LIVES."

GVW-APLS 0231P-540 P

NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE ORDINARY AMERICAN BUILDING OF EIGHT STORIES OR HIGHER IS SAFER FROM BOMBS THAN UNDERGROUND SHELTERS, SAYS A BROOKLYN ARCHITECT JUST BACK FROM A TWO-YEAR TOUR OF WARRING EUROPEAN NATIONS. MAR 21 1941

THE AVERAGE AIR-RAID DUGOUT ABROAD IS FROM FIVE TO TEN FEET DEEP, SAID ERLING F.IVERSEN IN AN INTERVIEW, WHILE "MOST BOMBS DIG FROM 10 TO 30 FEET INTO THE GROUND BEFORE EXPLODING."

IVERSEN, WHO IS WORKING ON A PLAN TO HOUSE DEFENSE PLANTS IN AMERICA'S HUGE NATURAL CAVES SUCH AS THE CARLSBAD AND SHENANDOAH CAVERNS, DECLARED THAT EVEN 1,000-POUND BOMBS COULD DO LITTLE DAMAGE TO STEEL AND REINFORCED-CONCRETE BUILDINGS SUCH AS MOST OF THIS COUNTRY'S TALL STRUCTURES.

SKYSCRAPERS ARE SAFER, HE SAID, BECAUSE IF A BOMB LANDED ON TOP ONLY THE TWO OR THREE TOPMOST FLOORS WOULD BE DAMAGED, AND IF IT HIT THE SIDE IT WOULD GLANCE OFF WITHOUT HARMING THE INTERIOR.

BZ719AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(AP)-JAPAN WILL NOT WAGE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES UNLESS FORCED TO DO SO BY ADOLF HITLER, SIR VICTOR SASSOON, BRITISH BANKER AND INDUSTRIALIST, SAID TODAY FOLLOWING AN EXTENDED TOUR OF THE FAR EAST.

"IF THERE IS TO BE A WAR BETWEEN YOU AND JAPAN," SIR VICTOR SAID AT AN ADVERTISING CLUB LUNCHON, "IT WILL BE ONLY BECAUSE HITLER WILL HAVE FORCED THAT WAR ONTO JAPAN AND YOU, AND, IF JAPAN IS FORCED TO FIGHT THE UNITED STATES, THEN IT WILL BE A CASE OF 'GOD HELP JAPAN.'"

SIR VICTOR POINTED OUT THAT THE JAPANESE COULD DO A USEFUL WORK FOR THE AXIS "BY MERELY DEVELOPING A WAR OF NERVES AND TRYING TO ATTRACT MORE TROOPS, MORE AIRPLANES AND MORE NAVAL VESSELS TO THE PACIFIC AND THUS NEUTRALIZE THEIR EXISTENCE."

MAR 21 1941

SN1258AES

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20-(AP)-BARON SHU TOMII ARRIVED TODAY ON THE JAPANESE LINER TATUTA MARU EN ROUTE TO ARGENTINA TO ASSUME HIS POST AS FIRST JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

UNTIL HIS APPOINTMENT THE OFFICE WAS A LEGATION. BARON TOMII WAS CONSUL-GENERAL IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM 1932 TO 1936.

ALSO ABOARD THE VESSEL WERE HIDENARI TERASAKI, NEW SECRETARY TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON; HIS AMERICAN WIFE, AND THEIR 8-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, MARIKO. TERASAKI WAS STATIONED IN WASHINGTON AS SECRETARY TO AMBASSADOR KATSUJI DEBUCHI DURING PRESIDENT HOOVER'S TERM.

RB510PCS MAR 21 1941

NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC TODAY THAT GERMAN AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES HAD CONCLUDED PLANS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AMIENS, DAMAGED SEVERELY IN THE FIGHTING LAST SPRING IN THE BELGIAN FRONTIER ZONE. THE RADIO SAID 30,000 MEN WOULD BE KEPT BUSY FOUR YEARS MAKING THE CITY INTO A UNIVERSITY CENTER.

WY1048AES

ANTI-GERMAN DISPLAYS PUT ON BY SERB TROOPS; UPROAR DELAYS ACCORD

MAR 22 1941

Opposition To Alliance With Axis Growing Steadily In Yugoslavia—Premier Forced To Postpone Trip To Vienna To Sign

Prince Paul Is Unable To Obtain Cabinet Approval Of Pact Or To Find Three Ministers To Replace Those Who Quit

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, *Saturday*, March 22—Mobilized Serb soldiers singing American and French World War songs paraded in the provinces last night while Yugoslav Government leaders vainly sought to solve a crisis arising from an attempt to put this Versailles treaty-built nation in the Axis fold.

Regent Prince Paul and his Premier, alive to the dangers of serious internal disorders, still were unsuccessful early today in their attempt to form quickly a completely pro-Axis Cabinet that would approve the plan of modified alliance with the Axis. The Serb Peasant party leaders bitterly oppose the plan.

30,24-8149

30.24-8149

YUGOSLAV-AXIS PACT DELAYED BY PROTEST

MAR 22 1941

Three Ministers Quit, Refusing to Submit to Nazi Demands—Signing of Treaty Awaits Cabinet Changes.

Belgrade, March 21 (A. P.).—The Yugoslav Government's plans to align itself in a modified way with the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis were forced into abeyance tonight by a Cabinet crisis and internal unrest over resignation of three recalcitrant, anti-Nazi Ministers.

After holding out all day against accepting the resignations, Regent Prince Paul accepted them tonight and directed his Premier and Vice-Premier to try to find replacements as quickly as possible.

Students Sing "Tipperary" In Belgrade

Here in the capital anti-Axis students met near the Royal Palace and played "Tipperary," the famous British marching song of twenty-five years ago.

The uproar caused by grapevine leakage of the Government's intention, which was opposed vigorously by three resigning Cabinet Ministers, forced Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic to delay their scheduled departure today for Vienna, where they had planned to sign an agreement with the Axis tomorrow.

This hitch caused great indignation in German circles, but British took heart at the anti-Axis manifestations.

Can't Leave Before Monday Or Tuesday

Government sources predicted it would be impossible for the Premier and Foreign Minister to leave before Monday or Tuesday.

MAR 22 1941

Before going to bed early today the Premier ordered Dr. Ivkovic, Vice-Governor of Croatia, to hurry here from Zagreb. It was reported that he would be offered one of the three Cabinet posts.

Under the Yugoslav constitution any agreement such as the proposal to join the Axis must have the unanimous approval of the Cabinet Ministers. Customarily, the ministerial vacancies are filled with members of the same party—but observers considered it unlikely that any prominent member of the Peasant party would join a pro-Axis Cabinet.

The likelihood of delay—or of more than mere delay—was raised by the angry objections of three Serb Cabinet Ministers, who resigned today rather than approve an anti-British accord with Germany and her allies.

The army rank and file, too, was angry.

Told To Fill Vacancies

Prince Paul ordered the Ministers to withdraw their resignations, but they firmly refused, and Paul tonight reluctantly accepted their withdrawal from the Government.

He instructed Cvetkovic and Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek to try to fill the three vacancies quickly with compliant Ministers. These two went into conferences late last night in hope of cutting as short as possible a crisis which might rip Yugoslavia at its racial seams.

Government circles said even at best there might be a two-day delay in forming a Cabinet because one of the retiring members, Dr. Srdjan Budisavijevic, Minister of Social Welfare, could be replaced only by another Serb from Croatia.

A fourth Serb member of the Cabinet was said to be preparing to resign. He and the three who quit were the only members of the seventeen-man Cabinet who voted against the Axis alliance program.

No Troops To Cross

This program was said reliably to call for full Axis membership except that troops to attack Greece would not cross Yugoslavia and that this country's territory would be respected by all Axis signers.

Besides Dr. Budisavijevic those who resigned were Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, Minister of Agriculture, and Mihaljo Konstantinovic, Minister of Justice. Their fellow-dissenter was said to be Milan Protisch, Minister of Supplies.

Cubrilovic, who heads the Serb Peasant party, called a meeting of his party chiefs to discuss the situation.

Prince Paul, too, met with leaders of the parties represented by the retiring Cabinet members to see if they would agree on more complacent substitutes. What he learned was not disclosed, but it was after this session that Paul accepted the resignations.

Envoy To Soviet Quits

Minister to Russia Gaverilovic was said to have sent his resignation to Prince Paul also in protest against the Axis plan.

The press disclosed that Prince Paul Thursday night asked the advice of the Patriarch of the Serbian Church, but that the patriarch, extending his hands in a helpless gesture, said his interest was to preserve peace.

Disclosure that four of the country's most prominent generals were pensioned earlier this week merely as "routine" increased the national tension. The general staff was said to have advised an understanding with Germany, but lesser officers and the rank and file among the country's army of 1,000,000 were irate.

This capital was made nervous when streetcar, telephone and lighting services were cut off for a short time at midday, but the interruption was described as technical trouble only.

Until a Cabinet reorganization can be completed, plans of Government officials to go to Vienna tomorrow for formal signing—with reservations—of the three-Power pact on Sunday were held up.

The three Ministers—Serb leaders in this nation of mixed peoples—who resigned in protest against a Crown Council decision to yield to Germany, refused to remain in the Cabinet and flatly declared they would have nothing to do with the government.

Their stand, which the country learned via the grapevine method, added to the growing crises over the Government's acceptance of the Reich's demands that Yugoslavia align herself with Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, junior members of the anti-British accord.

Fourth Plans to Resign.

A fourth Cabinet member who voted against acquiescence to Germany was said to be planning to resign, and the Minister to Russia, Gaverilovic, was said to have sent his resignation to Prince Paul.

One of the dissenters, Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Serb Peasant party, called a meeting of his party chiefs to discuss the crisis.

Prince Paul summoned Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic to the White Palace for a conference at which he is reported to have told them their projected trip to Vienna starting tomorrow would have to be postponed while he attempted to organize the quarreling Government.

He began meeting leaders of the parties represented by the recalcitrant Ministers to see if they would agree to name more amenable Cabinet representatives.

May Change Cabinet.

Political quarters said that only a quick change in the Cabinet would enable the official party to leave for Vienna as scheduled.

Tenseness was heightened by disclosure that four of Yugoslavia's most prominent generals had been pensioned early in the week as "a mere routine matter." Observers pointed out that the army had included the most vigorous opponents of a surrender to Germany, but Government sources said the remaining high officers had agreed to the Government's decision.

Nervousness in the capital also was accentuated by paralysis of the trolley, telephone and lighting services for a short period at noon, but engineers said the trouble was technical.

German sources said that the formalizing of Yugoslavia's entry into closer relations with the Reich would be swift, with Premier Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic due to leave tonight or tomorrow for Vienna, where they would sign the document on Sunday.

Britons Won't Concede Defeat.

Although the Government's action was reported in responsible Government quarters, British sources still insisted they had reason to believe that Yugoslavia had reached no decision on what concession she would make to the Axis.

While admitting that the solution might be found in time to permit the Premier and Foreign Minister to make the Vienna trip soon, the British said that this morning's Cabinet session and the afternoon meeting at the palace were sufficient indication that no agreement yet had been reached.

Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, among Yugoslavia's neighbors in southeast Europe, previously had joined the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis.

The degree to which Yugoslavia's decision will facilitate German action in the Balkans, possibly against Greece to bolster the faltering Italians, was uncertain in the absence of details of the agreement that has been reached. But a responsible Government leader said that it would provide economic and semi-military aid to the Reich.

Cabinet Vote was 13 to 4.

The Crown Council approved the program last night and the Cabinet later voted for it, 13 to 4, after a bitter wrangle.

As in the recent history of so many of Yugoslavia's southeastern European neighbors, internal divisions played a part.

The four Cabinet members who held out until the last and then backed up their opposition by their resignations, were reported to have been Serbs, the racial element which had formed the nucleus of modern Yugoslavia.

The Cabinet members who offered their resignations were identified as Dr. Srdjan Budisavijevic, Minister of Social Welfare; Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Serb Peasant party, and Prof. Mihaljo Konstantinovic, Minister of Justice. The fourth dissenter was said to be Milan Protisch, Minister of Supplies.

The thirteen who voted to accept Germany's last offer, were said to be Croats and Slovenes. The Croats, in particular, have been a militant minority in Yugoslavia who long battled for autonomy.

Prince Paul, however, was said to have declared to the Serbs who sought to quit the Government that they could not do so until the agreement with Germany is signed.

Although the general staff members were reported to have counselled acceptance of the German demands, military circles said feeling was high among lesser officers and the rank and file.

Pictures of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were displayed prominently in public places alongside portraits of national heroes in many towns, as Serb resentment apparently mounted against the Government's decision.

As yet, however, the country had not been acquainted with the action except by grapevine. Morning newspapers had carried only an official announcement that foreign affairs had been discussed at a late night Cabinet session. The papers printed Berlin dispatches, however, which said that "the confidence displayed by Yugoslavia in Germany will be rewarded."

Unconfirmed border dispatches which pictured the Fascist forces in Albania as "rapidly disintegrating" seemed to lend urgency to the situation.

The pro-German newspaper *Vreme* said flatly that Yugoslavia would tie up with the Axis, but would be exempted from military clauses of the Axis pact. The country would allow transportation of war materials and hospital trains through her territory and would agree to halt anti-Axis propaganda within her borders, the paper added.

In return, *Vreme* said, her territorial integrity would be guaranteed by the other signers, who, at the end of the war, would agree to consider Yugoslav aspirations for an outlet to the Ægean.

Censorship expunged this article from the paper, however, and the Yugoslav public generally remained officially uninformed as to the Crown Council decision.

Surrounded by Axis.

One cabinet minister after a meeting which did not break up until early today said: "Because of Yugoslavia's delicate foreign situation, it is necessary that her position of strict neutrality should be modified in some way so that she should become more closely connected with the Axis. Because she is surrounded on all sides by Axis troops, it is necessary for Yugoslavia to form a new foreign policy in order to maintain her independence and prevent her from being involved in war. Therefore, an agreement is being made with the Axis providing for more intimate relations."

Turks Doubt Yugoslavia Will Accept Nazi Terms

New York, March 21 (AP)—The official Turkish radio at Ankara was quoted tonight by the British radio as saying "We do not believe that Yugoslavia will accept the German demands in part or as a whole."

The British version of the report, recorded by CBS here, continued:

"Such an understanding, while it might not signify an unconditional adherence to the tri-partite pact, would oblige Yugoslavia to collaborate with Germany against Britain. This would be against Yugoslavia's firm will to continue her independent policy and maintain her territorial integrity."

NEW TURK DEFENSE BUDGET

$22,000,000 Appropriated — Government To Regulate All Shipping

Ankara, Turkey, March 21 (AP)—The Turkish National Assembly approved a supplementary defense appropriation of 30,000,000 pounds today as a Government commission assumed all control of shipping.

The Turkish pound is fixed by the Government at 75 cents.

The Shipping Commission will fix schedules of all ships over 150 tons and regulate all freight rates and wages of seamen.

Concession By British Predicted By Ribbentrop

Munich, Germany, March 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at a reception to Dr. Laszlo de Bardossy, Hungarian Foreign Minister, tonight repeated German assertions that developments in 1941 will force the British to admit defeat.

"We are convinced the year 1940 brought a decision in favor of Germany and her ally," Ribbentrop said. "The year 1941 will bring conclusive evidence of this, and developments of this year will force our opponent to admit his defeat."

Dr. De Bardossy held a "long heart-to-heart talk on problems of mutual interest" with Ribbentrop here today, and afterward had another "cordial" talk in an intimate circle with Adolf Hitler, it was announced.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Sees Hitler

Munich, March 21 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Dr. Laszlo De Bardossy, had a "long heart-to-heart talk on problems of mutual interest" here today, DNB, the official German news agency, reported.

This afternoon Dr. De Bardossy had a ninety minutes' audience with Adolf Hitler, and a subsequent communique said their "conversations were conducted in the traditional and cordial friendship which bind Hungary and Germany."

Editor Reported Slain In Combat

[By the Associated Press]

Bitolj, Yugoslavia (At the Albanian Frontier), March 21—Robe.to Farinacci, one of the elever Cabinet members and close associates Premier Mussolini sent to the front to set an example of Fascist valor for his soldiers, has been killed in hand-to-hand combat in Albania, it was reported here today.

Farinacci was said to have met death from a sniper as he led his Black Shirt battalion over the top at Tepeleni, Italy's Albanian "Verdun," in a bayonet-and-grenade battle.

The reports said his body was not recovered, despite the efforts of his men to do so.

One Of Duce's Quadrumvirate

A former secretary of the Fascist party and a member of the Fascist Grand Council, Farinacci was reputed to be one of Mussolini's four closest collaborators.

Farinacci long ago had established a reputation as a duelist and a firebrand. He was one of Mussolini's fighting politicians who went to Ethiopia. There he lost his right hand in a grenade explosion.

Anti-clerical and anti-Semitic, Farinacci led all the Italian press in denunciation of the Jews in his extremist newspaper, *Il Regime Fascista* at Cremona, in the days before the war.

Farinacci had been at the front since about January 25, when it was announced in Rome that he was taking up active military service.

Six Notables Among Casualties

Recent Greek reports said to have been derived from talks with Italian prisoners, have told of the capture, death or injury of six high Fascist personalities in the major offensive which the Italians undertook on the Telepeni front nearly two weeks ago reportedly under the eye of Premier Mussolini himself.

The Greeks named only two, however, and there was no way of knowing whether Farinacci might have been among them.

The Greeks said two of the killed or wounded were Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Education, and Tullio Cianetti, Under Secretary of Corporations, but authoritative sources in Rome issued a denial. They said a Major Bottai of the Bersaglieri might have been captured and the report may have originated in that way.

Other High Fascists At Front

Eight other Cabinet Ministers and high officials have been sent to take an active part in the fighting by Mussolini, including his own son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, who finds time, however, to appear at an occasional formal function in connection with his duties as Foreign Minister.

The last to be sent to the front was Count Dino Grandi, Minister of Justice and former Ambassdor to London. The others are Ettore Muti, Fascist party secretary; Alessandro Pavolini, Minister of Popular Culture; Giuseppe Gorla, Minister of Public Works; Raffaello Riccardi, Minister of Foreign Trade; Renato Ricci, Minister of Corporations, and Count Paolo Thaon di Revel, Minister of Finance.

FASCIST LEADER SLAIN IN ACTION NEAR TEPELENI

Roberto Farinacci, Who Was Party Secretary, Was Directing Fight.

FIERCE BATTLE STILL RAGES

Pro-German Paper in Belgrade Concedes Fall of Town— No Claim by London.

Belgrade, March 21 (A. P.).—Reports reaching Bitolj, Yugoslavia, today said that Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist party, had been killed while leading his battalion of Blackshirts in furious hand-to-hand fighting around Tepeleni.

The account brought across the border said Farinacci was leading his battalion in a hand-to-hand bayonet and grenade battle when Greek snipers got him.

For nearly an hour the battle was said to have raged on while his men tried unsuccessfully to recover his body.

[An Italian communique announced on January 25 that Farinacci had gone to the front. He was a member of the Fascist grand council and editor of Il Regime Fascista, outspoken in its anti-Jewish policies. Captured Italian officers, according to the Greeks, said two members of the Italian Cabinet had been killed or wounded on the Tepeleni front. They were identified as Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai and Under-Secretary of Corporations Tullio Cianetti. Rome denied the reports. Later, the Greeks said, four more high Fascist personalities had been killed or captured. They were not named.]

Italian Disintegration In Albania Reported

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 21 (AP)—

Accounts reaching the Yugoslav frontier said a fierce battle still was raging in and about Tepeleni. Italian machine-gun and light artillery units were said to be clinging to positions in some sections of the town.

After two months of pounding the defending Italian Eleventh Army, the Greeks were said gradually to have closed in, forcing the Fascists to retire westward.

Meanwhile the pro-German newspaper Vreme carried dispatches saying that the latest of repeated reports of Greek capture of Tepeleni had been confirmed, but the pro-British Politika declared it still was unconfirmed.

Accounts of the fall of the central Albanian town, stubbornly defended by the Italians since mid-December, were received at Yugoslavia's border with Albania yesterday, but there was no confirmation in official quarters here or in Athens.

[In London, confirmation of Tepeleni's capture likewise was lacking, but its fall was considered possible. From prisoners taken in that area, British military sources said, they had learned that Italian morale was bad, even among picked Aipini troops.]

Italians Are in Tatters.

Simultaneous with these reports, Italian soldiers and some of the Albanian comrades-in-arms crossed the border into Yugoslavia at separate points yesterday, both groups declaring that the Fascist army in Albania was rapidly disintegrating, and were in flight toward the Adriatic coast.

Some Italians, many in tatters, were said to have crossed into Yugoslavia near Podgorica, town near Albania's northern border. These soldiers came from sectors other than Tepeleni, which is some 150 miles to the south.

In London, confirmation of Tepeleni's capture likewise was lacking, but informed quarters there said they considered it possible.

From prisoners taken in that area, British military sources said, they had learned that Italian morale was "very bad," even among some of Il Duce's picked Alpine troops.

Greeks Defeat Two Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 21—Greek soldiers along a three-mile front in Albania beat off two furious Italian attacks supported by tanks yesterday and killed or wounded an entire Fascist company of 150 men, the official Government spokesman declared today.

It was the second time in as many days that the Greeks reported a whole Fascist company destroyed in battle.

The spokesman said the Italians lost three tanks in the bitter fight at a point he did not disclose.

Tepeleni Not Taken

The Greeks still did not claim the capture of the strongly-defended town of Tepeleni, as reported twice yesterday in advices reaching Yugoslavia. The Greeks said the Tepeleni report had not been confirmed in Athens.

Among the officers captured in the recent Mussolini-directed offensive, the spokesman reported, was a cousin of il Duce. He identified the officer as Lieut. Col. Tuveri Ciglio, commander of the fifty-third battalion of the twenty-sixth Black Shirt Legion.

Greeks Repulse Italian Tank Attack In Center

Athens, Saturday, March 22 (AP)—An Italian tank thrust in the central sector of the Albanian front was repulsed by Greek forces yesterday, the Greek Government spokesman announced early today.

He said two tanks were hit and the whole formation retreated. The high command said one of the tanks was destroyed.

The spokesman credited one Greek patrol with capturing fifteen prisoners, including an officer, in a penetration of the Italian lines.

He said Greek artillery blew up Italian munitions and benzine dumps and shelled Italian positions, causing "considerable damage."

The Greek town of Preveza and the islands of Chios and Mytilene (Lesbos) were bombed yesterday, the Greeks announced, but damage was said to be slight, with only one death.

Greek Defense Works Bombed by Italians

ROME, March 21 (AP).—Italian warplanes bombed Greek defense works on the Albania battlefront from low altitude yesterday, the Fascist high command reported today. Ground operations were said to have been limited to "normal artillery activity."

The Italians also reported their planes had bombed the naval base at Suda on the Greek Island of Crete, "shooting at ships in the harbor" and downing a Hurricane fighter.

Holding Out at Cheren.

Rome, March 21 (A. P.).—The Italian troops continued to hold their positions in the strategic Cheren sector of Eritrea yesterday under the steady battering of British forces, the Italian High Command reported today. At the same time, the communique said, the British have been blocked in efforts to force a way across the Dabus River in western Ethiopia.

[The Dabus runs roughly parallel to the Sudanese frontier, about fifty miles inside Ethiopia. The British column referred to apparently is attempting to strike due east toward the Ethiopian capital at Addis Ababa.]

On the North African front, the High Command said, the British renewed their attacks on the oasis of Giarabub in southeast Libya with artillery support, but were repulsed everywhere.

The Italians said that their planes had taken a leading part in the fighting around Cheren, bombing the British batteries and troops and that they also bombed the British-held Libyan port of Bengasi. Their anti-aircraft batteries downed a British plane over Sirte, also in Libya, they added.

Rome Reports Suez Canal Shipping Bottleneck

New York, March 21 (AP)—The Rome radio broadcast today the report that a German aerial observer had found "about 600,000 tons of shipping immobilized in the Suez Canal between Port Said and Suez."

The Germans for some weeks now have claimed that Suez Canal traffic had been paralyzed by ships sunk in the channel. The Rome broadcast quoted the German observer as saying that two wrecks were still in the canal.

The broadcast was picked up by CBS.

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British Wrest Mohammedans' Oasis Shrine From Italians

Giarabub, Last Point Of Resistance In Eastern Libya, Falls—Garrison Of 800 Captured

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 21—Giarabub, hold-out oasis in the desert of eastern Libya, has been captured from the Italians, British general headquarters announced tonight.

The garrison commander and 800 soldiers were taken prisoner, it was announced.

The oasis' stubborn garrison had been reported under siege since last December, when the British drove into Libya, but the communique tonight said it had only been under observation while more important operations were carried on.

British "Clear Up Situation"

Recently, the British said, "an opportunity arose finally to clear up the situation," so a detachment of British and Australians attacked Giarabub yesterday.

Capitulation came this afternoon.

[A likely reason for the British manner of handling the Giarabub incident is the fact that the oasis is a minor Mohammedan shrine, the burial place of the founder of the Senussi Brotherhood, a desert sect with which the British have been friendly in this war.]

The capture was the high spot of the varied developments in the farflung African campaign.

Italians Flung Back At Cheren

Another Italian counter-attack from British-besieged Cheren in Eritrea cost the Fascists "serious casualties and a number of prisoners," the British command announced.

In British Somaliland, Hargeisa was reported retaken by the British.

The operations at Cheren, under a British pounding by land and air for weeks, "continue to develop slowly but satisfactorily," the G. H. Q. war bulletin added tersely.

Disintegration Pictured

The Italian counter-attack there was the latest of a number attempted in recent days by the 35,000 defenders of that key to Asmara, the colonial capital, and Massaua, its chief seaport.

Completing the British-drawn picture of the disintegration of Italy's East African empire, the high command added:

"In central and southern Ethiopia pressure in all areas is being maintained on the withdrawing Italian forces."

The Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force teamed up to drop "many tons" of bombs on the Italians' lofty defense positions around Cheren, the British said.

Key To Asmara And Massaua

British land forces must pass this stronghold—said to be defended by 35,000 Italian and native troops—to reach the Eritrean capital, Asmara, and the Red Sea port of Massaua, all of which are linked by rail.

For two days past, a communique said, bombing planes have been taking dead aim on the Italian troops and positions, giving them little respite as the softening-up process continues. No planes have been lost in the concerted raids, the British said.

[Italy officially confirmed that the British were steadily pounding at Cheren, but said the defenders were holding firm and that Italian planes were bombing the British.]

Recapture Of Hargeisa

British imperial forces were credited with the recapture of Hargeisa in a drive directed at joining with the troops which already have reoccupied the capital, Berbera, one hundred miles to the northeast.

Where these forces came from was not disclosed, but it was possible that they were a detachment of the column which recently seized Jijiga, Ethiopia, ninety miles to the west.

[An Italian communique said the British had been blocked in efforts to cross the Dabus river, which runs roughly parallel to the Sudan frontier fifty miles inside western Ethiopia.]

In addition, British military circles said that natives in northern Italian Somaliland were in revolt against the slight Italian authority which remains there, and that British troops in southern Ethiopia were moving in from Yavello to threaten the Italians.

Last Point Of Italian Resistance In East Libya

Giarabub was the last point of Italian resistance in eastern Libya.

For all these weeks the only food supplies to reach the oasis, less than thirty miles west of the Egyptian border, have been dropped by plane from Tripoli. The wells of the oasis supplied the besieged garrison with water, however, and gave them that slight advantage over the besiegers.

The oasis has the standing of a minor Mecca in the Mohammedan world. It was there that Sidi Ben Aly es Senussi established his order in 1855 and his tomb rests in an ornate mosque which dominates the oasis.

He preached a return to the primitive, barring luxuries; drinking, smoking and dancing were prohibited under the law of Senussi, a Moroccan Arab descendant. The movement spread through other oases of the Sahara to central Africa.

Giarabub is not really a town or village but a vast building containing Senussi University, students' lodgings, the mosque and the tomb of the founder. Its population normally was only a few hundred.

Because of the religious nature of the place, the British said, they refrained from bombing it.

The present leader of the order, Sheik Sayed Idrisse Es Senussi, has lived in Egypt for the last twelve years, since being exiled after a Libyan revolt against the Italians. Many of his followers are reported to be serving with the British.

Italy had been ruler of the oasis, an important link in the travel route across the desert wastes, since February, 1925.

British Retake Hargeisa

[By the Associated Press]

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, March 21—British imperial forces have reoccupied Hargeisa, in British Somaliland, it was announced officially today, and are trying to establish contact with the occupying force at Berbera, the recaptured capital.

The direction of the move which took Hargeisa was not clear from the brief communique, which said only:

"Our troops occupied Hargeisa on the morning of March 20 and operations to join up with our forces from Berbera are proceeding."

Swing To East?

Berbera is about one hundred miles northeast of Hargeisa, which lies about thirty miles inside the British colony's Ethiopian border. It was possible that part of the British column which recently took Jijiga, Ethiopia, had swung to the east to take Hargeisa.

British bombers have stepped up their effort to blast Italian forces out of lofty defense positions before Cheren, key city of Eritera, the R. A. F. announced in Cairo. "Many tons" were dropped in yesterday's assault, a communique said.

The major effort of the R. A. F. and the South African Air Force for the past two days has been a concentrated assault on the Cheren defenses which British land forces must pass to carry on their conquest of Eritrea.

Troops Attacked

Cheren is on the Eritrean railway to Asmara, the capital, and Massau, the Red Sea port.

"Enemy troops and positions in and around Cheren were heavily attacked by aircraft of the R. A. F. and the South African Air Force throughout yesterday and the previous day," the communique said.

"Many tons of bombs were dropped during numerous raids and the enemy was given little respite.

Natives In Revolt

"On other fronts there is little to report. All our aircraft returned safely."

British Claim Cheren Success.

Cairo, March 21 (A. P.).—Another unsuccessful counter-attack by assault units of the 35,000 Italians defending besieged Cheren in Eritrea cost the Fascists "serious casualties and a number of prisoners," the British Middle East Command announced tonight.

British Report Revolt.

London, March 21 (A. P.).—Military spokesmen declared today that natives in the extreme north of Italian Somaliland were in revolt against what authority still remains there. In the southern sector of Ethiopia, they added, British forces in the Neghelli sector were closing in from Yavello to threaten the Italian forces.

BACKGROUND—

Germany has launched spring aerial offensive against British Isles, which already has seen new widespread damage inflicted on London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull and other cities. British simultaneously have intensified their bombardment of German military objectives and Nazi bases along the Channel and North Sea coasts.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 21.—The port of Plymouth, pounded repeatedly by the German air force since the start of the war, bore the brunt of attacks by the Luftwaffe again last night as the R. A. F. stabbed for the 48th time at the Nazi submarine base at Lorient.

Daylight activity opened today with a raid on a southeast coast town by a Junkers 88 which stole in under cover of fog over the Strait of Dover, dropped a number of high explosive bombs and machine-gunned streets.

There was some slight damage to residential property but no casualties were reported.

London, heavily raided the previous night, escaped comparatively lightly, but firebombs and high explosives scattered by the Nazis left a trail of smoking ruins in the business section of Plymouth.

Fire fighters worked until dawn to bring under control a series of blazes, some of which, the government acknowledged, were of serious proportions.

Though the attack was not lengthy, it was sharp. The first raiders dropped numerous "chandelier flares," which cast a bright glare over the scene, and they were followed by relays of bombers at two-minute intervals.

Anti-aircraft fire was intense, but the government made no claims that any of the raiders were shot down.

Most of the city's population took to underground shelters before the first bombs fell, and official reports said it was not believed casualties would prove heavy.

A communique said last night's raids elsewhere were on a much smaller scale than those of recent nights.

Little damage and few casualties were reported in London, but seven families were buried in the wreckage of their homes in a town near the capital. Rescue squads extricated some of the persons and were still digging for others at dawn.

(The Germans described the attack on Plymouth as highly successful, reporting great conflagrations in many parts of the city and that a big ship in the harbor was fired.)

The British raid on the Nazi submarine base at Lorient in German-occupied France was the second on that target in as many nights.

The Air Ministry news service said that on one the patrol flight off the Netherlands coast yesterday afternoon a Beaufort reconnaissance bomber:

Machine-gunned "throughly" two German E-boats.

Bombed a German supply ship, the crew of which took to boats.

Raked gun positions on the Frisian Islands with machine-gun fire.

Fought two Messerschmitt 110's which broke off the engagement after each received a long burst.

A member of the crew of the Beaufort and the pilot were slightly wounded in the air battle.

KING AND QUEEN BARELY ESCAPE PLYMOUTH RAID

Sovereigns Had Inspected ex-U. S. Destroyer at Naval Base.

BUSINESS SECTION IN RUINS

R. A. F. Attacks Lorient U-Boat Base for the Second Successive Night.

Plymouth, March 21 (A. P.).—Attacking only a few hours after King George VI and Queen Elizabeth had visited the city, the Luftwaffe rained high-explosive and fire bombs on Plymouth.

Many Homes Damaged.

Three churches, a motion picture house, commercial buildings and many private homes were damaged by the raiders.

A number of children were killed when a bomb hit a hospital and two children were born during the attack. One of them was delivered by doctors working in a bomb crater where the mother had been thrown.

A hundred planes flying in waves of six were said to have been over the city and daylight disclosed great holes torn in many streets.

Firefighters labored in a hail of bombs, some of them of the fragmentation type.

Loads of incendiary bombs were dropped, and even as fire watchers jumped to the task of extinguishing them fresh showers of fire burst over the city.

King Visits Shipyards.

The King and Queen in the tour of Plymouth yesterday spent their time visiting shipyards and went aboard a former United States destroyer. The warship was one of the 50 overage vessels gained by the royal navy in the exchange in which the United States acquired sites for bases under leases.

Later the attack was officially described as one of the heaviest yet made on the city. Bombs ravaged a number of streets which had escaped damage in previous attacks. Two surface shelters sustained direct hits.

A movie theater was set afire while the show was going on, and the crowd filed out into flame-lit streets amid the thunder of bombs. The theater burned to the ground.

The thousands of incendiaries dropped at the start of the raid were followed almost at once by showers of high explosives.

LADY ASTOR AIDS AIR RAID VICTIMS

Tours Plymouth Shelters After Fighting Own Fire.

Plymouth, March 21 (A. P.).—Lady Astor, Virginia-born Member of Parliament and Acting Mayor of Plymouth in the ab-

Smoking Ruins Left by Nazis In Heavy Bombing of Plymouth

Port, Repeatedly Pounded by Germans, Bears Brunt of German Night Attacks

sence of her husband, stricken with flu, toured every rest center in the city today encouraging citizens bombed from their homes in last night's fiery air raid.

Obviously fatigued from a sleepless night of directing fire fighters at her own home, she made a thorough inspection, beginning with 500 persons at Virginia House, the city's biggest center, established by Lady Astor and her husband.

Many residences, including Lady Astor's, were without heat and water, but the homeless were accommodated at the rest centers, all equipped to house, feed and clothe them.

ENGLISH COAST TOWN BLASTED IN 3-HOUR RAID

Overnight Casualties At Southwestern Port Believed To Be Heavy

Lady Astor Directs Plymouth Preparations For New Nazi Attack

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Saturday*, March 22—German bombers in a continuous three-hour raid last night and early today blasted a southwest English coast town. Many business houses and blocks of homes were bomed.

With many persons known to be tropped in wreckage, casualties were believed to be heavy. Air Raid Precautions workers had to dynamite some buildings which had been bombed.

A newspaper executive in the town describing the attack, said:

"The raiders started coming over in terrifying numbers and dropping the heaviest explosives this town has felt."

Thousands Of Incendiaries

Thousands of incendiaries dropped in the town caused numerous fires, but all were reported under control.

The raiders, crossing the misty Channel, also bombed other parts of the southwest coast. London was quiet.

[Editor's Note—Berlin identified the target of the overnight attack as "a harbor city in southern England." Docks and warehouses were attacked, with heavy explosions and extensive fires resulting, according to the German version.]

During the day, Plymouth took precautions against a repetition of Thursday night's baptism of flame and blast at the hands of the *Luftwaffe*.

Lady Astor At Plymouth's Helm

Bucked up by tireless little Lady Astor, the historic city piled high the sandbags and manned the stirrup pumps, prepared for another test with the Nazi air-war machine.

Many sections of that normally immaculate southwestern port, the first glimpse of England for many American wayfarers, were without heat and water as a result of the fierce raid which set fires officially described as serious and cost the lives of uncounted men, women and children.

The Virginia-born Nancy Astor, who has sat in Commons for the Sutton division of Plymouth since 1919, directed fire fighters at her Plymouth home through the raid.

Tours City's Rest Centers

Then she took over the Mayor's post in the absence of her husband, Lord Astor, ill with influenza.

Lady Astor toured every rest center in Plymouth, among them Virginia House, which accommodates 500 homeless persons and which she and her husband established.

Eyewitnesses who have seen the condition of other English cities after such raids as that of Thursday night said Plymouth, a city of some 210,000, already had made an amazing return to near-normal.

Plymouth had taken a lesson from Portsmouth, Southampton and other coastal cities previously attacked, and was well prepared. Alert fire watchers prevented the spread of many fires in the narrow, cobbled streets.

All the homeless were cared for in the rest centers.

The Germans struck Thursday night only a few hours after King George VI and Queen Elizabeth left Plymouth following a tour of inspection, during which the King was piped abroad a former American destroyer at the Devonport Naval Base.

Two Born During Raid

This was their score, in so far as correspondents were permitted to report:

A hospital hit directly by a high-explosive bomb and a number of children killed; two babies born during the raid, one in a bomb crater.

A large number of fires, now subdued by firemen who worked under a red-hot canopy of bomb fragments and anti-aircraft shrapnel.

Two surface shelters directly hit.

Three churches, a movie, business buildings and homes destroyed or damaged.

Great holes torn in the streets.

Thousands of incendiaries were followed by showers of high explosives.

At least one hundred planes, flying in waves of six, were reported to have been over the city.

NAZIS CAST FRESH TOLL IN SEA WAR

Two British Ships Declared Sunk Off Crete, 60,000 Tons Off West Africa

Berlin Prepares For 'Blitz Diplomacy'—Matsuoka Visit To London Hinted

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 21—The German air force reported tonight the destruction of two British ships including a tanker, and probably a third, in a strongly guarded British convoy plying the route of reinforcement to Greece.

In the attack off the island of Crete, the report said, a tanker of 10,000 to 12,000 tons was hit directly and set fiercely ablaze, a freighter of about 8,000 tons was blasted in two and left in "a sinking condition," and another freighter of about 6,000 tons was seen to be listing amid clouds of smoke.

The Mediterranean attack was reported on the heels of a high command claim that 69,000 tons of merchant shipping had been sunk by submarines in an attack on a British convoy off the west coast of Africa.

Matsuoka London Visit Hinted

At the same time Axis quarters connected the forthcoming visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, with prospective moves in "*Blitz* diplomacy."

Usually reliable Japanese sources here said Matsuoka might visit London while in Europe. They were unable to say whether he would be likely to visit the United States, too. There was no discussion of the possibility in other quarters, however.

[Authoritative quarters in London said they had no knowledge of an impending visit by Matsuoka.]

The attack on the England-bound convoy in African waters was made the subject of a *sonder Meldung*—a special report—which is the ceremonial form of transmitting information which the high command regards of great importance to the German people.

Elation Over Sea War

The announcement caused great elation here and was taken by Germans as proof that the intensified submarine warfare which Hitler had proclaimed for March and April was well under way.

Military observers said U-boats and planes were sinking Britain's ships at such a rate that shipbuilders of the world could not keep pace with it. The high command announced the sinking of another freighter and the firing of a second in air attacks about England.

The number of ships sunk from the convoy was not given, however.

[Neither was there any indication whether the operation was by long-range submarines or by U-boats based at new stations in Africa or elsewhere along the South Atlantic.]

The work of festooning the city for a rousing welcome for Matsuoka began, and the semi-official magazine *Berlin-Rome-Tokyo* observed that "*Blitz* diplomacy" goes hand in hand with *Blitzkrieg* and hinted that other states may be joining the three-power pact soon.

Eden's "Melancholy Efforts"

But there was no comment in Berlin whether this latter hint might be directed at Yugoslavia. Nor was there any comment upon resignations from the Yugoslav Cabinet because of disagreements over that country's foreign policy.

Berlin-Rome-Tokyo said, however, that anyone wishing to know what nations were involved "need only observe the melancholy efforts British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is making to play around with certain European states."

The high command said the *Luftwaffe's* Thursday night attack on Plymouth resulted in the firing of many ships and destruction of the naval provisions depot. Clacton-on-Sea also was attacked.

BERLIN CLAIMS HARD BLOWS

Reports New Attack on Harbor City of Southern England

BERLIN, Saturday, March 22 (AP)—A harbor city in Southern England was the target of the German Air Fleet overnight, authorized sources stated early today.

Strong German bomber units attacked docks and warehouses, causing heavy explosions and extensive fires, they said.

Nazis Claim 69,000 Tons.

Berlin, March 21 (A.-P.).—German submarines operating off the African west coast have sunk 69,000 tons of merchant ships out of a British convoy, the High Command announced in a special communique today.

Naval Provision Depot Destroyed, Nazis Say

BERLIN, March 21 (AP).—The naval provision depot at the English port of Plymouth was destroyed by great fires set last night by Nazi air raiders, who also inflicted "extraordinarily heavy damage" on strategic industries in that area, German sources asserted today.

Fires were set aboard several ships in Plymouth Harbor and "many conflagrations were observed over the entire city," it was said.

(The German radio said numerous ships in the harbor were destroyed.)

Authorized sources said the Plymouth attack was more formidable than the previous night's severe attack on London. Although fewer planes were used, it was said the area to be bombed was smaller.

Pilots returning from attacks on England were quoted as saying that fires set the previous night in London still were burning.

Efforts of the Royal Air Force to attack Nazi-occupied French ports were warded off by anti-aircraft defenses, the Germans declared.

The high command said an 8,000-ton freighter was sunk by three bomb hits off the British southeast coast.

It reported overnight attacks on London and Clacton-on-Sea, as well as on Plymouth, and added that Nazi bombers scored direct hits on hangars, barracks and airports in South England from an altitude of less than 350 feet.

One British plane was said to have been destroyed by a minesweeper in the North Sea.

British Block 'Invasion'

Bombed Coventry, Recovering, Laughs and Whistles Again

By EDDY GILMORE.
Associated Press War Correspondent.

COVENTRY, England, March 21.—Coventry, bombed and burned last November like no other British city in this war, has bounced back.

People laugh, whistle and go about their work. Children are playing in the streets and school lots again.

In this quick recovery, Mayor J. C. Moseley avers that civic cooperation has been so good that if the legendary Lady Godiva—she of the nude ride in protest against high taxes—headed her white horse down Coventry's streets again requesting that nobody look, "I'm sure even Peeping Tom would co-operate."

Fire-blackened cathedral walls stand as a gaunt reminder of the destruction, but stores have been reopened and new ones set up.

A purchaser can get the latest clothes, housefurnishings, fertilizer, spring flowers, green goods, children's toys—practically anything he can buy anywhere else in England.

Many who lost their homes, life savings and even their families, are staying on to help rebuild.

The management and employes of one big factory which was heavily hit by fire bombs worked so hard to get going again that it lost only four days' operations.

"We've made that up already," said the works manager. "In fact, the attack spurred the workers to increase our output 10 per cent more than before the blitz."

On a spot where there was a dairy farm 18 months ago is a factory humming with activity which would do credit to the most ultra-modern United States plant.

"There's a reason maybe," said the manager. "We have four former United States engineers employed here."

By J. NORMAN LODGE

ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, Mar. 21 (AP).—Gun crews of the Royal Artillery stood ready in the dark, chilly morning and 29 seconds after an "invasion alarm" had been sounded, lanyards were pulled to repel the "invaders."

A few moments later a German "troopship" (really only a decrepit white yacht) was sunk and searchlights were sweeping the beaches so that the supporting infantry could deal with any survivors who might have reached British soil.

Within that dramatic 29 seconds between the alarm and firing of the first shell, the six-inch guns had been trained and loaded with 100-pound missiles and the long fingers of light from the protective searchlights guided the aim of gunners in their sandbagged posts.

Range-finders had begun the operation of their intricate instruments and battery commanders in observation posts were snapping out orders for relay to gun crews.

It illustrated the split-second preparedness with which Britons expect to meet the invader if he comes.

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AXX COMES.

ONE MOMENT THE ONLY VISIBLE SIGN OF LIFE WAS TWO SENTRIES PATROLLING BENEATH THE CRESCENT WANING MOON.

SUDDENLY THE MOCK ALARM SOUNDED.

AND AS SUDDENLY ALL WAS ACTIVITY. IN GUN PITS AND GUARD ROOMS, WAR STATIONS AND OFFICERS MESSES BELLS RANG. EXACTLY 29 SECONDS LATER THE FIRST SIX-INCH GUN WAS FIRED.

A NORTH COUNTRY SERGEANT MAJOR BAWLED OUT IN THE NIGHT:

"TARGET RIGHT!"

AND 2,000 YARDS OUT IN THE DOVER STRAIT THE LITTLE WHITE SHIP WAS CAUGHT IN THE SHAFT OF A BIG SEARCHLIGHT.

TO THE OBSERVERS THIS TINY VESSEL WAS A GERMAN TRANSPORT.

SUDDENLY THE ORDER "RANGING SALVO, FIRE!" WAS BARKED. A SLIGHT WHIFF OF FOG PASSED OVER THE SEA AND A MOMENT LATER THE SHIP, TWISTING AND TURNING, SPRAY LIFTING AT THE BOWS, WAS LOST BENEATH THE WAVES. #

Nazi Ships Gneisenau And Scharnhorst Off U. S., English Say

British Press Association Identifies War Vessels Churchill Mentioned

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 21.—The British Press Association said today that the German warships which Prime Minister Churchill said Tuesday had "crossed to the American side of the Atlantic" were the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

The press association did not give the source of its information.

Mr. Churchill told the Pilgrims, a British-American society, that not only German "battle cruisers" but also Nazi U-boats had crossed the Atlantic and already had sunk unconvoyed British ships as far west as the forty-second meridian, which runs 1,500 miles east of New York

He did not specify the size of the Nazi raiding force, but the term he used for the surface raiders indicated that they were of the size of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, sister ships of 26,000 tons each.

His statement came in a formal welcome for John G. Winant, new United States Ambassador to London.

—DASH—

The German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been frequently listed as sunk or destroyed by British and neutral sources.

Last April 12 Reuters, British news agency, said the 26,000-ton, 27-knot Gneisenau had been sunk in Oslofjord. On April 24 the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau said she went down "bow first with three propellors racing in the air, amid a big area of flaming oil." The bureau said she was hit twice by big guns at Oskarborg fort. Germany denied the report.

A Reuters report of April 17 said a "trustworthy" traveler had seen the Scharnhorst in Rissa Creek near Trondheim with her stern under water.

On June 14 the British Admiralty said the naval air force struck her with a bomb while she was lying near Trondheim.

Eight days later the Admiralty reported she was torpedoed by a British submarine while being towed from Trondheim and that three air bombs struck her.

Apparently she reached Kiel because the Admiralty said July 3 that British planes had damaged her in a floating dock there.

On September 26 the British said the flash of a huge explosion nearby indicated she had been damaged.

British Lose Two Trawlers

LONDON, March 21 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight the loss of the trawlers Kerryado and Gulfos. A communique said: "The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. trawlers Kerryado (Chief Skipper H. C. Gue) and Gulfos (Temporary Skipper A. Hill) have been sunk. The next of kin of casualties have been informed."

U. S. and Britain to Sign Formal Pact on Bases

London, March 21 (A. P.).—The agreement granting the United States a ninety-nine-year lease on naval bases in return for the recent transfer of fifty American destroyers will be signed formally next week, it was disclosed today.

The principal signatories will be the United States Ambassador, John G. Winant, and Prime Minister Churchill.

MATSUOKA MAY STOP IN LONDON

Japanese in Berlin Silent on Visit to U. S.

Berlin, March 21 (A. P.).—Usually reliable Japanese sources in Berlin indicated today that the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, now en route here for Axis conferences, might visit London while in Europe. They were unable to say whether this might mean that he would return by way of the United States.

Official confirmation of the reports was not obtainable and authorized Germans said this was the first they even had heard of any extension of Matsuoka's visit.

London Denies Any Knowledge.

London, March 21 (A. P.).—An authoritative British source said today that nothing is known in London about the possibility that Foreign Minister Matsuoka of Japan would visit here.

GOT 1875 U. S. PLANES

British Sum Up Deliveries Made Last Year.

London, March 21 (A. P.).—A total of 1,875 American-made planes were shipped to Britain in 1940 as compared with 300 in 1939, according to the current issue of the magazine Aeroplane.

Approximately 1,600 of the 1940 planes arrived between July and December, the publication said, emphasizing the sudden acceleration in the rate of delivery.

The fighting qualities of the newest American combat planes had been improved by the installation of cannon calibrating from 20 to 37 millimeters (.78 to 1.45 inches) and power-driven turrets equipped with multiple machine-guns, the Aeroplane added.

Briton Entombed 7½ Days in Ruins Is Rescued Alive

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 21.—After seven and one-half days in which he lay entombed by the bomb wreckage of a tenement of a Clydeside [illegible] Frederick Clark, 32, a po[illegible] reported rescue[illegible]

Workers [illegible] a woman's bod[illegible] eard his moans

Britain to Control Baby Buggy Industry

London, March 21 (A. P.).—Britain's baby carriages will be streamlined and privately owned metal railings will be torn out in a plan to inject more iron into the veins of England's war industries.

The Government will control the baby buggy industry in order to produce more of these urgently needed and hard-to-get vehicles, which are now selling—when you can get them—at 30 per cent more than before the war.

New designs will reduce by half the metal used in perambulators by builidng them lower, more rakish, with less undercarriage and smaller wheels.

VATICAN EXPECTING QUIET EASTER RITE

Pope Expected To Abandon Elaborate Ceremony On Account Of War

Pontiff Doing Best, However, To Carry On With Customary Activities

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, March 21—The Pope is expected to substitute a quiet Easter mass in his private chapel for the usual elaborate ceremony in St. Peter's.

Although his Holiness' definite plans have not been announced, usually reliable sources said that because of war conditions he had canceled the usual mass and the blessing of the throngs from the balcony.

Second Festival Curtailment

It will be the second time that the present war has affected a major church festival. Last Christmas Eve, the mass was shifted to daylight hours because of the blackout, and until this year the Pontiff has participated in St. Peter's Easter masses since 1933.

Although Vatican City residents are subject to most of the wartime restrictions applying to those outside the city, the Pope has tried to carry on his religious activities as normally as possible.

The Italian Government has forbidden the manufacture and sale of various Easter cakes normally consumed in large quantities during the season. All stocks of panettone, one such cake, have been ordered turned over to the army.

Travel Restrictions Factor

Restrictions on Sunday travel—which forbid private motoring and curtail public transportation—were given as one of the principal reasons for cancellation of the Vatican's customary Easter service.

The Pope had been expected to deliver an Easter homily on war and peace, as he did a year ago, but prelates indicated this, too, would be omitted.

POPE P. S CANCELS EASTER CEREMONY

Drops Papal Mass Because of War Conditions.

Fugger von Babenhausen

Vatican City, March 21 (A. P.).—Authoritative sources said today that Pope Pius XII had canceled the usual papal Easter mass in St. Peter's and benediction from the church's balcony for the first time in nine years, because of war conditions.

Transportation restrictions on Sundays, when private motoring is forbidden and public transportation reduced, were given as one of the principal reasons for cancellation of the Easter service.

The Pope had been expected to deliver an Easter homily on war and peace as he did last year, but prelates indicated this also would be omitted.

Vatican sources said they expected the Pope would celebrate Easter mass quietly in his own private chapel. No substitute arrangements for the usual St. Peter's ceremony have been announced.

Countess Vera Fugger, a beautiful Viennese woman, carried a bouquet of yellow roses supposedly sent her by Schuschnigg when she appeared at a Dominican church for the marriage by proxy nearly three years ago. She went through the ceremony with Dr. Arthur Schuschnigg, younger brother of the absent bridegroom.

Then she was reported to have received this letter from her captive husband:

"By this time we should be man and wife. This makes me extremely happy. A thousand kisses. Kurt."

13 Priests Win Iron Cross

BERLIN, March 21 (AP).—Thirteen Catholic priests have received the Iron Cross, second class, it was announced tonight, bringing to twenty-seven the number thus recognized for bravery since the start of the war. Seven are chaplains and six are ambulance drivers, it was said.

justice—shooting for serious offenses—and to set aside Dutch officials any time it is necessary for public security. The emergency administration may be applied to all Holland or to limited districts.

The announcement said that no special events at this time prompted the extension of the Commissioner's powers, but that the measure was being prepared against the possibility of a repetition of riots, strikes and conspiracies against German authority.

Under the decree, Dutch mayors, judges and other officials would be relieved of their authority and the SS (Black-shirted elite guard) would assume police functions. A German high court, the members of which would be appointed by the Commissioner, would be the supreme judicial authority at any time Seyss-Inquart decides the public security demands. Aside from the death penalty for serious offenses, prison terms up to life may also be applied.

SCHUSCHNIGG, WIFE REPORTED PARENTS

Daughter Believed Born To Austria's Ex-Chancellor And Proxy Bride

Pair Said To Be Living Quietly In Bavarian Village Still In Nazi Custody

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, March 21—A report was spread in social circles here today that Kurt Schuschnigg, former Austrian Chancellor still in German custody, and his second wife, Countess Vera Czernin-Fugger, had become the parents of a daughter.

Friends of the 43-year-old Schuschnigg sought verification from official quaters but could establish only that he is living quietly in a Bavarian village with his wife. He married her by proxy June 1, 1938, a few months after Austria was absorbed by Germany and Schuschnigg was confined to the Metropole Hotel here.

A 15-year-old son by his first wife, who was killed in an automobile accident, is with his father in Bavaria, it was said.

Nazis Promote U-Boat Skipper

BERLIN, March 21 (AP).—Lieut. Comdr. Otto Kretschmer, submarine skipper credited with sinking more than 300,000 tons of shipping, has been promoted to the rank of commander, it was announced tonight.

DISPLAY FOR BERLINERS

Railway Car Of Compiegne To Be Shown In Parade Square

Berlin, March 21 (AP)—The historic railway car of Compiegne in which the World War armistice and the German-French armistice of last June were signed will be shown to Berliners on Sunday. The car will be displayer in the Lustgarten, a parade square near the old Imperial Palace.

Sunday is the annual "Day of Defense Forces."

NAZI PENAL CODE DECREED FOR DUTCH

Orders Summary Shooting of Some Offenders.

Amsterdam, March 21 (A. P.).—A decree today gave the German High Commissioner, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, authority to set up machinery to execute summary

Nazis Say Thyssen Is in South America

Berlin, March 21 (A. P.).—German authorities declared today that Fritz Thyssen, German industrial magnate, is neither in Germany nor France, but is in South America.

They emphatically denied a Vichy report that he had been confined in a German concentration camp.

THE GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST AND MUNITIONS KING, WHO IS CONSIDERED TO HAVE DONE MORE THAN ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL TO BOOST HITLER TO POWER, HAD LIVED OPENLY AT THE FRENCH RIVIERA RESORT BEFORE DISAPPEARING FROM SIGHT LAST DECEMBER.

ONCE ONE OF THE WORLD'S RICHEST MEN, THYSSEN CONTROLLED ALL OF GERMANY'S STEEL, HALF HER COAL, 14 HARBORS, 60,000 DWELLINGS, AND BANKS, MUNITIONS PLANTS AND SHIPYARDS THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

TODAY HIS CITIZENSHIP HAS BEEN REVOKED, HIS PERSONAL FORTUNE ESTIMATED AT $$$,000,000 CONFISCATED.

B107PES

VICHY ACCUSES GAULLISTS

Says They Abused Refugees in Effort to Switch Allegiance

VICHY, France, March 21 (AP)—The official French news agency charged today that 121 refugees arriving from French Equatorial Africa had been kept for days aboard boats on the Congo River by "Free French" followers of General Charles de Gaulle before the group finally won release.

These and other prisoners, the news agency charged, were subjected to pressure ranging from persuasion to violence in an effort to make them join the de Gaullists.

The group arriving today, including seventy-five soldiers, twenty-five civilian men, seventeen women and four children, said they were freed from the Congo boats and embarked for Lisbon on Feb. 9 aboard a Portuguese vessel. They came here via Spain and were greeted with military honors upon reaching their home soil.

200 Quit Trinidad to Join 'Free French' in Africa

Gen. de Gaulle Reported Flying There From London

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 21 (AP).—About 200 Frenchmen, formerly residents of French Guiana, left Trinidad recently to join the "Free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Africa, it was reported here today.

Gen. de Gaulle was reported to have reached Gibraltar by plane from London last Tuesday, presumably on his way back to Africa.

PETAIN AND AIDE CONFER

Esteva Reports on Tunisia and the Mediterranean Fleet

VICHY, France, March 21 (AP)—Admiral Jean Esteva, resident general of Tunisia and Commander in Chief of the French Mediterranean Fleet, had an unusually long interview lasting from lunch through dinner today with the Chief of State, Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain.

The admiral also conferred with General Charles Huntziger, Minister of Defense, and Jacques Chevalier, Secretary of Family and Health.

KHQD (CR)

FOLLOW BERLIN THYSSEN UNDER DASH

--DASH--

INFORMED SOURCES AT VICHY, FRANCE, ASSERTED LAST MONDAY THAT THYSSEN HAD BEEN INTERNED AT DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP IN GERMANY.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID THYSSEN, WHO FLED GERMANY IN NOVEMBER, 1939, AFTER BREAKING WITH HITLER OVER THE SOVIET RUSSIAN-GERMAN PACT, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY VRENCH POLICE AT CANNES AND TURNED OVER TO THE GERMANS BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT UNDER THE TERMS OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

30,24-8155

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Norse Ship Torpedoed.

Lisbon, March 21 (A. P.).—Dispatches from the Cape Verde Islands reported today that the Norwegian freighter Tapanoel had been torpedoed in nearby waters and the crew landed safely at Boavista.

Lloyd's Register lists a Norwegian freighter Tapanoeli of 7,034 tons.

2 Swedish Ships Lost

STOCKHOLM, March 21 (AP).—Two Swedish ships, carrying crews aggregating sixty-three men, have been given up for lost. They are the motorship Muriek, of 5,070 tons, which left Santos, Brazil, on Jan. 25 for Gothenberg, and the steamship Goeteberg, which left Reykjavik, Iceland, on Feb. 25.

[Lloyds Register lists two Swedish vessels named Goeteborg—one of 880 tons and the other of 412 tons.]

Swiss Must Use Own Ships

BERNE, March 21 (AP).—The Transport Office announced today that the British goyernment had notified Switzerland that only goods shipped in the dozen Swiss-chartered ships would be permitted to pass the British blockade in the future. The order prevents Swiss exporting or importing on French or other vessels lacking British navicerts.

France Changing Envoys at Moscow

Moscow, March 21 (A. P.).—Erik LaBonne, French Ambassador to Moscow for the last nine months, has been called back to Vichy, it was learned today. It was understood he will be replaced by Henri Cosme, Ambassador to China.

The change was made known simultaneously with the announcement that the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Vichy, A. E. Bogomolov, had been raised to rank of Ambassador.

Moscow Names Isakoff As Naval Chief of Staff

Admiral Who Visited U. S. in 1939 Succeeds Galler

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP).—Admiral I. S. Isakoff, Vice-Commissar of the navy, was appointed naval chief of staff today. He succeeded Admiral L. M. Galler, who was appointed Vice-Commissar of the navy.

Isakov visited the United States in 1939 as a member of a commission placing naval orders. He taught at the Soviet Military Academy until 1937, when he began active service as chief of staff of the Baltic fleet. In 1939 he was elected a deputy of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the U. S. S. R., and in April of that year was appointed first Vice-Commissar of the navy, with the rank of admiral.

Galler was a World War naval officer under the Czarist regime, but joined the Bolsheviks after the revolution and helped seize Kronstadt, naval base on the island of Kotlin in the Gulf of Finland. Prior to creation of the naval commissariat in 1938 he was assistant chief of naval forces. When the commissariat was formed he was appointed chief of the naval staff, and was made an admiral in June, 1940.

King Carol's Dog Nips Count Who Pays His Bill

Seville, March 21 (A. P.).—Count Mafra of Portugal, who came here today to settle a thousand-dollar hotel bill and to get four dogs left by former King Carol of Rumania was bitten by one of them.

Carol fled recently to Portugal.

India Moslems to Co-operate

NEW DELHI, India, March 21 (AP).—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, said today the league was prepared to drop for the duration of the war its demand for partition of India, and would co-operate in forming a popular government within the framework of India's present constitution.

Willkie To Take Floor Of Ontario Legislature

"Britain's Great Friend" Will Address Provincial House Monday

Toronto, March 21 (AP)—Wendell Willkie also will address members of the Ontario Legislature from the floor of the House Monday afternoon when he visits Toronto to speak before a Canadian war service fund mass meeting, Mitchell Hepburn, Provincial Premier announced today.

Hepburn called Willkie "Britain's great friend" and told the Legislature he hoped every member would be present. The Dominion Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, will introduce Willkie Monday night at the mass meeting. Willkie's subject: "The Battle of Britain."

100 Ships Off South China

Hongkong, March 21 (AP).—Reports received today from Chinese sources said a Japanese armada of 100 warships and troop transports had been sighted off the southeast China coast between Amoy and Bias Bay.

Tokio to Prepare for Raids

Domei [illegible] announcement that the Ministry of Interior would inaugurate a comprehensive "air raid precautions training program' 'on April 1. The program will last one year, and in September a ten-day drill will be organized throughout Japan, the broadcast said. "The main object of the program is to give supplementary training to leaders of various air raid defense organizations and national formations and to furnish them with the latest methods of air raid defense," it said.

MEXICO EYES SHIPS

May Commandeer Axis Craft for Hemisphere Trade.

Mexico City, March 21 (A. P.).—The newspaper Excelsior said today that it had reliable information that President Manuel Avila Camacho's Government might appropriate several of the twelve German and Italian ships now tied up in Mexican ports.

The vessels would be commandeered for the duration of the war, Excelsior said, and the Government would seek an understanding with the shipowners regarding compensation. The ships would be incorporated into a national merchant marine for Western Hemisphere trade.

$7,000,000,000 FOR AID PASSED BY COMMITTEE

Senate Approval Expected Monday as Opposition to Bill Dwindles.

SPENDING PLANS DISCLOSED

Knudsen Says Sum Can Be Used or Committed on Contracts Within a Year.

Washington, March 21 (A. P.).—A Senate appropriations subcommittee approved without change today the administration's bill appropriating $7,000,000,000 to help countries fighting the Axis Powers.

The bill, already passed by the House, is expected to receive prompt approval from the full Senate Appropriations Committee tomorrow. It will be taken up in the Senate Monday and some leaders forecast passage without major change by Monday night.

Nye Would Halve Sum.

Senator Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, said that the subcommittee defeated on a voice vote a proposal by Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, to cut the appropriation in two. Mr. Nye later voted for the full amount along with all members of the sub-committee.

William S. Knudsen assured Senators today that the full amount of the $7,000,000,000 fund would be committed during the fiscal year starting July 1.

After testifying for more than an hour at a closed session of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the director general of defense production said his testimony dealt largely with matters previously presented at a similar House hearing.

Plans Well Along.

"We may not be able to spend the entire $7,000,000,000 in the year, but we will make commitments for it," he told reporters waiting outside the committee room. "We already have our plans for expansion well under way."

Three other key defense officials were reported reliably today to have advised a Senate committee that speedy approval of the $7,000,000,000 British air appropriation would deal a powerful psychological blow to the Axis Powers.

The three—Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox and Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff—testified before a Senate appropriations subcommittee yesterday as administration leaders worked to rush the progress of the big cash allotment so that it would be ready to go to the White House by Monday night.

329-0 IS VOTE TO GIVE FORCES $4,000,000,000

One Representative Says 'Present' and Prevents Unanimity.

FUND IS TO STOCK EQUIPMENT

Most of Sum to Be Expended on Supplies for Army of Four Million.

Washington, March 21 (A. P.).—The House gave overwhelming approval today to a $4,073,810,074 appropriation for the army and navy after refusing to prohibit the use of any of it for convoying materials to any foreign country.

The vote on final passage was announced as 329 to 0, with one voting present.

About half of the huge sum is a direct cash appropriation with the balance in contract authorizations for which Congress will have to provide the funds later, possibly this year.

Opening debate on the measure, Representative Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, told the House that exclusive of the $7,000,000,000 to finance the British-aid program, the bill brought to $25,182,674,015 the total of appropriations, contract authorizations and budget estimates for the army and navy in the current and next fiscal years.

Mostly for New Projects.

The Appropriations Committee, in reporting the bill, explained that roughly half of the army's $3,778,393,254 share was earmarked for new projects. The balance originally had been included in the War Department's budget estimates for the fiscal year starting July 1 and were transferred to this bill to expedite the program.

In broad outline, the army section of the bill carried:

$1,000,000,000 for the procurement of 2,400 medium two-motored bombing planes and 1,200 of heavy, four-engined bombers. These are to be produced at four new assembly plants being constructed in the Mid-West. Parts for the planes will be manufactured by about 400 contractors, including many automobile factories.

$343,288,140 for the purchase of 1,425 other bombers and transport planes required to complete the Air Corps' current 18,000-plane program.

$971,769,114 for ordnance and other military equipment to be held in reserve.

$148,039,296 was included for the continuation of construction and development of the new island bases and the installation of defense equipment there and for establishment of two intermediate landing fields and other work in Alaska.

The cost to the army of Atlantic and Caribbean bases in British possessions is expected to be about $200,000,000. Of this amount, $3,750,000 would be for land acquisitions and the remainder for military construction and defense installations.

Largest Base at Trinidad.

The appropriations requested were for Newfoundland, $25,000,000; Bermuda, $15,000,000; Bahamas, $1,000,000; Jamaica, $6,000,000; Antigua, $2,500,000; St. Lucia, $2,500,000; Trinidad, $40,000,000; British Guiana, $2,000,000.

A total of $379,859,700 of the army funds was charged to additional cost incident to maintaining and training the 1,418,000 men expected to be in service by June 30 and included:

$101,595,929 for the procurement of 79,003 additional motor vehicles; $7,500,000 to build up gradually a reserve stock pile of 250,000,000 board feet of lumber for future possible requirement; $76,149,700 for the Air Corps for the development and production of service test bombers, development of a special type, low landing-speed airplane and the establishment of two new technical schools.

Maj.-Gen. G. H. Brett, chief of the Air Corps, disclosed to the committee that the army is planning a tremendous expansion of its pilot training program. He said the present plan to turn out 12,000 pilots a year, inaugurated last October, is to be stepped up to 30,000 pilots annually.

Gen. Brett added that the decision to train more pilots would mean an augmentation of the number of combat planes, but expressed a belief that only a small increase in training planes would be needed.

The navy's share of the total was $295,416,820, including $133,118,820 for anti-aircraft guns and other equipment to be held in reserve for installation on the large number of merchant vessels which would have to be taken over in event of war and for the arming of merchantmen which might have to operate in danger zones.

A $60,000,000 item was included for the acquisition and conversion of twelve additional auxiliary vessels, including the so-called sea train ships Texas and New Jersey, to be used as airplane transports.

Language was included in the bill to permit members of National Guard units mobilized into the Federal service who are not citizens, but have declared their intentions to become naturalized, to continue to receive their pay and allowances while on active duty.

Gen. Marshall disclosed two cases of Canadians, mistaken about their citizenship status. Both men were high-ranking, capable officers, he said, whose services the army desired to retain.

Big Bomber Fleet Can Secure Defense Of U.S. Knudsen Says

By the Associated Press.

A fleet of large, long-range bombers can secure the defense of the United States, William S. Knudsen believes.

"I really feel that we can secure defense if we have these large bombers," he said. "If we had 2,000 of that type now, we could fix things up over there."

The Office of Production Management chief did not elaborate his "fix things up" remark, which occurred during testimony which a House subcommittee made public today.

"It depends on where you go, sir," replied Gen. Marshall. "The four divisions are the number that we would have materiel for. Materiel is the limiting factor."

No Tanks for More Now.

If conditions warranted the expansion of the army beyond the 1,418,000 scheduled to be in service June 30, Gen. Marshall said it was planned to increase the armored force to eight, or possibly ten divisions. Two such divisions already are in existence and two more are being organized.

10 Armored Divisions Planned

Marshall Testifies That Equipment Lack Delays Army—Panzer Data Studied.

Washington, March 21 (A. P.).—New data on how Germany's Panzer divisions were used in the conquest of France are being studied carefully by the Army General Staff, Congress learned today, in connection with plans for possible greater expansion of the army's new armored force.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told a House Appropriations sub-committee on March 5 that the army had received more exact data about two weeks earlier than had been available previously as to the employment of the German mechanized and motorized forces, particularly the former, in the break through into France and the plunge to the channel. The testimony was made public today.

Compare U. S. Plans.

The General said that information was being analyzed to determine the adequacy of the United States's present plans for an ultimate armored force consisting of eight divisions, plus the equivalent of a ninth division in fifteen armored battalions.

Discussion of the subject was precipitated by Representative Collins, of Mississippi, who questioned whether the present plan to have four divisions in the armored force by the end of June was sufficient to go on the offensive in view of Germany's reported possession of fourteen mechanized divisions.

"At the present time, it would be useless to have more than two," the Chief of Staff explained, "because there are not sufficient tanks to equip a greater number for proper training. If existing tanks were distributed to a greater number of divisions, none of them would be able to train efficiently or be developed into effective divisions.'"

It would be relatively simple to convert a trained, regular triangular division of infantry into an armored division, if conditions warranted, the General assured the committee.

SENATE'S BEEF VOTE MAY BE RESCINDED

Wallace May Turn Tie Into Victory By Novel Parliamentary Move

Vice-President Was Attending Luncheon When Roll Was Called

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 21—Through a novel parliamentary maneuver, Vice-President Wallace may yet rescind the Senate's tie vote yesterday rejecting an Administration proposal to permit navy purchases of Argentine canned beef.

Wallace was entertaining at luncheon when the roll was called, and thus failed to break the 32-to-32 tie which defeated the proposal, offered as an amendment to the navy appropriation bill.

Journal Unsigned

It was disclosed today, however, that Wallace had declined to sign yesterday's Senate journal recording the tie. He declared that Senator Russell (Dem., Ga.) had voted for the proposal, but had not been listed in the roll call.

Russell earlier had announced he had voted "aye" and several Senators corroborated him.

Because Wallace did not sign the journal, it will be open to amendment when the chamber convenes Monday. The Administration is expected to have a working majority then, and it may be easy to add Russell's name to the roll call, making the total 33 to 32 in favor of the amendment.

Opposed To Fight

Republican leaders were reported to be urging their followers, meanwhile, to consent to the change without a fight. They argued that a simple mistake had been made in the clerks' failure to record Russell and that this should be corrected even though it resulted in an Administration victory.

Even should the Senate approve the Administration proposal, it still will be a matter for final decision by a conference committee which will be appointed to adjust differences between the Senate and House naval appropriations bills.

The House has approved a provision forbidding navy purchases of Argentine beef and other foreign food Products.

Assails Senate Vote Against Foreign Foods

Director Of Argentine Meat Producers' Group Terms Move Prejudicial To South America

New York, March 21 (AP)—Rafael Uranga, director of the Argentine Meat Producers Corporation, said today there was a "profoundly disagreeable reaction in the Argentine" to a United States Senate vote yesterday preventing the navy from purchasing Argentine beef and other foreign foods.

"The vote was prejudicial to the interests not only of Argentina, but many other South American beef-producing nations," he said in an interview.

"Men of South America must judge speeches proclaiming the good-neighbor policy of the Government through its deeds," he added. "This vote is a fact which appears entirely contradictory to those speeches."

ASSERTS WHEELER CITED 1915 EVENT

Former Missouri Publisher Describes Alleged British Offer Of Free Newsprint

His Letter Read By Senator To Illustrate Methods Of War Propagandizing'

[By the Associated Press]

St. Louis, March 21—James P. Whiteside, formerly publisher of the Cape Girardeau (Mo.) *Morning Tribune*, commenting on his letter to Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), in which he told of an offer of free newsprint made by an "American professor acting as a British agent," said today the incident occurred twenty-six years ago.

Wheeler read a quotation from Whiteside's letter in an address at Washington last night.

Text As Quoted

In the text of the speech, as given out by Wheeler's office, he said:

"To illustrate some methods of war propagandizing, I want to read a letter received a few months ago from a responsible former publisher of a daily paper—Mr. A. P. Whiteside, of Foristell, Mo. I quote:

"'He (the American professor acting as a British agent) told me that he had recommended my paper for free newsprint and that his recommendation has been approved. All I had to do was to file my application with J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, and print paper in carload lots would be shipped to me.'"

Educator Makes Denial

Whiteside, reached by telephone at Foristell, said the offer was made in 1915 by L. R. Johnson, then on the faculty of the Cape Girardeau State Teachers' College. At Cape Girardeau, Johnson said there was "not a thread of truth" in Whiteside's statement.

"Johnson told me Lord Northcliffe, British newspaper publisher, was donating the output of one of his Canadian paper mills to small daily newspapers in the United States," Whiteside related.

"It was understood, of course, that newspapers receiving the gift were to adopt a pro-British editorial policy. I had been opposing American intervention and pro-British war propaganda and I refused the offer."

Mrs. Roosevelt Terms Lindbergh's Opinion On War Wishful Thinking

New York, March 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today characterized as "wishful thinking, rather than realistic thinking," the most recent statements by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in opposition to United States intervention in the European conflict.

Colonel Lindbergh said in an article in this week's *Collier's* magazine that "for us to enter the conflict in Europe at this time would result in defeat and humiliation." He also urged all Americans who oppose intervention to organize, attend mass meetings and make their position known in repeated letters to their legislators and local newspapers.

"I haven't had time to read it (the article)," said Mrs. Roosevelt, when questioned at the headquarters of the British War Relief Society. "My impression is that it is still wishful thinking, rather than realistic thinking."

No Gas Masks For Horses

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 21—Members of the House Appropriations Committee who okayed billions for defense drew the line today at spending $1,505,075 on gas masks for horses and the plants to produce them.

They eliminated the item from the $4,073,000,000 appropriation bill passed today, although Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker, of the chemical warfare service, had testified the masks were "absolutely essential to the protection of the horse."

Army Buying A Railroad

Washington, March 21 (AP)—The army plans to buy a Louisiana railroad for realistic training of a railway operating battalion, Congress learned today.

The road to be purchased is the Red River and Gulf, which has 58.65 miles of track and is considered ideal for training purposes because it is in an area containing four army camps.

Details of the negotiations were disclosed by Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, of the Engineer Corps, in testimony submitted to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

The purchase price of the railroad will be $100,000, and an additional $500,000 will be spent for repairs and improvements.

The railroad battalion, the only unit of its kind in peacetime service, has a strength of about 800 officers and men.

DEFENSE SAVING DRIVE IS MAPPED

Treasury Seeks to Enroll 500,000 for Campaign.

Washington, March 21 (A. P.).—The Treasury today began enrolling an army of 500,000 persons to assist in a campaign to sell billions of dollars worth of the new defense savings securities to the American public.

Gale E. Johnston, St. Louis insurance man, who will supervise the drive, said the campaign workers would be sent out to ask employers to use the securities for employee savings plans; to canvass the schools; to urge labor union co-operation; to arrange with banks so depositors can have the bonds bought for them regularly and charged to their accounts, and to organize other promotional activities.

Mr. Johnston said the idea would be to encourage a school child in the habit of buying a 10-cent savings stamp a week or month, rather than to have the child buy $5 worth at one time, and then forget about the matter.

Announces Securities.

The new securities, announced last night by Secretary Morgenthau, were graded in denominations all the way from 10 cents to $10,000.

With some officials hoping to multiply several times the $1,000,000,000-a-year rate at which baby bonds have been sold, here are the investment wares they will place on the market May 1:

Postal Savings Stamps—10, 25 and 50 cents and $1 and $5 units. Bear no interest. Redeemable in cash anytime or exchangeable for defense savings bonds.

Defense Savings Bonds—Almost identical with existing baby bonds, which they will replace May 1. In denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Purchase limited to individuals.

Range Up to $10,000.

Series F and Series G bonds—each series in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Sold to corporations as well as individuals.

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While the defense savings bonds may be cashed at any time after purchase, the Series F and G bonds cannot be cashed until held six months, and then the Treasury reserves the right to require thirty days notice.

The Defense Savings Bonds were designed to earn investors exactly the same amount as the present baby bonds—the equivalent of 2.9 per cent interest if the bonds are not cashed until ten years old. Series F bonds earn 2.53 per cent if held twelve years, and series G bonds 2.5 per cent if held twelve years.

Under a recent congressional enactment, all Federal securities, including these, are subject to Federal taxes.

N.Y. To Have Firewomen If War Visits America

Chemical Warfare, Industrial Plant Protection And Other Courses Planned

New York, March 21 (AP)—If war comes to America, New York is planning to use volunteer firewomen, Fire Lieutenant Edward B. Shanks revealed today to a national gathering of the American Women's Voluntary Services at the organization's national training institute.

Shanks told the delegates that women soon will attend courses in chemical warfare, industrial plant protection and other subjects.

Already, he said, A. W. V. S. members have surveyed the types of buildings in various areas and the industrial and fire hazards, and have helped list every garage in the city, all mechanical equipment, such as cranes for removing debris; the number and size of trucks, the amount of gasoline storage in each neighborhood and other information.

Dykstra Drops Draft Job for Mediation Post

Hershey Asks New Age Limit at 18 to 23; Only Ten 1A Men Appeal to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP).—Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra has resigned as director of the Selective Service Administration to devote his entire time to his duties as chairman of the newly appointed National Defense Mediation Board.

The White House made this brief announcement today. There was no indication immediately who would take over Dr. Dykstra's draft duties.

A change in draft-age limits from the present twenty-one-to-thirty-five to eighteen-to-twenty-three was advocated, meanwhile, by Brig. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, Assistant Selective Service Director, as a future revision of the draft act. Gen. Hershey said he favored the age-limit change after ample reserves have been built up under the current program.

Only ten selective-service eligibles out of some 2,600,000 classified to date have appealed to President Roosevelt, it was learned today, from local board rulings that they were immediately available for military training.

The negligible number of appeals was interpreted by some highly placed officials as indicating a "remarkably small amount" of dissatisfaction among registrants who have been put in Class 1A by their local boards.

All the cases involved the issue of dependency, the only ground on which an appeal can be carried to the President under the law.

Mr. Roosevelt returned about half of the ten cases to local draft boards to be reopened. This action was taken, it was learned, on technical grounds because the boards had lacked some essential information when the classifications were first made.

The rest of the cases were decided by the President in favor of the men who appealed, and they received deferment from immediate service.

The process of appealing to the President is carefully circumscribed by regulations issued by Mr. Roosevelt himself last fall and designed solely to protect dependents of any registrant against being forced, through lack of a court of last resort, to suffer "great and unusual hardship" by having their breadwinner taken into the Army.

U. S. Tightens Control Over Radio Near Canal

Imposes a Virtual Silence on Merchant Ships Off Panama

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP).—President Roosevelt ordered today a general tightening of control over radio communication in the vicinity of the Panama Canal in a new move to protect the strategic waterway.

An executive order giving the Canal Zone Governor full control over communications of all but Army and Navy vessels imposed virtual radio silence on all other craft in and near canal waters.

Amending regulations issued in 1925, the order directed all vessels to communicate with the port captain for instructions when approaching the canal. It banned other radio communications or broadcasting when the vessel is in canal waters, except through stipulated shore stations.

Within a fifteen-mile radius of the canal vessels may transmit on low power only, and there must be no testing or tuning. An operator must be kept on watch while the vessel is making the transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

PRESIDENT DELAYS SEA FISHING TRIP

Awaits Favorable Weather In Open Atlantic Off Florida, Aide Says

Speculation Arises That He Might Be Anticipating Change In Situation

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard U. S. S. Benson, Port Everglades, Fla., March 21—President Roosevelt rode salt water tonight, but he was not getting far on a fishing trip.

The White House yacht Potomac lay at anchor behind the harbor breakwaters here, still waiting favorable weather before nosing into the open Atlantic.

She left her berth at Slip 1 this morning to let a car ferry from Havana dock, but moved only a few hundred yards.

Patrol Reports Rough Sea

A Coast Guard patrol boat was sent out to test the sea and reported it rough. Fresh winds were kicking up the waters, although an early morning rain had stopped, and the sun appeared periodically.

The weather cleared later and word tonight from the Potomac stated the voyage probably would begin tomorrow.

Speculation began to develop whether adverse weather was the only factor delaying the start of the cruise and whether the President might have received word that some development in the world situation was imminent and so did not wish to put to sea.

Drops Line Over Side

From the Tocoma, Stephen Early, press secretary, sent word that the President was merely "waiting for more favorable weather."

Mr. Roosevelt was getting a rest, even though it was not on a cruise as he had expected. He sat on the "fan tail" of the Potomac and dropped a fishing line over the side.

Crews of the Potomac and the escort destroyer Benson had orders to stand by to get under way on quick notice.

Guests Dislike Heavy Going

The Potomac, a former Coast Guard cutter, rides none too easily, even on moderate seas. Some of the Chief Executive's fishing companions would not be pleased at the prospects of rough seas. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, for example, conceded that he was a rather poor sailor.

The yacht was anchored directly astern of the German freighter Arauca flying the swastika. The freighter escaped from a British warship and took refuge at Port Everglades in December, 1939, and has been here since.

Sailors with rifles patrolled the docks nearest the Potomac and Benson. One bluejacket was stationed at the Arauca gangway.

Late in the day the Coast Guard was ordered to station guards on the stern of the Arauca and also on a dredge tied up near by as long as the Potomac lay at anchor.

Noel Coward Warns Japan of Strength Of U. S. Fleet

Actor-Author, Now Special British Envoy, to Report In Washington Sunday

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Playwright-Actor Noel Coward—now an unofficial ambassador of goodwill for the British Ministry of Information—said today "It would be very unwise for Japan to take issue with the United States Fleet in the Pacific Ocean."

Completing a mission which took him to Australia, New Zealand and the Far East, Mr. Coward arrived in New York for a brief visit before reporting to Australian Minister Richard Casey in Washington on Sunday.

He was reluctant to detail his observations in the Far East, but said in an interview that his conclusion as to the Japanese was based on his personal observation of the United States Fleet at Honolulu and of the military effort of Australia.

Discloses His Task

For the first time, Mr. Coward disclosed that his mission in Australia was that of an unofficial ambassador—at the request of the Australian government—"to bring Great Britain's war effort a little closer to the Australian people."

He said he had made many observations which he could report directly to Mr. Casey before he would feel free to make them public.

During a month's tour of Australia, he said, he made numerous broadcasts, telling of his experiences in France during the early part of the war and of the more recent developments, and added he had been "simply thrilled" by the response of the Australian people and by the "military might which they showed me."

Mr. Coward was reticent as to possible hostilities in the Pacific. He said he had not been allowed to leave his ship at Yokohama, but had luncheon on board with United States Ambassador Grew and "heard many interesting things."

Gives Up Writing Temporarily.

At Manhasset November, he said, 900 women, most of them wives or members of families of United States naval officers, boarded the vessel on which he was traveling with orders to return to the United States by way of Australia.

The playwright—famed in New York and London for his witty plays—said he had given up all thought of writing or acting for the present and was awaiting any further orders he might receive from London for further war duties.

He said he hoped to return to England soon, but was eager to "go anywhere or do anything" to serve his country.

Maryland Captain Tells How Ship Was Torpedoed

By the Associated Press.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 21.—Capt. Eric Blomquist of Severn, Md., arriving in this port yesterday with 21 other survivors, from his Standard Oil tanker Charles Pratt, said the vessel was "torpedoed without warning" off Free Town, British Africa, last December 21.

Two seamen lost their lives while the remainder of the crew of 42 are awaiting passage home on other boats.

Capt. Blomquist said "Panamanian flags were painted on both sides of the ship and visibility was good.

"The first torpedo hit amidships on the starboard side at No. 6 tank and oil was blown several hundred feet in the air. I ordered the steam turned on in an effort to put out the fire that followed, but the steam lines were damaged."

Shortly afterward, the captain recounted, "I gave orders to abandon ship and when the lifeboat I was in was about 200 yards from the Pratt, the second torpedo hit."

Ship Reported Torpedoed Reaches New York Safely

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The 8,441-ton British freighter Empire Attendant, which had been reported torpedoed 1,000 miles off the Irish coast March 7, along with four other ships in a convoy, arrived unexpectedly today and anchored at Quarantine.

Capt. Ary Kooy of the Dutch liner Leerdam had said on his arrival Wednesday that he was close to the Empire Attendant when a torpedo struck her.

British officials here refused comment on her arrival and said her captain and crew would not be allowed to tell of their experiences.

The after mast of the freighter was missing, and harbor officials said she would be taken to a drydock.

War Communiques

German

BERLIN, March 21 (AP).—A special communique of the German high command:

Submarines operating off the West African coast sank 69,000 tons of shipping space out of a strongly protected convoy heading toward England.

The regular high command communique:

Strong fighting units of our air force successfully attacked the port of Plymouth last night. Especially good visibility facilitated aiming of bombs and led to excellent marksmanship. Big fires resulted in port and dock facilities. Several ships were ignited. The naval provisions department was heavily damaged.

Other fighting planes again dropped bombs on London.

In the course of March 20 reconnaissance planes scored direct bomb hits on hangars, barracks and airports in south England, by dropping bombs from an altitude of only 100 meters, observed hits were scored in close proximity to a great number of parked pursuit planes.

Another attack was directed with good effect against the port of Clacton-on-Sea.

Off the British southeast coast a freighter of 8,000 tons was sunk after three bomb blasts on the stern and forward.

In connection with yesterday's communique on the attack on a convoy, a fourth merchantman of 6,000 tons was set afire.

A minesweeper shot down a British plane in the North Sea.

The enemy did not fly into Reich territory.

British

CAIRO, March 21 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique tonight:

Giarabub has been captured.

While more important operations were continuing in Cirenaica, it was decided not to attack Giarabub, but to leave it under observation only by light reconnaisance troops. Within the last few days an opportunity arose finally to clear up the situation. A detachment of British and Australian troops was detailed for the task. After a short operation, starting yesterday, the Italian garrison of Giarabub capitulated this afternoon. The Italian garrison commander and about 800 prisoners were taken.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 21 (AP).—A British communique:

Our troops occupied Hargeisa on the morning of March 20, and operations to join up with our forces from Berbera are proceeding.

CAIRO, March 21 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique:

Eritrea—At Cheren the Italians again sustained serious casualties in an unsuccessful counterattack, and a number of prisoners were left in our hands. The operations continue to develop slowly but satisfactorily.

Ethiopia—In central and southern Ethiopia pressure in all areas is being maintained on the withdrawing Italian forces.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Enemy troops and positions in and around Cheren were heavily attacked by aircraft of the R. A. F. and the South African Air Force, throughout yesterday and the previous day. Many tons of bombs were dropped during numerous raids and the enemy was given little respite.

On other fronts there is little to report. All our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, March 21 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Bad weather over Germany made operations against that country impossible last night.

The bomber command sent a force to the submarine base of Lorient, where a successful attack was delivered on the docks. A large fire was started and many explosions caused.

In the course of routine patrols yesterday, aircraft of the coastal command attacked a number of E-boats and an enemy patrol vessel off the Frisian coast with bombs and machine-gun fire. The crew of the patrol vessel was seen to take to the boats. Two enemy fighters attempting to interfere were driven off.

Aircraft of the bomber command were also engaged in the harassing operations.

An enemy supply ship was machine-gunned off the southern coast of Norway.

From all these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been very little to report during daylight today. Early this morning a single aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the coast of Kent, but they did little harm and no one was seriously injured. This evening bombs were dropped at two places in Norfolk, without causing any damage or casualties. There have been no other reports of bombing.

This morning's communique of the same two ministries:

Enemy activity last night was on a much smaller scale than of late and was divided between a town in the southwest of England and London.

In the former the attack, though not of long duration, succeeded in starting a number of fires. These were mainly in business premises and some of them were serious, but all were being brought under control in the early hours of the morning. Damage was also done by high explosive bombs in a number of parts of the town, but reports so far received do not indicate that the casualties will be heavy.

From London there is little to report, casualties and damage being light.

Italian

ROME, March 21 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front there was normal artillery activity. Our planes bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and defense works from low altitude.

In North Africa, the enemy, supported by artillery, renewed insistently the attack on Giarabub but was repulsed everywhere.

Our planes bombed the naval base at Bengasi.

On Wednesday the anti-aircraft defense shot down a Wellington type plane over Sirte. The crew was taken prisoner.

One of our naval formations bombed the naval base of Suda, shooting at ships at anchor. Our fighters shot down a Hurricane type plane.

In East Africa, continued English attempts to take our Cheren positions all were frustrated. Our planes attacked enemy batteries with guns, causing violent explosions.

In the Galla and Sidamo regions the enemy tried to force passage of the Dabus River, but was repulsed.

Greek

ATHENS, March 21 (AP).—The Greek high command communique tonight:

Restricted artillery and patrol activities. Enemy tank action was beaten back and one tank was destroyed.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bomed Preveza. One workman was killed and slight damage was done to buildings. Bombs also were dropped on the Islands of Chios and Mytilene. No casualties or damage resulted.

In the War Zone

Little Advantage Seen for Hitler In Reported Yugoslav Agreement

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Balkan pot appears to have boiled over on one side this morning with the development of a Yugoslav Cabinet crisis and much popular feeling as the result of a Crown Council decision to sign an agreement of limited adherence to the Berlin-Rome Axis.

The reported decision is said to provide for economic and semi-military aid to the Nazis, but preserves Yugoslavia's non-belligerency; that is, German troops wouldn't be permitted passage through re territory to attack Greece. Despite the reservations, several Cabinet Ministers in protest tendered their resignations—which were refused—and Serbian feeling against the Government decision was said to be mounting rapidly.

The situation as described is naturally one of vast importance, but we need more information before ushing to conclusions as to just what is happening. Unconfirmed reports fly out of the Balkans so fast these days that a fellow has to carry a salt-cellar about with him.

We do know that if Yugoslavia does adhere to the Axis she will do so unwillingly and has been stalling in an effort to find an avenue of escape. Without suggesting that the Cabinet crisis is manufactured, it still is possible in view of the widespread public hostility to the Axis that the Government may welcome this diversion as providing a bit more time for consideration.

It depends on Hitler's plans whether the reported arrangement to maintain Yugoslav non-belligerency, would be much of a gain for him. If he intends to attack Greece, he certainly would be deprived of a powerful asset in not having the use of the great Vardar valley for the movement of his troops against Salonika and the Greek peninsula.

Guards Hitler's Flank.

However, a non-belligerent Yugoslavia would afford a guard for the right flank of his army as it faces Greece and Turkey. This protection also would be useful even if he decided not to attack Greece, but merely to seal up the Balkan peninsula against attack. His left flank already is protected by the Black Sea.

While this Yugoslav crisis was in the making, British troops were reported to be landing in large numbers at the strategic Greek port of Salonika—the Thessalonica of early Christian history, which later helped in the defense of ancient civilization against the barbarians. This report hasn't been officially confirmed, but such landings would be logical and strong indication of Britain's intention to give Greece all possible aid.

Salonika, which is the principal Aegean seaport of the Balkan peninsula, is likely to be the first objective of the Germans if they do attack Greece, since it is the terminus of four main railroads. Its defense would involve a major battle, and there has been some question as to whether Britain would attempt to defend it.

Several British Purposes.

The British are understood to be moving 300,000 troops into Greece with full equipment, as well as several hundred airplanes. The Greeks already have 800,000 men under arms, giving the Allies a combined force of over a million. In deciding to throw her weight into this important Balkan show, Britain has been motivated by several purposes:

1. To aid Greece against German assault.
2. To defend the passage of the Dardanelles against any Nazi attempt to break through into the Near East.
3. To give her Turkish ally this very substantial pledge of good faith to stand by their alliance and to encourage Greece to refuse to capitulate.
4. To try to win Yugoslavia over to the Allied cause, or at least keep her neutral.
5. To get set to open up a new war front in the Balkans against Hitler, if the opportunity is afforded.

Madrid, March 21-(AP)-The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Alcazar reported today that Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, now en route to Berlin, probably is bringing along applications for Axis membership by Thailand, Manchoukuo and the Nanking government.

Tokyo, March 22-(AP)-(Saturday)-An official spokesman said today he had no information on a report that Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoma might visit London while in Europe but added that such a step probably depended on Matsuoka's own initiative and recommendations.

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Moscow, March 21-(AP)-The Danish trade delegation, the third from German-occupied countries, arrived here by plane to negotiate an exchange agreement with Russia.

Like the Belgian and Norwegian missions preceding them, the Danes seekan agreement which will permit an exchange of industrial products for Soviet raw materials, particularly wheat and other food.

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Marseille, France, March 21-(AP)-The U.S. freighter Cold Harbor, which brought Red Cross supplieshere, sailed today for Baltimore.

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Oslo, Norway (Via Berlin), March 21-(AP)-It was announced today that the Norwegian butter ration, effective April 1, will be reduced from 50 to 40 grams (1.7 ounces to 1.4 ounces) per person per day.

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Dublin, March 21-(AP)-A British plane crashed and burned near Kinlough, County Leitrim today, killing all its occupants, the government information bureau announced.

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30,24 - 8159

30.24-8159

Ottawa March 22-(Sat.)-(AP)-Internment officials announced early today that two German prisoners of war who escaped last night from the prison camp at Fort Henry, near Kingston, Ont., had been apprehended by U.S. authorities.

The officials said the prisoners--two German navy officers whose names were not disclosed--had been caught before they reached the American shore of the ice-covered St.Lawrence River, but they were across the International boundary line which is in midstream at that point.

As a result, they said, the American authorities who made the capture declined to turn them over to Canadian officials.

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MAR 22 1941

A132WX

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(WX)--NEW YORK,MARCH 21-(AP)-RELIABLE REPORTS WERE RECEIVED HERE TONIGHT THAT MILAN STOYADINOVIC, FORMER YUGOSLAVIAN PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER, IS IN BRITISH CUSTODY.

STOYADINOVIC LONG HAS BEEN CONSIDERED A LEADING YUGOSLAVIAN ADVOCATE OF PRO-AXIS POLICY.

ON THE BASIS OF THE REPORTS, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT YUGOSLAVIAN AUTHORITIES HAD TURNED HIM OVER TO THE BRITISH TO PREVENT PRO-GERMAN INTRIGUE, AT A CRUCIAL POINT IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR A YUGOSLAVIAN ALIGNMENT WITH GERMANY.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT YUGOSLAVIAN AUTHORITIES FEARED AN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH STOYADINOVIC AS A YUGOSLAVIAN "QUISLING."

A133WX

DISPATCHES FROM BELGRADE ON WEDNESDAY SAID THAT STOYADINOVIC HAD BEEN EXPELLED FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND SENT ACROSS THE BORDER INTO GREECE, BRITAIN'S ALLY.

STOYADINOVIC WAS FORCED OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN 1939 AS A RESULT OF HIS APPARENT EFFORTS TO ALIGN YUGOSLAVIA WITH THE AXIS. SUBSEQUENTLY, HE WAS PLACED IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AND WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KEPT UNDER CLOSE SURVEILLANCE SINCE THAT TIME.

THE REPORTS HERE STATED THAT STOYADINOVIC WAS IN THE HANDS OF BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN GREECE.

THE DETAILS OF HOW HE WAS SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH WERE NOT KNOWN HERE.

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MAR 22 1941

AGVS OUT

BERLIN, MARCH 21-(AP)-A PICTURE IN PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' NEWSPAPER DER ANGRIFF TODAY DISCLOSED THAT A NAZI NURSING CORPS HAD BEEN SENT TO NORTH AFRICA, ACCOMPANYING AN "AFRIKA CORPS" OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

A GIRL WAS PICTURED WEARING A CORK HELMET WITH A RED CROSS MEDALLION AT THE FRONT AS WELL AS ON THE COLLAR OF HER BLOUSE. A JUMPER OF LIGHT MATERIAL WITH A TURNED DOWN COLLAR OF WHITE COVERS THE BLOUSE.

BPW 917 20 -EDB-1056A

AGYS OUT

LONDON, MARCH 21 (AP)--- A WOMAN TRAPPED FOR 24 HOURS BY TUMBLED BRICKWORK WAIST-HIGH WAS RESCUED FROM A CELLAR TODAY. SHE HAD BEEN CAUGHT IN EARLY THURSDAYS FIERCE AIR RAID.

RESCUERS PUMPED OXYGEN TO HER SEVERAL TIMES DURING HER ORDEAL.

"SHE WAS MARVELOUSLY BRAVE," SAID AN AIR RAID WARDEN.

"SHESPOKE TO US MOST OF THE TIME AND KNEW WHAT WE WERE DOING. SHE ENCOURAGED US TO GREATER EFFORTS."

APL 01620 CAF GSHA

AGYS OUT

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 21-(AP)-YOUTHS BETWEEN 17 AND 21 ARE LIABLE TO CONSCRIPTION FOR FARM LABOR UNDER NEW LAWS PUBLISHED TODAY IN PREPARATION FOR THE COMING AGRICULTURAL SEASON.

FARM WORKERS NOW HOLDING CITY JOBS MAY ALSO BE REQUISITIONED TO RETURN TO THE LAND. FARM WORKERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO TAKE ANY PUBLIC WORKS JOBS.

THE AGRICULTURE MINISTRY SAID THE DRASTIC MEASURES BECAUSE A MILLION FARM WORKERS ARE PRISONERS OF WAR AND MANY FOREIGN LABORERS HAVE LEFT FRANCE. LACK OF HORSES AND [redacted] FUEL FOR MACHINERY, IT ADDED, HAS MADE HUMAN LABOR MORE NECESSARY THAN EVER.

GKINS 02025 -EDS-319P

A149

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 21-(AP)-LORD GOWRIE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA, ENTERTAINED REAR ADMIRAL NEWTON AND OTHER OFFICERS OF SEVEN UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS WHICH ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY AT A PRIVATE DINNER TONIGHT.

THE FLOTILLA, CONSISTING OFNA CRUISER

THE FLOTILLA, CONSISTING OF TWO CRUISERS AND FIVE DESTROYERS, WILL LEAVE FOR BRISBANE TOMORROW.

DN123AES

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30.24-8161

A139

AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, MARCH 21-(AP)-OFFICERS OF TWO MERCHANT SHIPS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT WHILE EN ROUTE HERE THEY HAD INTERCEPTED DISTRESS CALLS FROM TWO BRITISH VESSELS WHICH REPORTED THEY WERE BEING "SHELLED BY A RAIDER" ABOUT 300 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

NO FURTHER WORD WAS RECEIVED FROM THE BRITISH SHIPS, THE OFFICERS SAID, AND THEIR FATE WAS UNKNOWN.

(PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID EARLIER THIS WEEK IN LONDON THAT GERMAN BATTLE CRUISERS AND SUBMARINES HAD CROSSED TO THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC AND HAD ALREADY SUNK BRITISH CRAFT NOT TRAVELING IN CONVOY.)

U1245AES

MAR 22 1941

S77

MONTREAL, MARCH 21-(AP)-UNITED STATES SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER OF FLORIDA DECLARED TODAY THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WILL STAND WITH THE PEOPLE OF CANADA AND THE ALLIES "UNTIL VICTORY CROWNS OUR COMMON EFFORT."

"I FEEL THAT I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY WILL GIVE UNQUALIFIED HELP IN EVERY POSSIBLE MATERIAL WAY," SENATOR PEPPER SAID IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE MEMBERS OF A SERVICE CLUB.

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MAR 22 1941

538 (AGYS IN)

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 21-(AP)-IF UNITED STATES DRAFT OFFICIALS INSIST THAT GEORGE CASTLE, 23-YEAR-OLD ROCHESTER FLIER NOW ENGAGED AS A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE INSTRUCTOR, RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR MILITARY SERVICE, HE WILL BE GIVEN HIS RELEASE AN AIR MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

DRAFT BOARD OFFICIALS AT ROCHESTER SAID YESTERDAY CASTLE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

IN ALL SIMILAR CASES SO FAR, CANADIAN-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS HAVE RESULTED IN AMERICANS REMAINING WITH THE RCAF.

MAR 22 1941

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A40

YUGOSLAVIA--BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 22 1941

FOR AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE CURRENT YUGOSLAV DISSENT OVER A PROJECTED ALLIANCE WITH THE GERMAN AXIS, IT IS NECESSARY TO GO BACK TO THE GENESIS OF THIS COUNTRY AFTER THE WORLD WAR, WHICH BEGAN ON ITS SOIL.

ON JUNE 28, 1914, A YOUNG BOSNIAN NAMED GAVRIO PRINZIP ASSASSINATED THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND, AS HE VISITED THE SLEEPY TOWN OF SARAJEVO, THEN PART OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BUT CLAIMED BY SERBIA.

PRINZIP HAS BEEN CALLED MANY THINGS--TERRORIST, PATRIOT, MISGUIDED YOUTH. WHATEVER HE WAS, ONE MONTH AFTER HIS DEED THE ARTILLERY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY WAS BOMBARDING BELGRADE, AND THE WORLD WAR HAD BEGUN.

SERBIAN TROOPS, CAUGHT IN A VISE WHEN BULGARIA ATTACKED FROM THE REAR, RETREATED TO GREECE. THERE THEY REFORMED AND JOINED THE BRITISH AND THEIR ALLIES. AS NUMBERED IN 1918, THEY HAD ONLY 63,000 COMBATANTS, HAVING SUFFERED BATTLE CASUALTIES OF 331,000.

THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA WAS FORMED AFTER THE WAR FROM SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND PARTS OF WHAT HAD BEEN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, INCLUDING FATEFUL SARAJEVO.

THE UNDERLYING PURPOSE WAS TO GROUP ALL THE SOUTH SLAVS IN ONE NATION, BUT A SERIES OF COMPROMISES RESULTED IN ONE OF THE MOST VARIEGATED OF ALL THE POST-WORLD WAR STATES.

THE LARGEST SINGLE ELEMENT OF THIS KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES IS THE SERBIAN, MAKING UP ONE THIRD OF THE 15,000,000 POPULATION.

BUT SCATTERED OVER THE COUNTRY'S 96,000 SQUARE MILES OF MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS AND PLAINS ARE MEMBERS OF MANY OTHER RACES.

THE BABEL OF TONGUES OFFERS A SUGGESTION OF THEIR DIVERSITY: 9,000,000 OR MORE PERSONS SPEAK SERBO-CROAT; 1,000,000 SLOVENE; 500,000 GERMAN; 500,000 MAGYAR; 250,000 RUMANIAN; 250,000 OTHER SLAVIC LANGUAGES. THOUSANDS CLAIM ALBANIAN AS THEIR MOTHER LANGUAGE, AND THERE ARE OTHER POLYGLOT MINORITIES.

A41

THE PROFUSION OF RELIGIOUS FAITHS INCLUDES EASTERN ORTHODOX, CATHOLIC, MOSLEM, JEWISH AND A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS.

THE SERBS CANNOT CONSTITUTE A GOVERNMENT UNAIDED, BUT AS THE MOST NUMEROUS ELEMENT IN THE COUNTRY THEY CAN MAKE A CONSIDERABLE PROTEST AGAINST ANYTHING THEY DISLIKE. THEY REMEMBER WELL THE BLOOD THEY SHED AT THE HANDS OF THE CENTRAL POWERS IN THE WORLD WAR, AND TO THEM THE NEW AXIS LOOKS STRANGELY SIMILAR TO THEIR OLD FOES.

YUGOSLAVIA IS A UNIT ONLY IN THAT IT IS ALMOST ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY GERMAN SATELLITES.

THE BORDERS MARCH AS FOLLOWS: ITALY, 132 MILES; AUSTRIA, 160; HUNGARY, 353; RUMANIA 337; BULGARIA 283; GREECE, 152; ALBANIA, 277; AND THE ADRIATIC SEACOAST OF NEARLY 1,000 MILES FRONTS ON ITALY.

ONLY GREECE AND THAT SECTION OF ALBANIA HELD BY GREECE STAND IN THE WAY OF COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER WITH AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY IS STRATEGICALLY THE WEAKEST OF ALL, GIVING EASY INGRESS FROM CENTRAL EUROPE. IT WAS FORTIFIED TWO YEARS AGO AS ADVANCE "NEUTRALITY INSURANCE," NOW OF QUESTIONABLE VALUE.

THE RUGGED FRONTIER WITH BULGARIA IS NATURALLY THE STRONGEST, BUT EVEN THERE THE FORCES OF GERMANY STAND WAITING.

MAR 30 1941

THE YUGOSLAV ARMY OF 1,000,000 HAS ALWAYS BEEN PORTRAYED AS A GOOD FIGHTING FORCE, YET IT IS DESCRIBED IN THE LATEST DISPATCHES AS RACKED BY INTERNAL DIFFERENCES OVER THE GERMAN QUESTION.

IN YUGOSLAVIA, EVEN THE KINGSHIP IS A COMPLEX AFFAIR. TECHNICALLY, THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT IS KING PETER II, WHO WAS 17 YEARS OLD LAST SEPT.6.

ACTUALLY, SINCE HE ASCENDED THE THRONE IN 1934 ON THE ASSASSINATION OF HIS FATHER, THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN RULED BY A REGENCY HEADED BY PETER'S UNCLE, PRINCE PAUL.

THIS UNCROWNED RULER IS DESCRIBED AS READY TO CAPITULATE TO THE AXIS--ON THE BEST POSSIBLE TERMS, OF COURSE. HE, TOO, HOWEVER, IS APPARENTLY ASSAILED BY MISGIVINGS, IF ONE IS TO BELIEVE THE STORY THAT HE VAINLY APPLIED TO THE PATRIARCH OF THE SERBIAN CHURCH FOR ADVICE.

THE REGENT, LIKE EVERYONE ELSE, SEEMS UNABLE TO ANSWER THE QUESTION: WILL YUGOSLAVIA, BORN IN ONE WAR, DIE IN ANOTHER?

WM640PES

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A97

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 21)

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SHORTAGE OF JOCKEYS BRINGS
NEW JOBS FOR BRITISH GIRLS (180)

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(ADVANCE)..NEWMARKET, ENGLAND, MARCH 21-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--A SHORTAGE OF JOCKEYS BECAUSE OF THE WAR IS BRINGING THE FAIR SEX MORE THAN EVER INTO THE HORSERACING PICTURE.

CAPT. CECIL BOYD-ROCHFORT, ONE OF ENGLAND'S BIGGEST PURSE WINNING TRAINERS, TOOK THE LEAD IN HIRING WOMEN.

"WHEN ALL THE JOCKEYS AND APPRENTICES WENT OFF TO WAR," HE SAID, "WE HAD TO HAVE SOMEONE BESIDES OLD MEN TO TRAIN WITH, SO I ADVERTISED FOR GIRLS."

HE GOT PLENTY OF REPLIES. THE FOUR GIRLS HE EMPLOYS IN HIS STABLES, WHERE HE NOW HAS 25 HORSES--EIGHT AMERICAN OWNED--GROOM, FEED, SWEEP OUT AND SADDLE.

"THEY DO VERY WELL FOR TRAINING," SAID BOYD-ROCHFORT, "BUT I DON'T BELIEVE WE WILL EVER BE FORCED TO USE GIRLS FOR JOCKEYS IN THE DERBY."

ALL STABLES NOW ARE HIRING GIRLS.

ON WARRENS HILL, OVERLOOKING THE FAMOUS OLD RACING HEATHS, ONE NOW SEES BOBBED-HAIRED GIRLS GALLOPING THOROUGHBREDS IN TRIALS ALONGSIDE ANCIENT JOCKEYS BROUGHT OUT OF RETIREMENT.

HORSEFLESH WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS POUNDS UP AND DOWN THE GREEN HEATH WHILE OVERHEAD, SPITFIRES AND HURRICANES PATROL.

ONE JOCKEY IS 67. THE GIRLS, HOWEVER, ARE ALL 16 TO 21.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 21-SENT MARCH 19)

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A87WX

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SATURDAY, MARCH 22)

(WX)--NEW YORK, MARCH 21-(AP)-SENATOR NYE (R-ND) SAID TONIGHT THAT "THOSE WHO WOULD TAKE US INTO WAR IN THE NAME OF KEEPING US OUT OF WAR" HAD MADE RAPID PROGRESS, BUT THAT INVOLVEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT COULD STILL BE AVOIDED IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD RAISE THEIR VOICE IN PROTEST.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A MEETING OF THE NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE, NYE SAID THE "GREATEST WEAKNESS" WAS A WILLINGNESS ON THE PART OF MANY AMERICANS TO CONCEDE THAT INVOLVEMENT IN WAR WAS INEVITABLE.

"IT IS ONLY AS INEVITABLE AS WE, THE PEOPLE, PERMIT IT TO BE INEVITABLE," HE SAID. "A DETERMINED PEOPLE CAN KEEP OUT OF THIS EUROPEAN WAR IF ONLY THEY WILL KEEP ALIVE AND VIBRANT A POWERFUL VOICE OF PROTEST AGAINST INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR."

AS ONE SAFEGUARD AGAINST WAR, HE URGED LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE A NATIONAL REFERENDUM BEFORE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES COULD BE SENT OUTSIDE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE OR UNITED STATES POSSESSIONS.

TRACING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN POLICY FROM THE REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW TO ENACTMENT OF THE LEASE-LEND BILL, NYE SAID THE EVENTS HE MENTIONED HAD OCCURRED UNDER THE "LEADERSHIP OF ONE AND THE SAME MAN" AND INQUIRED WHAT VIEW OF THIS COURSE MIGHT BE TAKEN BY HISTORIANS OF THE FUTURE.

"IT IS GOING TO BE SURPRISING," HE ADDED, "IF WE ESCAPE UTTER CONDEMNATION FOR OUR INCONSISTENCY AND OUR WEAKNESS TO RESIST FORCES SO OBVIOUSLY SELFISH AND BENT UPON MAKING OUR COUNTRY AGAIN THE UNDERWRITER OF A EUROPEAN WAR."

HE PREDICTED THAT THERE WOULD BE "GROWING WANT" TO CONVOY SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND, AND SAID THIS WOULD MEAN "IMMEDIATE INVOLVEMENT IN WAR AS SOON AS IT IS PRACTICED."

"MANY OF THOSE WHO TALK ABOUT THE NEEDLESSNESS OF AMERICAN LIVES BEING SENT TO EUROPE TO THERE BLEED AND DIE ARE IN THEIR HEARTS WANTING AMERICAN BLOOD ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD MORE THAN THEY WANT ANYTHING ELSE TODAY," HE CONTINUED. X X X
A88WX

"WHAT SHALL AND WHAT CAN A PEOPLE DETERMINED TO KEEP OUT OF WAR DO? THEY OUGHT TO BE CONSTANTLY VOICING PROTEST AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF CONVOYS AND PATROLS. THEY OUGHT TO BE PROTESTING AGAINST THE MOVEMENT WHICH IS TAKING OUR NAVY FAR AWAY FROM THOSE LANDS AND INSTITUTIONS IT WAS INTENDED TO DEFEND. WE SHOULD PROTEST EVERLASTINGLY ANY ALLEGED RIGHT RESTING WITH THE PRESIDENT TO SEND OUR FIGHTING FORCES INTO POSSESSIONS THAT ARE INVITING OF TROUBLE. X X X WE SHOULD BE INSISTING UPON A CAREFUL WEIGHING OF EVERY DOLLAR AFFORDED UNDER THE LEASE-LEND PROGRAM."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SATURDAY, MARCH 22)

HY918PES

Pacific Sea Raid

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, March 22—A German radio broadcast heard by NBC today reported the torpedoing of a 2,000-ton ship in the Pacific Ocean, probably "by a German battleship."

22 SHIPS SUNK BY BATTLESHIP UNIT, NAZIS SAY

British Losses For 48 Hours Put By Berlin At 224,000 Tons

Credited To North Atlantic Surface Raiders, U-Boats, Luftwaffe

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER
[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 22—A German battleship squadron ranging the North Atlantic has sunk twenty-two British ships totaling more than half the 224,000 tons of British losses recorded in the last forty-eight hours, Germany announced today. An authorized source added:

"This is only the start."

The remainder of the destruction was credited to submarines, 77,000 tons; and the *Luftwaffe* 31,000. The occasion was chosen to restore "we sail against England" as the theme song of war communiques on the radio.

Reports 800 Survivors Saved

The official war bulletin declared:

"Fleet Admiral Luetjens, as leader of a battleship unit, reports as successes thus far during extensive operations by a strong sea power in the North Atlantic, the sinking of twenty-two enemy merchantmen amounting to 116,000 registered tons."

"German battleships saved 800 survivors."

DNB declared many of the sinkings were within a few miles of British patrol vessels and that five ships from Canada were destroyed "very near enemy battleships."

New Page In Naval History

It said this was the first time in naval history that first-line German warships in a large group have operated in the open Atlantic.

[British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared five days earlier that German "battle cruisers" and submarines were operating west of the forty-second meridian, which is about 1,500 miles east of New York. The British Press Association said he was referring to the 26,000-ton battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.]

Says U. S. Aid Is Too Late

There was jubilation in Germany both at the size and the geographical extent of the German operations, which were placed in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean, off eastern England, in the Irish Sea, and off West Africa.

Officials of the army or the Wilhelmstrasse, wherever encountered, evinced a spirit of supreme confidence; one captain of the army economic staff even ventured to predict flatly that American aid for Britain already was too late.

He claimed Britain's greatest need was tonnage, and that at best the United States could not supply new ships effectively before 1942.

Starving Tactics Indicated

The emphasis on ship sinkings would seem to indicate a change of tactics. One hears on many sides from responsible quarters that an attempt to invade the British Isles is unnecessary if Britain can be starved into capitulation by effective ship sinkings.

In such an event, it is argued here, occupation would come only after capitulation, and much bloodshed would be avoided.

Against acceptance of this theory, it might be argued that the *Luftwaffe* is systematically bombing English harbors, airports and industrial plants and trying to silence coastal batteries.

It is recalled that French airports, railway junctions and depots and industrial plants were systematically destroyed preparatory to the army's big push and military inundation of that country.

Many Germans predict that Hitler will send his forces to Britain bent on conquest just as soon as he is satsfied that enough preparatory destruction has been wrought.

Restoration of the war song "*Engellandlied*" at conclusion of high command communique broadcasts after a winter of hibernation is the best outward indication that Hitler regards the threatened spring offensive as started.

Military Situation Sized Up

The commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland*, reflecting official opinion, sized up the military situation today as follows:

"One sees in these operations that all different categories of armed force are cooperating according to plan, and that the German radius of activity is lengthening progressively on the water, over the water and under the water.

"It is plain that the German blockade war is gaining steadily in intensity.

Sea And Air War Synchronized

"One may surmise that these operations against the British blockade have been carefully synchronized with the great German air attacks on English industrial and shipping centers.

"The purpose of this strategy is not difficult to discern.

"One must remember, however, that these first blows of the so-called spring offensive have merely the character of getting-underway operations. Neither as regards time or space or degree of intensity have German operations reached the acme of effort."

No official comment was available on the Yugoslav Cabinet shakeup. Privately, German sources expressed satisfaction over the resignation of three Cabinet members known to oppose collaboration with the Axis, but on other developments they remained tight-lipped.

7 Planes Bagged, Nazis Say

Berlin, March 22 (AP)—Seven British planes were shot down at sea near Malta, in the Mediterranean, by eight Messerschmitts today without loss to the German aircraft, Nazi press dispatches said. The British formation was said to have numbered twenty.

Says Bombs Fall on Denmark

COPENHAGEN, March 22 (via Berlin) (AP).—Air Protection Chief Arthur Dahl said today that several hundred bombs had fallen on Danish territory since the German occupation, but that little damage had been done by them. He demanded strict compliance with blackout regulations.

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NAZI WARSHIP OFF CANADA

2 BRITISH SHIPS REPORTED SUNK 300 MILES OUT

Silence Follows S O S Calls From a Tanker and Cargo Craft.

NAZIS CLAIM 224,000 TONS

Berlin Confirms Presence of a Battleship Squadron in North Atlantic.

An East Coast Canadian Port, March 22 (A. P.).—Freighter crews said today that two British vessels may have been sunk by a German surface raider 300 miles southeast of Newfoundland.

Wireless messages were received, they said, from a tanker and a cargo ship saying that an enemy surface vessel was shelling them in that area. Silence followed.

Destruction by dive bombers of three merchant ships in convoy from Gibraltar to Britain was reported by a sailor in a letter.

"The Germans," he wrote, "literally sprayed the crews of the sinking vessels with machine-gun fire."

Nazis Claim 224,000 Tons.

Berlin, March 22 (A. P.).—A squadron of Adolf Hitler's battleships have made an extensive raid in the North Atlantic, and these, with U-boats and the Luftwaffe, have destroyed the total of 224,000 tons of enemy shipping, it was announced today.

"Fleet Admiral Luetjens, as leader of a battleship unit, reports as successes thus far during extensive operations by a strong sea Power in the North Atlantic, the sinking of a total of twenty-two enemy merchantmen amounting to 116,000 registered tons," the daily war bulletin said. "German battleships saved 800 survivors."

British Broke the News.

[Five days ago Prime Minister Churchill announced that German "battle cruisers" and submarine were operating on the American side of the Atlantic and had sunk shipping as far west as the forty-second meridian—a line which runs through Greenland, 450 miles east of Cape Race, Newfoundland, and 1,500 miles east of New York. The British Press Association yesterday said that Mr. Churchill referred to the two 26,000-ton battleships Sharnhorst and Gneisenau and today the Berlin radio heard here by NBC reported the torpedoing of a 2,000-ton ship in the Pacific probably by a German "battleship."]

DNB, the official German news agency, said that it was the first time in naval history that first-line German warships in a large unit have carried on operations in the open Atlantic.

Single raiders or a few vessels together have contributed exciting chapters to the story of naval warfare, the agency said, but Admiral Luetjens took to sea what was described as a larger group.

Five of the vessels sunk were from Canada, it said, and were very near enemy battleships at the time.

How Tonnage Was Computed.

Starting with the 116,000 tons already reported the High Command amassed its total of 224,000 as follows:

Eleven ships totaling 77,000 tons sunk by submarines which clung "tenaciously to the foe for several days" and repeatedly renewed attacks on a convoy off the west African coast.

A total of 31,000 tons sunk by the Air Force yesterday—20,000 in an attack north of Crete in the Ægean Sea, 8,000 in Bristol channel off Pembroke, and 3,000 in English waters southeast of Aldeburgh.

In addition, the High Command said, a destroyer was hit on the bow by a bomb at Malta, and another vessel of 6,000 tons was set afire in the attack near Crete.

U-boats Cling to Convoy.

The attack on the convoy off the West African coast was announced yesterday in a special bulletin by the High Command. At that time, however, the total tonnage sunk was given as 69,000 tons, and the number of ships sunk was not listed.

"German U-boats attacked a heavily laden and protected convoy, destined for England, off the West African coast," today's communique said. "The submarines were able to sink eleven enemy ships totalling 77,000 tons by tenaciously clinging to the foe for several days and repeatedly renewing the attacks."

In the attacks on convoys between Africa and Greece near Crete, the Germans said, fighting planes made two direct hits on a 12,000-ton tanker which burst into flames and was considered lost, broke into two parts a second ship of 8,000 tons, and fired a third vessel of 6,000 tons.

Seven British planes were shot down today at sea near Malta, by eight Messerschmitts without loss to the German aircraft, Nazi press dispatches said. The British formation was said to have numbered twenty.

Destroyer Reported Hit.

Rome, March 22 (A. P.).—The German air force scored a bomb hit on a British destroyer off the Mediterranean island of Malta, the High Command said today.

Italian planes also attacked enemy cruisers off Crete, the war bulletin said, and bombed a naval base at Prevesa, Greece.

German bombers, in an attack on a British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean, were said to have set a 12,000-ton tanker afire, sunk an 8,000-ton steamship and damaged other ships.

NAZIS SEE BIG AIR RESERVE

Claim Production Ten Times Greater Than Losses

BERLIN, March 22 (AP)—German newspaper men, after a tour of aircraft factories, reported today that the powerful JU-88 dive bombers are rolling now out of assembly plants at the rate of more than four per day, adding to the Reich's reserve of air power.

Only German correspondents were permitted to make the tour. They said tens of thousands of workmen, from 15-year-old apprentices to 82-year-old master craftsmen, were helping to speed production of the war planes.

One of the visitors, Hans Georg Schultze, declared that, "even if the enemy multiplies our losses by ten, we produce more planes daily than they can make the world believe we are losing—and we don't care if the world knows it."

Herr Schultze, writing in the Berliner Zeitung, declared that aircraft production was too heavy to be absorbed by the air force and that many planes were being taken to concentration points.

Reporters said the dive bombers were equipped with new devices which automatically cut their diving speed and caused the bombs to maintain a horizontal position in the racks.

Hungarian Leader Sees Hitler

MUNICH, Germany, March 22 (AP).—Dr. Laszlo de Bardossy, Hungarian Foreign Minister, departed for Budapest today, it was announced, after a "long heart-to-heart talk on problems of mutual interest" with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and a "cordial" talk with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

Paris Traffic Deaths Down

D. N. B. Reports 417 Killed in 1940, as Against 506 During 1939

BERLIN, March 22 (AP).—A. D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch from Paris said today that traffic accidents there caused 417 deaths in 1940, while 2,560 persons were injured. In 1939, when traffic was heavier, 506 persons were killed.

BERLIN, MARCH 22--(AP)--DNB, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THE PARIS NEWSPAPER AUJOURD'HUI HAD DENOUNCED REOPENING OF THE GAMBLING PLACES AT MONTE CARLO AND NICE "WHILE THE HOUSEWIVES OF PARIS ARE STANDING IN LINE AND JOBLESS FAMILIES DON'T KNOW WHERE THE NEXT MEAL IS COMING FROM."

THE NEWSPAPER DEMANDED THAT THE CASINOS BE CLOSED AND THE PLAYERS PUT TO WORK, DNB SAID.

Raid Turns Plymouth's Night Into Day; Toll Heavy

[By the Associated Press]

Plymouth, March 22—This southwest English port counted many new casualties today after German night raiders had blasted it for six hours with fire and high explosive bombs.

One bomb hit a shelter housing 250 persons who had been left homeless by Thursday night's raid. It was feared that many in the shelter were killed.

Hundreds who were made homeless by the new raid wandered through the bomb-pitted streets this morning, while rescue workers searched for many victims known to be trapped in debris.

"Fearful Spectacle"

Fire watchers and rescue crews who worked through the past two nights' raids said last night's was the worst of the two, and, in fact, worse than any other that Plymouth has undergone.

One eyewitness of the two raids described last night's as the "most fearful spectacle this town ever saw."

"Incendiaries lit up the area for miles around," he said. "A bomb hit a hotel and flames shot 100 feet into the air, and stores a short distance away were set ablaze by fiery splinters."

Whole City Lighted Up

Fires and explosions lighted up the whole city all night. One witness said the fires "were so numerous" at one time that "it was impossible to tackle them all. You could read a newspaper by the glow."

Australian flyers joined in fighting the blazes. The postoffice and the Methodist Church were burned out, the wing of a hospital was set afire, and a lumber yard burned. A number of firemen and policemen were injured.

More Rows Of Homes Razed

The Germans followed the same tactics as the night before, bathing the city with fire, then following up with waves of bombers raining explosives.

Considerable damage was done to business houses. Many blocks of these, and rows of homes, were razed.

Several spots made historic by Pilgrims and early navigators were damaged.

A bank was closed after discovery of a time bomb on the premises, and employes and police carried out big boxes of coins and documents.

Many exhausted citizens, without heat and water, nevertheless went to ruins of their homes after daybreak for their first hours of sleep.

Many Courageous Acts

Numerous acts of courage and coolness were told of. One hosptial nurse heard the scream of a falling bomb, caught up two children and dived beneath a table, saving them from falling timbers. Another nurse, knocked down by a bomb explosion, scrambled to her feet and extinguished an incendiary.

Virginia-born Lady Astor, wife of Plymouth's Mayor, worked most of the night in shelters, without sleep. She had little to say of her own experiences, but expressed the highest admiration for the conduct of her fellow-citizens. The townspeople, in turn, called her "marvelous" for the way she went from shelter to shelter during the raid, giving encouragement and help.

Menzies Sees First Raid

Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, who arrived in Plymouth only last night and is staying at Lord Astor's home near the city, had his first closeup of a raid—although he was in London during one sharp attack, his hotel was not in the area bombed.

Menzies indicated that he now could speak with authority about "keeping the chin up." When he left London he had said: "I, like Wendell Willkie, hope to really experience a raid to know what it's like. I don't like telling people how to be courageous unless I can speak from experience and show a little courage myself."

Casualties "Fairly Heavy"

The Government acknowledged that damage was extensive and casualties "fairly heavy."

"Many fires were started," a communique said. "These were promptly fought by the fire service, but considerable damage was done to some public buildings, to shops and to houses."

In the war at sea, the Admiralty announced that the trawlers Kerryado and Gulfos had been sunk, adding the inevitable note: "The next of kin of casualties have been informed."

Lorient Bombed Again.

London, March 22 (A. P.).—The Nazi air force, pursuing its town-a-night routine, poured tons of fire bombs and high explosives on Plymouth for six hours last night and early today, inflicting casualties and property damage which the British admitted to be fairly heavy. At the same time the Royal Air Force attacked the Nazi submarine base at Lorient, on the French coast, for the third successive night and the forty-ninth time since the war began.

Londoners, meanwhile, experienced their second successive comparatively quiet night.

Lorient has been identified as a submarine assembly point and repair and supply base for many of the U-boats preying on Great Britain's Atlantic shipping.

Some of Britain's latest types of super bombers were reported to have participated in the Lorient raid, which was described as very heavy.

The Ministry also reported night attacks on the German submarine base at Ostend.

The Air Ministry said that a British pilot had machine-gunned a Norwegian airdrome in a vertical hell dive, while another bombed a convoy of supply ships near the Norwegian coast and damaged the leading ship severely.

The Ministry also announced that a supply ship had been set afire in Egersund Harbor this morning by British aircraft.

The Air Ministry News Service said that the ship's forehold was a mass of flames within a short time and that the vessel, of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, could be regarded as a total loss. It reported that of four bombs dropped two hit the ship.

THE AIR MINISTRY AND THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY SAID IN A JOINT COMMUNIQUE THAT "ENEMY ACTIVITY OVER THIS COUNTRY DURING DAYLIGHT TODAY HAS AGAIN BEEN ON A SMALL SCALE."

BOMBS WERE REPORTED DROPPED IN EAST ANGLIA, CAUSING SOME DAMAGE AND A SMALL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

LATER AT NIGHT GERMAN RAIDERS WERE REPORTED OVER A NORTH ENGLAND TOWN.

BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED A GERMAN SUPPLY VESSEL AND SET IT AFIRE IN EGERSUND, NORWAY, HARBOR EARLY TODAY, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

IT REPORTED OF FOUR BOMBS DROPPED, TWO HIT THE SHIP.

A BRITISH PILOT WAS CREDITED BY THE MINISTRY WITH A "VERTICAL HELL DIVE" IN A MACHINE GUN ATTACK ON A NORWEGIAN AIRDROME. ANOTHER WAS SAID TO HAVE BOMBED A SUPPLY SHIP CONVOY NEAR THE NORWEGIAN COAST, DAMAGING THE LEADING SHIP "SEV[illegible]LY."

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED HERE TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN, ONE CRASHING IN A FIELD, THE OTHER IN THE SEA OFF THE EAST COAST.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS CREDITED WITH BRINGING DOWN THE PLANE OVER THE COAST. THE SECOND WAS IDENTIFIED AS A BIG HEINKEL BOMBER. TWO OF ITS CREW WERE KILLED AND TWO OTHERS WERE INJURED.

CLEARING OF DEBRIS CONTINUED AT PLYMOUTH DURING THE DAY AND MANY EXHAUSTED CITIZENS, WITHOUT HEAT AND WATER, NESTLED IN THE RUINS OF THEIR HOMES SEEKING THEIR FIRST HOURS OF SLEEP AFTER TWO NIGHTS OF INTENSIVE GERMAN BOMBING.

UP TO A LATE HOUR, LONDON HAD NOT HAD A NIGHT ALARM.

THE WEATHER WAS UNFAVORABLE, IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, LIGHT SNOWS OF THE DAY TURNING INTO STEADY RAIN TONIGHT.

30.24-8167

30.24-8167

LONDON, MARCH 23-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-"THEY ARE BRAVE PEOPLE."

THAT WAS THE SIMPLE TRIBUTE PAID TO BOMB-SHATTERED PLYMOUTH TODAY BY A FIREMAN WHO WORKED THROUGH THE HOURS OF DEVASTATION AT DRAKE'S OLD PORT WHICH GERMAN BOMBS MADE A CITY OF FIRE AND DESTRUCTION THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.

"WHEN I WAS FIRE FIGHTING AT COVENTRY," HE DECLARED, "I THOUGHT 'HERE ARE ENGLAND'S BRAVEST,' BUT BELIEVE ME PLYMOUTH CERTAINLY CAN TAKE IT.

"WHILE BOMBS WERE RAINING DOWN," CONTINUED THE AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE MAN WHO WAS RUSHED TO THE RAIDED PORT FOR DUTY DURING THE SECOND ATTACK, "I SAW WOMEN RUSH TO SHELTERS WITH BABIES IN THEIR ARMS.

"ONE GRANDMOTHER SNATCHED A BABY FROM ITS MOTHER'S BREAST, RAN TO A CUPBOARD BENEATH A STAIRS, AND GAVE THE BABY THE SHELTER OF HER OWN BODY. THE MOTHER ALSO TOOK SHELTER AND ALTHOUGH THEIR HOUSE WAS DESTROYED, ALL THREE WERE RESCUED-- UNHURT."

ANOTHER OBSERVER OF THE ATTACKS SAID DIVE-BOMBERS DUMPED EXPLOSIVES INTO RAGING FIRES STARTED BY INCENDIARIES.

DESCRIBING THE SECOND NIGHT ATTACK, HE SAID:

"AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS THE NIGHT BEFORE THE RAIDERS BEGAN COMING IN WAVES. THEY SEEMED TO FLY VERY LOW; THEN DOWN CAME INCENDIARY BOMBS BY THOUSANDS.

"FIRES WERE SO NUMEROUS AND SO FIERCE IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR FIRE SERVICES TO TACKLE THEM ALL. YOU COULD READ A NEWSPAPER BY THE GLOW SEVERAL MILES AWAY.

"FOR SEVERAL HOURS THE TERRIBLE WORK OF DESTRUCTION CONTINUED. NOT CONTENT WITH THE HAVOC ALREADY DONE, RAIDERS, DEFYING AN INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE, DIVE-BOMBED THE FLAMES.

"WHEN DAYLIGHT CAME, SMOKE FROM SMOULDERING PILES WHICH HAD BEEN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SHOPS AND HOMES HUNG OVER THE STRICKEN CITY."

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-MACHINE-GUNNERS ON THE EAST ANGLIAN COAST RIDDLED A LOW-FLYING GERMAN RAIDER TONIGHT AND SAW IT CATCH FIRE AND DRIFT SEAWARD. A LARGE SPLASH AND AN EXPLOSION FOLLOWED. GERMAN PLANES ALSO WERE REPORTED OVER A TOWN IN THE NORTH OF

A WISECRACKING HERO

BY EDDY GILMORE

Says He Enjoyed Passing Red Lights in Raid Call.

London, March 22 (A. P.).—Cockney W. T. Lee, awarded the Order of the British Empire for heroism in cutting off a flaming gas main under a hail of bombs, wisecracked today that the job gave him one of life's biggest thrills: The privilege of driving through red traffic lights.

Lee and three others volunteered for the task, with Lee driving the emergency truck. Bombs blasted craters in the streets, and buildings collapsed around them, but Lee drove over curbings, on sidewalks, and sometimes on the streets until he reached the blazing gas line.

He and the others worked for two hours under a constant bombardment and admitted they cried out in sheer terror. When it was done, they tackled another at a school where hundreds of women and children had taken shelter, and kept on with similar jobs until dawn.

When Lee finally stumbled home, he learned that his mother had been blinded and lost a leg in the bombing. She was well enough today to welcome her hero son.

Admiralty Aid Says U. S. Will Deliver Munitions

Fletcher Is Sure 'Uncle Sam' Is a 'Good Postman'

BRISTOL, England, March 22 (AP).—Lieut. Comdr. Reginald Fletcher, parliamentary secretary of the First Lord of the Admiralty, said today that, since the United States had decided to supply Britain with munitions, Americans could be trusted to see that they were delivered.

"Uncle Sam," he told his townspeople, "is a good postman. He will not have his mails robbed or parcels delivered to the wrong address.

He suggested that his hearers get out pictures of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, "take a look at them, and ask yourself if they have the appearance of two men who get together on a job and fall down on it."

British Flyer Gets Taste Of Anti-German Barrage

Says Any Nazi Going Through It Deserves Iron Cross

LONDON, March 22 (AP).—A British night fighter who got caught recently in one of the British block barrages said today that any German who went through such shelling ought to receive the Iron Cross. The pilot, identity not disclosed, was quoted by the Air Ministry as saying he got into the barrage when he engaged a Nazi fighter at 7,000 feet.

"The guns below suddenly opened up and I was caught in the barrage," he said. "Shells—there seemed to be hundreds of them—were going up all around me, and I realized I was trapped.

"I wirelessed 'home' to see if they could help me, but they told me in effect: 'You got yourself into the barrage, now get yourself out.'

"Then I hit on a plan. I can't tell you what it was because the Germans might copy me. But, believe me, it was a hair-raising experience."

Captain of Illustrious Will Command Squadron

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 22—Acting Rear Admiral Denis Boyd, who commanded the British aircraft carrier Illustrious in January when German dive bombers made a furious but unsuccessful attempt to sink the vessel near Malta, has been appointed commander of an aircraft carrier squadron—a new fleet unit.

Naval sources pointed out that Great Britain had been scheduled to commission four new carriers in 1940, including the Illustrious. With this increased strength and ships will be formed into squadrons of three or four each. Seven or eight carriers are said to be serving with the fleet now.

Admiral Boyd will command one squadron, but Navy men said this did not mean the three or four carriers of his command would fight as a unit, nor did it presage a new use of plane carriers. They said the vessels would manoeuvre together or singly in widely separated areas, as tactical problems demanded.

The Admiralty also announced the appointment of Rear Admiral James W. S. Dooling to command naval establishments in Singapore.

Belgian Coming to U. S. To Seek French-Held Gold

Finance Chief Camille Gutt to Negotiate on $230,000,000

LONDON, March 22 (AP).—Camille Gutt, Belgian Finance Minister, announced today that he was going to the United States to attempt settlement there of a claim on French-held gold valued at $230,000,000.

The Belgians, who are suing in Federal Court to recover from the French reserves in the United States the equivalent of the gold deposited in France by them before the German invasion, said they wanted the money to equip "five or six" more battalions in the Belgian Congo to aid the British.

The Belgians contend that France had sent the Belgian gold, deposited at Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa, for safekeeping, back to German-occupied Belgium, at the demand of the Germans.

Eire Honor Guard for R.A.F. Dead

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 22 (AP)—British and Irish troops met face to face today for the first time since the civil war when an Eire guard of honor escorted to the border the bodies of Royal Air Force fliers killed in a plane crash Thursday at Kinlough, County Leitrim. The coffins, covered with Union Jacks and daffodil wreaths, were turned over to a guard of British soldiers.

MAR 23 1941

MAR 23 1941

Belgrade Cancels Army Leaves As Germany Serves Ultimatum

Berlin Demands Pact Decision Tomorrow —Dissenters Resigning En Masse, Holding Soviet Aid Sabotaged.

Belgrade, March 22 (A. P.).—Germany was reported in Government quarters today to have demanded Yugoslavia's decision on an agreement with the Axis by Sunday night in a virtual ultimatum which expressed dissatisfaction with "procrastination" in the long negotiations.

At the same time high military sources disclosed that all leaves in the Yugoslav Army were to be canceled, effective next Tuesday, but there was no immediate indication that this meant the Yugoslavs intended to fight.

The military chiefs acted as Government officials reported the German demand to join up at once and that there was a possibility that Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic would go to Vienna tomorrow to sign a pact with Germany.

Paul Replaces Ministers.

It further was reported that Regent Prince Paul at last had found three substitute ministers to fill the holes in his Government left by resignations tendered in protest at the proposed agreement.

Prince Paul, it was reported, had decided to go through with the Government's majority decision to sign a pact regardless of the opposition which today provoked mass resignations of Government officials, Senators and others.

What may take the place of an official communique stating the Government's decision to capitulate to Germany's demands was published tonight in the Government party weekly, Samoubrava:

"Great nations can afford to undergo risks, but small nations cannot. So Yugoslavia has decided to maintain neutrality and peace as the basic condition of her development and progress."

The article will be printed in all Yugoslav papers tomorrow by Government order.

The German Ambassador Viktor von Heeren, was said in Government circles to have issued a flat warning that Adolf Hitler is not prepared to tolerate further delays and that an agreement must be reached on meeting his demands by Sunday night.

Opposition throughout the country was increasing hourly, however, and it was any one's guess whether the situation would change by tomorrow night to permit Yugoslav statesmen to depart for Vienna.

Sabotage Effort Charged.

One of the three substitute Ministers recruited by Prince Paul was reported by Government quarters to be Vice-Gov. Ivkovic of Croatia, who earlier was said to have quit his position rather than accept a place in the Government.

The others were said to be Dr. Voja Tiorgjevic, chairman of the agricultural co-operative, who will take the Ministry of Agriculture, and Dr. Dragomir Ikonic, former director of the Serbian Democratic party, who will become Minister of Social Welfare. Ivkob Ivkovic will move into the Ministry of Justice, it was said.

These men, Government sources added were expected to join the rest of the Cabinet in unanimous approval of Hitler's demands in a session tomorrow.

However, the mass resignations and charges that the Premier had sabotaged efforts to gain the support of Russia had heaped fuel on the spreading political revolt against capitulation.

Parties Are In Revolt.

At a Cabinet meeting marked by bitter recriminations, a member was reported to have accused Foreign Minister Cinar-Markovic of having thrown away a telegram from the Minister to Russia detailing his efforts for a mutual assistance pact with that nation.

Cincar-Markovic leaped to his feet, screaming: "Fantastic!" He insisted that "Russia has not sufficient military strength to give us the aid we would like to have."

However, the angry resignation of the Minister to Russia, Milan Gavrilovic, was reported.

Today the Governor of the vitally important Vardar Valley district and the Vice-Governor of Croatia resigned, and the Independent Democratic party ordered all its members holding Government positions to do likewise. The party is the country's fourth most important.

Leaders of the strong Serbian Peasant Party were planning a similar mass resignation. Already three Cabinet members had resigned, and six Senators were reported planning to quit.

Officers Join Greek Forces.

A message from the Greek frontier said that three Yugoslav Army officers—two Serbs and one a Slovene—had fled across the frontier into Greece and offered their services to the Greek Army for a fight against the Axis.

One Serb was described as a major whose brother now is Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The other Serb was a major whose father was Chief of the Montenegrin General Staff in the world war.

Unconfirmed diplomatic reports from Istanbul said that Turkey had received a declaration from Moscow that if the Turks find it necessary to defend themselves against any aggression or to help Yugoslavia, Russia would not consider it an imperialistic war. If this report is true, it was considered by observers that Russia had given Turkey a free hand in opposing Germany.

Other diplomatic developments included an urgent conference between the Greek Minister and Cincar-Markovic.

Two Independent Democrat Senators were said to have resigned already in protest against the proposed Axis deal. Persons close to the Senators said that one of them had left for Greece or Egypt to organize co-operation with Great Britain.

Seek British Co-operation.

Informed sources said that Ambassador von Heeren told Cvetkovic and Cincar-Markovic that the German Government was extremely angry and impatient at Yugoslavia's failure to sign the agreement quickly, and, furthermore, that the Reich's Government suspects that Yugoslavia is attempting to hedge and "stall for time until the British armies can be well installed in Greece close to the Yugoslav frontier."

Friends of Zivojin Balugdzic, former Minister to Berlin, quoted him as saying:

"Only two courses are now open to our country. Either we go to war against German and Italian demands, or we face almost certain civil war."

The Yugoslav high military council, including all the General Staff members, four corps commanders and the War Minister, met early this morning in secret session. Details of their meeting were closely guarded. Yesterday the General Staff was reported to have approved an understanding with Germany, but the lower officers and rank and file were said to be opposed.

Bitter Fight Reported

Government quarters disclosed that Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, Minister of Agriculture who resigned, made a bitter attack upon War Minister Petar Pesic in a Cabinet meeting yesterday for his advice to Yugoslavia to give in without a struggle.

Cubrilovic pointed out that little Serbia, the forerunner to present-day Yugoslavia, fought the German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian armies for four years in the World War and finally emerged victorious on the side of Britain.

"Facing Realities"

The War Minister was reported to have replied that he was facing realities and that resistance, in his opinion, would be vain because Yugoslavia was nearly surrounded by Axis armies.

Minister of Supplies Protic was said to have told the meeting he would rather kill himself than see the country fall to the Axis, but that any other course would be difficult in view of the Axis' military advantage.

"Inconceivable" Vote

Another Cabinet member, unidentified by the speaker, was said to have leaped up and said: "It is inconceivable that any son of Stoyan Protic should cast such a vote."

Protic is the son of a famous Serb patriot.

Angry shoutings and accusations were said to have been interspersed with pleas from Cvetkovic for unanimous approval of his capitulation plan.

The British were reported to be making a desperate attempt to stave off a threatened surrender of Yugoslavia, and the British Minister Ronald Ian Campbell was said to be interviewing several political leaders today.

Even as Prince Paul wrestled with the Cabinet crisis which blocked the plan to link his country with the Axis powers, mobilized Serb soldiers paraded in the provinces singing American and French World War songs, and students in Belgrade assembled to play the British song, "Tipperary."

Up to noon Prince Paul had been unable to find three prominent personalities willing to pledge themselves to support the Axis agreement in return for Cabinet posts to replace those who resigned.

The hitch brought expressions of deep indignation from German quarters, but British circles expressed optimism that the popular resentment, coupled with the seriousness of the Cabinet situation, might block permanently the plan to swing Yugoslavia into the Axis camp.

Lane Sees Cvetkovic

It was disclosed that both Arthur Bliss Lane, the United States Minister, and Campbell had interviewed Cvetkovic yesterday in an effort to ascertain the Yugoslavian Government's intentions.

Reliable quarters said, however, that neither had made any proposals or suggestions.

A London broadcast in Serbian in the early evening, in which Yugoslavs were warned against "making the pact," was the subject of conversation in cafes all during the night.

The broadcast said "Yugoslavia must decide whether she wishes to be another Rumania or follow the road of freedom and independence."

Berlin Takes Other Stand

Dispatches from Berlin in the morning papers said the country had been "left free to make her own decision as to whether she would join the side of England or go the way of freedom in her own self-interest."

Neutral observers said the danger of real internal trouble was grave. It was disclosed, for example, that the powerful independent Democratic party had approved the action taken by its cabinet representative, Social Welfare Minister Dr. Srdjan Budisavijevic, in resigning.

Turks Talk Of Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Turkey, March 22—Possible Turkish aid if Yugoslavia decides to resist German demands and Greece and Britain decide to help her, was reported to have been discussed today in a long conference between Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and the Yugoslav Ambassador.

(Unconfirmed reports were received in Belgrade from Turkey that Soviet Russia had given the Turks a "free hand" to aid Yugoslavia.)

Sees British Envoy

Before seeing the Yugoslav Ambassador, Saracoglu talked with British Ambassador Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen.

The Turkish press, closely controlled by the Government, emphasized today that this country is prepared and ready to resist Axis aggression or pressure such as now is being employed against Yugoslavia.

The articles, apparently officially inspired, stressed that Turkey never would be forced into "Europe's new order" by either political or military pressures.

They declared unanimously that Turkey remained loyal to her Allies, Greece and Britain.

"Germany has come right up to Turkey's borders, into our zone of security," said the paper *Yenisabah*. "By force or trickery she got the Balkan countries into her new order.

"The Führer gave assurances of his friendship for Turkey, but he does not regard it as outside the bounds of friendship to push any nation into the Axis.

"For Turkey this is now a matter of life or death. Unless Germany gives up this idea of forcing Turkey into the new order, these polite mutual exchanges of assurances of friendship remain just that and nothing more."

Same Help Russia Is Giving To China Forecast For Turks

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, *Sunday*, March 23—Diplomatic sources said early today that if the Turks are forced to fight Germany, now established on their frontier with Bulgaria, Soviet Russia will give Turkey the same help she is giving China.

[Russian aid for China has been primarily in supplies.]

This, these sources said, will be the meaning of a common Turkish-Russian declaration reaffirming their treaty of friendship and non-aggression. They said they expected it would be made in general terms within the next few days.

Non-Aggression Pact Expansion

The declaration, it is believed, will be published in Moscow and not be signed formally because of the existence already of a non-aggression pact between the two countries, they added.

It was understood to have been negotiated at Moscow by Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, and Atkay Alihaydar, the Turkish Ambassador.

Russia recently rebuked Bulgaria for granting German troops permission to enter, telling her the U. S. S. R. "cannot share the opinion of the Bulgarian Government as to the correctness of the latter's position."

Russia Seen Coming Into Open

In that light, these sources said, the Russian-Turkish declaration may be regarded as highly significant for the future of warfare in eastern Europe as well as further indication that Moscow is coming out into the open against further Nazi expansion in Russia's spheres of influence.

Should Germany and Turkey become embroiled, they said, it is expected that Russia will give all possible material aid to the Turks, since it is to her interest to keep the Germans away from the Dardanelles, Turkish-guarded gateway to the Black Sea, one of Russia's most important commerce routes.

It was not learned immediately when the declaration would be published.

Bulgaria May Demobilize

Sofia, *Sunday*, March 23 (AP)—General demobilization of the Bulgarian army

30.24-8169

30.24-8169

will follow Yugoslavia's expected adherence to Axis demands, it was reported here today.

Army horses are being released for spring farming along with some men called up recently when this kingdom was considering German terms of occupation.

The Government added fats to the rations list, effective tomorrow. Each person will be permitted two pounds of fat a month.

BELGRADE BOWS TO NAZI ULTIMATUM IN FACE OF RUMBLINGS OF CIVIL WAR

Prince Paul, Warned Hitler Will Tolerate No Further Delay, Arranges To Send Emissaries To Vienna Tonight To Sign Axis Pact

Yugoslav Army And Civilian Opposition Spreads. Russian Material Aid To Turkey, If Latter Is Forced To Fight Germany, Forecast

As Yugoslavia's Regent Prince Paul, reported bowing to Germany in the face of civil-war threats, was represented as preparing to dispatch emissaries to Vienna to sign an Axis pact, Russia last night again was projected as a potentially active factor into the Balkan picture.

From Ankara came a guarded hint that Moscow was about to come out into the open against any farther German march to the east into traditionally Russian spheres of influence. It was asserted in diplomatic circles in the Turkish capital that Russia now stands ready to give Turkey material aid in event the latter country is forced into a fight against Germany.

A common Russian-Turkish declaration, reaffirming their treaty of friendship and non-aggression, will be issued within a few days, these sources predicted.

Yugoslav Anti-Axis Sentiment Spreads As Regent Yields

BY ROBT. ST. JOHN
[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 22—The Yugoslav Government, yielding to a German ultimatum, committed itself tonight to enter the Axis orbit despite grave fears that the step might cause civil war.

Mass resignations of high officials opposed to the alliance, street demonstrations in many cities and uneasy friction in the army ranks were grave manifestations of the violent and growing internal dissent.

The harried chief regent, Prince Paul, was reported on reliable authority, however, to have arranged for Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic to leave for Vienna Sunday night to come to terms with the Axis, barring last-minute complications. The atmosphere was surcharged with the possibility of such complications.

Warning From Nazi Minister

Government quarters said the German Minister to Yugoslavia, Viktor von Heeren, had issued a flat warning that there must be "an immediate end of procrastination" because Adolf Hitler was not prepared to tolerate delay past Sunday night.

With this ultimatum hanging over his head, Paul was reliably reported to have patched up his broken Cabinet by persuading Serbs to take two of the positions vacated by anti-Axis members and handing the third portfolio to a Slovene already in the Cabinet.

The Slovene — Minister Without Portfolio Kulovec—helped break the crisis by accepting the additional post of Minister of Justice after it was turned down by Croatia's Vice-Governor, Svetozar Ivkovic. Ivkovic resigned as Vice-Governor in protest against the Axis program.

The new members were said to be Dr. Voja Gjorgjevic, chairman of the Agricultural Cooperative, as Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Dragomir Ikonic, former director of the Serb Democratic party, as Minister of Social Welfare.

Would Reform Cabinet Today

According to the Government plan, the Cabinet would be reformed tomorrow and approve the German demands in time for the trip to Vienna, just twenty-four hours later than originally intended.

The only possible hitch which could develop, it appeared, would be the resignation of additional Ministers who might thus create a secondary crisis merely to postpone the journey to Germany.

Friends of two Ministers who are not too keen on the turn of events said they might resign "as a patriotic gesture."

Even if this does not happen, many observers believed the Government had only temporarily fixed things up.

Army Reserve Group Disbands

For example, the Army Reserve Officers' Association disbanded today with the statement:

"We have learned we are on the eve of conclusion of an agreement which does not conform with our national honor and independence. This is why we give expression to our protest as reserve officers and combatants and have decided to dissolve our organization.

"We declare ourselves ready to defend with our lives our independence, sovereignty and the frontiers of our country. We are true to our King and fatherland and inspired by national ideals."

Civil War Or War With Nazis

The War Minister, the high command and army corps leaders met in anxious consultations.

Zivojin Balugdzic, former Minister to Berlin and tutor of the late King Alexander, summed up the situation as making civil war or war with Germany "the only two courses now open to the country."

That the Government had chosen to risk the former instead of the latter was indicated by a communique to be published in all Yugoslav newspapers tomorrow.

It said "great nations can afford to undergo risks but small nations cannot, so Yugoslavia has decided to maintain neutrality and peace as a basic condition of her development and progress.

Yugoslavia's Official Stand

"We demand nothing from anybody but we yield nothing. We do not want to use our weapons except in case of attack, for self-defense. Consequently, Yugoslavia will remain outside the war and not wage war so long as her sovereign rights are respected.

"Such moments as this demand cold-bloodedness and objectivity from the rulers of the nation. No rash gestures or acts are permitted. Great interests must not be endangered. The future must be prepared with all cleverness; all negligence must be avoided."

This apparently was in line with unofficial reports that the Government was prepared to join the Axis with the stipulation that Nazi troops sent to attack Greece would not cross this country and that Yugoslav borders would be respected.

Whether the Government could swing it remained an open question.

More Resignations Expected

The list of resignations of high officials opposing the German demands already included three Cabinet Ministers, eight Senators, the Minister to Russia and the governor of the military important Vardar Valley district. More were expected hourly.

The Independent Democratic party, fourth most important in this land of many races, many creeds and many languages, directed all of its members in Government positions to resign. The party is composed mostly of Serbs living in Croatia.

Serb Party Walkout Forecast

The Serbian Peasant party refused to name a successor to its resigned Cabinet representative, Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, Minister of Agriculture, and said it would have nothing to do with a Government which failed to oppose the Axis demands.

It, too, was expected to order all its members in Government service to resign tomorrow.

Both parties have thousands of members in key civil service positions throughout the country, as well as leaders in high ranks.

As army chiefs met secretly to discuss the situation, it was related that three army officers already have sped to Greece to offer their services to the Greek army in its fight against Italy, rather than remain under possible domination of Germany and Italy.

Anti-Axis Marching Song

Soldiers in troop trains traveling through southern Serbia were said to be singing:

"We do not fear Germans or Hungarians, but we do fear our own Ministers."

This is a rhyming refrain in the Serbian language and is fast becoming a popular slogan of the anti-Axis elements.

Evidence of the deep bitterness of feeling came in a Cabinet meeting at which one of the Ministers was reported to have accused Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovic of quietly throwing away a telegram in which the Minister to Russia detailed efforts looking toward a Russian mutual-assistance pact.

Discounts Russ Strength

Cincar-Markovic, shouting that the charge was "fantastic," insisted, "Russia has not sufficient military strength to give us the aid we would like to have."

It was noted however, that the Minister to Russia, Milan Gavrilovic, was one of the first to tender a protest resignation in the Axis crisis.

It was disclosed that Cincar-Markovic conferred with the Greek Minister, and that Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister, and the British Minister, Ronald Ian Campbell, had met with Premier Cvetkovic, but reliable quarters said no proposals or suggestions had been made by them.

Campbell, Paul Confer

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 22—An authoritative source said today that British Minister Ronald Ian Campbell had been in touch with Regent Prince Paul of Yugoslavia for several days concerning Axis demands, which "have evidently produced, as might be expected, a Government crisis in Belgrade."

"Yugoslavs," this source commented, "have no wish to place themselves in the humiliating position of the Rumanians or Bulgarians, and their own passionate desire for independence has been strengthened by the wonderful achievements of the Greeks and by the utter futility of Italian efforts to subdue the Greek nation."

He said that the Serbs "will appreciate how important it is to the political and economic life of Yugoslavia that Salonika should remain in friendly Greek hands."

"Nor will the people of Croatia, with their democratic traditions and their zeal for Slav ideals, welcome the dictates of the German, or still less, the Italian dictator."

Nazis Express Pleasure Over Yugoslav Changes

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 22—Foreign Office sources, in unofficially expressing pleasure over Yugoslav Cabinet developments, said today the three ministers who resigned were "not especially noted for being friendly to Germany."

Authorized sources declined official comment, however, both on the grounds that the Cabinet changes constituted a domestic matter and because no official reports have been received in Berlin from Belgrade.

One commentator said that one of the resigned Yugoslav ministers was a high degree Mason.

OUSTED YUGOSLAV IS HELD BY BRITISH

Stoyadinovich Tried to Send His Nation to Axis.

Cairo, March 22 (A. P.).—It was officially reported in British quarters here today that former Premier Milan Stoyadinovich of Yugoslavia is in British hands.

The announcement said that he was handed over to British headquarters by the Yugoslav Government for safe keeping. He will be detained in British territory.

[It was reported authoritatively in Belgrade this week that Stoyadinovich had been exiled to Greece on charges that he had attempted to regain power and swing Yugoslavia into the Berlin-Rome-Tokio camp.]

Stoyadinovich was put in British custody Thursday, but the place and circumstances were not disclosed.

Hands Of Yugoslavs' Boy King Tied As Vast Forces Shape His Destiny

PETER SLATED TO TAKE HELM AFTER SEPT. 6

Young Monarch At Studies And Games As Fate Of Nation Is Decided

"Petrushka" Is Declared Heir To Fierce Serb Spirit Of Independence

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 22—Powerful forces bargain with the birthright of Yugoslavia's boy king, Peter II.

But Peter must remain secluded with his studies and games, unable to say a word in the negotiations which may decide what sort of kingdom he may rule after his eighteenth birthday next September 6.

In his quarters in the white palace, the thin, shy, young monarch is almost within earshot of the nation's statesmen streaming through its halls to confer with his harassed uncle and chief regent, Prince Paul.

Taking No Hand In Crucial Talks

Although, supposedly, he will take the helm of government from his uncle next fall, palace attendants say Peter is taking no hand in the talks which have brought Serb, Croat and Slovene leaders and Axis and allied diplomats tramping up the steps of the suburban palace.

Yet those permitted to meet Peter at small "statecraft" dinners arranged for him as he approaches the age of accession do no doubt that the serious youth, trained from childhood for his kingly duties, is not at least aware of the forces which have embroiled his realm in a heated internal crisis.

Will Yugoslavia be a battlefield? Another occupied country like Rumania? Or will civil strife result in a military dictatorship leaving Peter only a figurehead king?

His Cousin, Puppet King Mihai

These are some of the questions which must run through the boy's head. Surely the crisis must make him think of his cousin, Mihai, puppet king of Rumania, who, since the flight of his father, Carol, has spent most of his time in the Carpathian Mountains skiing and hiking while others rule his realm.

Mihai's grandmother, the late Queen Marie of Rumania, was also Peter's grandmother. Peter's mother, Queen Marie, Carol's sister, is related to the British royal family and is reported now to be in England or Canada.

Has Strong British Ties

Like Mihai, therefore, Peter has strong ties with the British. He was destined for education in British schools, but the plan was abandoned when his father, King Alexander I, was slain in Marseille, France, six years ago.

Instead, he was given the nearest equivalent to that sort of schooling which could be arranged in Yugoslavia. Tutors were brought to the palace and even football games were arranged for him on the palace grounds.

Descendant of a Serb ruler who founded the dynasty with a rifle in his hands, Peter also is heir to the fierce Serb spirit of independence—a spirit which set off the World War in 1914 when Serbia defied a Germanic power of another day.

Trained As Supreme Warlord

Young Peter has been preparing himself in recent years to become supreme warlord of a people whose prowess at arms is renowned even in the warlike Balkans and now is a lieutenant in the army which, reputedly, is willing to fight even Germany rather than take any humiliating Nazi terms.

Few of his 15,000,000 subjects ever have glimpsed in person this tall, sensitive youth whose picture is on almost every Yugoslav stamp and has an honored spot in peasants' homes, almost every tavern, restaurant and public building.

Languages Basic Requirement

For "Petrushka," as Peter is known familiarly by his drillmates from the Belgrade Military Academy, languages—Serbo-Croat, French, German, English and Russian—were just a basic requirement.

He had acquired knowledge, too, of constitutional and administrative law, physics and chemistry, mathematics and geography.

Because of his physical frailty, outdoor sports have been stressed. He has his own swimming pool. Cavalry officers have taught him to ride. He plays football and hockey.

He Likes To Tinker

He likes to tinker, also, and almost every whim is satisfied. He takes radios and telephones apart and sometimes puts them back together again. He dabbles in movie photography and has made warships a hobby.

Great powers have made him gifts—an electric automobile from France and a small electric locomotive from Germany, for instance.

His grandmother Marie once prescribed the way to train Peter thus: "All harshness must be avoided . . . or he draws in like a sensitive flower."

However that may be Yugoslavs count on him showing a stiff upper lip if and when he takes over his kingdom

FORMER YUGOSLAV PREMIER ARRESTED

Pro-Nazi Stoyadinovic Is Given Over To British Authorities, Cairo Hears

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, March 22—Milan Stoyadinovic, former Yugoslav Premier, has been handed over to British authorities by the Yugoslav Government for safe custody, authoritative British circles here said today.

Stoyadinovic was said to have been put in British hands Thursday at a place and under circumstances not disclosed to be kept in detention in British territory.

Fear Of Another Quisling

Fear that Stoyadinovic, like Major Vidkun Quisling in Norway, might set himself up at the head of a German puppet government in Belgrade apparently explains why Yugoslavia expelled her former Premier and Britain placed him in custody.

Stoyadinovic, first imprisoned and then banished, has been regarded as the leading Yugoslav advocate of a pro-Axis policy. Axis pressure was said to have been put on the Yugoslav Government last June to restore him as Premier.

Last April, a year after he had been forced to resign because he was regarded as "Germany's friend," Yugoslav police seized his papers and said they had linked him anew with the Nazis.

Although not formally arrested, he was interned in a mountain fastness under heavy guard and sources close to the Government said a plot to overthrow the Cvetkovic Cabinet had been discovered.

A Fifth Column Suspect

Suspected, thus, not only as a pro-German but also as a fifth columnist and a potential "Quisling," Stoyadinovic was kept in a remote mountain retreat until he was transferred to Montenegro to keep him from any possible foreign contacts.

"Lucky Milan," as his friends called him, had become Yugoslavia's chief political prisoner. His fortune could not buy him a long-distance telephone call to his wife and two daughters in Belgrade. His blue-shirted legion had been scattered, his ablest henchmen placed under house arrest and his brother and newspaper mouthpiece, Dragomir, jailed.

Suddenly, however, on June 14, 1940, he was liberated in what diplomatic sources regarded as a Yugoslav effort to improve Belgrade's relations with Berlin and Rome.

He went directly to Belgrade, where he was believed to have conferred with Slovene leaders in hope of forming a new Cabinet friendly to the Axis.

Last Wednesday, however, authoritative reports in the Yugoslav capital said Stoyadinovic had been exiled to Greece on suspicion of still harboring ambitions for power and swinging Yugoslavia into the Axis camp.

Rome, March 22 (AP)—Informed Germans said today Yugoslavia was expected to sign herself into the tri-partite partnership within the coming week. They expressed belief that a pact merely signifying bilateral friendship, as first suggested by Yugoslav negotiators, was out of the question.

Russ Close War Maneuvers

Moscow, March 22 (AP)—The Red Army announced today the completion of ten days of military maneuvers in Siberia.

Army exercises were held also in the Kiev military district. In the Moscow district 3,500 volunteers among the collective farmers conducted their own war games.

MOSCOW, MARCH 22--(AP)--JAPANESE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA, EN ROUTE TO AXIS CONFERENCES IN BERLIN AND ROME, WOULD ARRIVE HERE TOMORROW AFTERNOON ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS FOR A ONE-DAY STAY.

THE MINISTER, WHO ALREADY HAS CROSSED THE URUAL MOUNTAINS INTO EUROPEAN RUSSIA, WAS MET AT KIROFF BY A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT WHO ACQUAINED HIM WITH THE LATEST INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR STUDY ENROUTE TO MOSCOW.

REPORTS FROM JAPANESE SOURCES IN BERLIN THAT MATSUOKA MIGHT VISIT LONDON AND RETURN HOME BY WAY OF THE UNITED STATES, CREATED A SURPRISE IN JAPANESE CIRCLES HERE, WHERE IT WAS SAID NOTHING WAS KNOWN OF SUCH PLANS.

30.24-8171

30.24-8171

Matsuoka, Molotoff To Confer

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 22—An appointment was made tonight for Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Premier-Foreign Commissar, to receive Japan's Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, during his brief stopover here en route to Berlin and Rome.

The Japanese official is scheduled to arrive at 1.26 P. M. Sunday on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The Japanese Minister to Russia, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, invited diplomats and military attaches of the Axis countries to dinner at the embassy Sunday night, and the same group was invited to luncheon at the German Embassy Monday.

R.A.F. ATTACKS JIBUTI RAILWAY

Planes Also Raid Diredawa, Harar and Gondar.

Cairo, March 22 (A. P.).—British flyers attacked the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad between Addis Ababa and Diredawa, machine-gunning three trains and bombing the Diredawa station "with considerable success," an R. A. F. communique said today.

Other planes dive-bombed and machine-gunned Harar, toward which ground forces were advancing from Jijiga, while others attacked Gondar and started fires among military stores and buildings. Two trains in the station at Urso also were hit, the communique said.

A communique said:

"On March 20 the South African Air Force carried out heavy dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks on military objectives in Harar and Diredawa. At Harar a direct hit was registered on barracks and the wireless station was bombed. The railway station at Diredawa was another target and there were direct hits on hangars at the airdrome. Two Savoias at Diredawa airdrome were machine gunned.

"Our fighters engaged two CR-32's which attacked our bombers and it is believed, though not confirmed, that one enemy fighter was shot down.

"In another attack sticks of bombs straddled two trains standing in Urso station a few miles west of Diredawa. Another salvo scored a direct hit on the rear of one train and many bombs hit the railway line. Transport concentrations near Harar and Diredawa were machine-gunned and air attacks were pushed home in spite of heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire. All our machines returned safely."

A one-day assault after a siege of fifteen weeks has captured the desperately defended Oasis of Giarabub and broken Italy's last stand in eastern Libya, British Army Headquarters declared late last night. The garrison's commander and 800 soldiers surrendered yesterday afternoon after a short operation started the day before by Australian and British troops, the communique added.

Fight Rages at Cheren.

British pressure, meanwhile, continued on Italy's steadily dwindling East African colonies. A communique said that an Italian counter-attack from Cheren, gateway to the Eritrean capital, was repulsed with heavy cost to the 35,000 defenders, and that British operations there continue to develop slowly but satisfactorily.

Cheren again was reported to have been pounded heavily from the air.

Italy's hold on Ethiopia was reported further menaced by a new drive from the east, where the British are consolidating recaptured positions in British Somaliland, and by native revolts against Italian authority in territory north of Addis Ababa, the capital.

Italians Told Of Surrender

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 22—Surrender of the Italian garrison at the Libyan Oasis of Giarabub, after four months resistance, was reported today by the Italian high command. It said Colonel Castagna, commander of the garrison, was slightly wounded in the final fighting.

In Eritrea the fighting continued, the high command declared, with Italian forces counter-attacking to improve their defense positions around Cheren.

A new attempt by the British to ford the Dabus river, which parallels the Sudanese frontier about fifty miles inside western Ethiopia, was reported repulsed.

Cheren Battle

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 22—The battle for Cheren, gate to the Eritrean capital of Asmara, has developed into a fight of fierce attacks and counter attacks by British forces and Italian defenders, authoritative sources said today.

Meanwhile, they asserted, British forces from Jijiga who recaptured Hargeisa, British Somaliland, "are moving on and it is possible that by this time they have come into contact with our column moving inland from Berbera."

ITALIANS BOMBARD BASE AT PREVEZA

Claim Greek Port Suffered Serious Damage.

Rome, March 22 (A. P.).—Stefani, the official news agency, said today that a squadron of Italian bombing planes violently attacked the strategic Greek supply base of Preveza on the western coast, blowing up warehouses and storage dumps and starting big fires in the harbor area.

Preveza was described as an important seaport, the terminus of the railway line to Ioannina, which runs along river valleys and gorges to the Greek lines.

The planes attacked by surprise, sweeping in from the sea and dropping tons of bombs from an altitude of more than 18,000 feet, the agency related. So sudden was the attack, said Stefani, that Greek anti-aircraft batteries were unable to gauge their fire.

Raid Alarm in Athens.

Athens, March 22 (A. P.).—A daylight air raid alarm sounded in the city at 8:28 A. M. today. The all-clear signal came forty minutes later.

Greek mountain troops holding strategic positions on the central Albanian front destroyed munition and fuel dumps behind the Italian lines with concentrated artillery fire yesterday, a Government spokesman said today.

This action was coupled with sporadic fights in which the Greeks were said to have repulsed a tank onslaught and a Greek patrol was credited with a quick stab into the Italian lines. Fifteen prisoners, including an officer, were taken, the spokesman said.

GREEKS REPEL THIRD ITALIAN TANK CHARGE

Rome Reports Blasting Enemy Supply Base, and Nazi Hits on Destroyer at Malta

ATHENS, March 22 (AP).—A two-hour Italian attack on the central Albanian front was thrown back in confusion, despite the Fascists' use of tanks for the third successive day, the Greek government spokesman said tonight.

Anti-tank guns stopped the charge, he said, and one tank was destroyed.

Greek Supplies Bombed, Warship Hit, Says Axis

ROME, March 22 (AP).—Two air blows by Axis planes were credited to German and Italian fliers—one a destructive raid on the Greek supply base of Preveza, the other a bomb hit on a British destroyer off Malta.

Italian planes blew up warehouses and storage dumps and started big fires in the harbor area of Preveza, port and railroad terminal on the Greek west coast, Stefani, official Italian news agency said.

The British destroyers was said to have been damaged in the superstructure and stern by Nazi bombs while she was trying to reach the docks in the Maltese harbor of Valletta. British fighter planes failed to appear to hinder the bombardment or pursue the German bombers, Il Giornale said.

"Supplying the base at Malta must be one of the most bothersome problems on the whole Mediterranean front," the newspaper commented.

The high command also said Italian planes had bombed an "enemy base" on the Greek Island of Lesbos in the Aegean Sea and had attacked "enemy cruisers" off Crete.

Farinacci's Reported Death In Albanian War Denied By Rome Radio

New York, March 22 (AP)—The Rome radio in a broadcast heard here today by NBC "categorically" denied a Yugoslav border report that Roberto Farinacci, one of Italy's eleven Cabinet members and close associates of Premier Mussolini, had been killed in action in Albania.

The Rome radio also denied the report of the official Greek spokesman, made in Athens last Thursday, that Lieut. Col Tuveri Ciglio, cousin of Premier Mussolini, was captured during the recent Italian offensive in Albania.

ROME, MARCH 22—(AP)—THE NEWSPAPER IL MESSAGGERO SAID TONIGHT A POSTHUMOUS MILITARY MEDAL HAD BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR CHICAGO-BORN AMERIGO POLIDORI WHO WAS KILLED ON THE GREEK FRONT WHILE PILOTING A BOMBING PLANE.

POLIDORI, A YOUNG SECOND LIEUTENANT AND SECOND PILOT OF THE BOMBER, WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED BY SPLINTERS FROM AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL WHICH EXPLODED IN FRONT OF THE PLANE, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, BUT STAYED AT THE CONTROLS UNTIL THE BOMBER HAD REACHED ITS OBJECTIVES AND ITS BOMBS HAD BEEN RELEASED.

Injury To American Denied

Rome, March 22 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that Wednesday's report that an unidentified American newspaperman had been injured in the crash of a British bomber shot down by Italian fighters over Albania was erroneous.

AXIS NOW GROUPS U. S. AMONG FOES

Fascist Press Declares American Democracy Must Be Liquidated

BY RICHARD MASSOCK

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 22—The Fascist press, in its daily attention to United States aid to Britain, said in effect today that the Axis powers were out to overthrow American as well as British democracy.

"The new Europe," declared the well-connected *Relazioni Internazionali* of Milan, "will not forget at the opportune moment President Roosevelt's action and from now on assigns its powerful arms to the duty of liquidating with its victory over the London democracy also the spurious democratic remnants across the ocean."

Fascist Celebration Today

Said the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia*:

"The democratic powers wanted war and now must undergo defeats and ruin. The Italian revolution, begun twenty-two years ago, is today a world revolution."

Tomorrow Italy will celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of Benito Mussolini's formation of the Fascist party. The day will be observed with what have been announced as "austere rites," largely mass meetings of Fascist youth.

"Pure Glory" At Giarabub

Italy's beleaguered Lybian oasis of Giarabub, defended by a handful of Fascist troops under a wounded commander, has fallen to superior British forces, the high command reported.

Newspapers called the oasis' four months of resistance "pure glory."

Thousands of Australian troops were said to have captured the town, with its dusty palm trees, two blockhouses

and meteorological station amid high, shifting sand dunes about 150 miles back on the burning desert from the Mediterranean coast.

In the final fighting, the daily war bulletin said, Colonel Castagna, commander of the garrison, was slightly wounded.

Air Raid On Greek Supply Base

Two air blows by Axis planes were credited to German and Italian flyers—one a destructive raid on the Greek supply base of Preveza, the other a bomb hit on a British destroyer off the Mediterranean island base of Malta.

[Editor's Note — Berlin reported seven British planes shot down in combat with eight Messerschmitts near Malta today, without loss to the German aircraft.]

Sweeping in from the sea in an attack so sudden Greek anti-aircraft gunners could not take aim, the news agency, Stefani, said, Italian planes blew up warehouses and storage dumps and started big fires in the harbor area of Preveza, port and railroad terminal on the Greek west coast.

The British destroyer was said to have been damaged in the superstructure and stern by Nazi bombs while she was trying to reach the docks in the Maltese harbor of Valletta. British fighter planes failed to appear to hinder the bombardment or pursue the German bombers, *Il Giornale* said.

"Supplying the base at Malta must be one of the most bothersome problems on the whole Mediterranean front," the newspaper commented.

The high command also said Italian planes had bombed an "enemy base" on the Greek Island of Lesbos, in the Ægean Sea, and had attacked "enemy cruisers" off Crete.

Italy Lowers 'Gas' Rations

ROME, March 22 (AP).—The third cut in three months in Italy's gasoline rations was ordered today. The allowance for small automobiles, for example, which was 40 liters (9.08 gallons) in March, was cut to 35 liters (7.94 gallons) for April.

Plight Of Italy Called Worse

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 22—Capt. Thomas C. Kinkaid, naval attache at the United States Embassy in Rome for two and one-half years, said on his arrival home today that conditions in Italy during the past two months had become "much worse."

He meant, he explained, that the acquiring of food and ammunition was becoming more difficult and that Italy was hard hit.

The naval officer and his wife arrived on the Dixie Clipper, which carried twenty-three other passengers, including Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the World Zionist Organization, and Sir Firoz Khan Noon, High Commissioner in the United Kingdom for India.

Dr. Weizmann, engaged in chemical research for the British Government, said 1,000 Jews were in the British fighting lines and 7,000 in the auxiliary services. He said he came to the United States on business and would remain about two months for conferences with American scientists and Jewish leaders.

Sir Firoz, who said he would go to Washington to discuss matters of "mutual interest" with the State Department, asserted that India was "A-1 behind the war effort." He said that only the Congress party "has objected to the war, but only as a matter of record, and they have not thwarted the war efforts at all." The Indian Army, he added, was doing "wonderfully well" in Libya, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Singapore.

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

British

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Last night, for the second night in succession, aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the important Atlantic port and enemy submarine base of Lorient. The attack last several hours.

Though it was dark and cloudy, many high-explosive bombs were aimed through gaps in the clouds. They were seen to burst in various parts of the harbor, on the wet dock west of it, and on the western bank of the river, where two violent explosions were observed.

Other aircraft of the same command attacked the docks at Ostend. From these operations two of our aircraft are missing.

In the course of operations against enemy shipping during daylight yesterday an aircraft of the Bomber Command bombed a tanker escorted by warships off the Belgian coast. Other aircraft also attacked enemy warships and supply vessels off the Frisian Islands and in the Helgoland Bight.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command were also engaged in their usual operations against the enemy. In the course of these operations supply ships were attacked off the Norwegian coast. A jetty near Egersund was bombed and coastal motorboats and an airdrome building in Norway was machine-gunned.

None of our aircraft is missing from all these daylight operations.

Another Air Ministry communiqué said:

At dawn this morning an enemy supply ship in Egersund [Norway] harbor was attacked by an aircraft of the Coastal Command. Bombs hit the vessel amidship and it was last seen blazing furiously.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following communiqué:

Enemy activity last night was directed against a town in Southwest England. The raid, which began shortly after dark, lasted until just after midnight and was on a fairly heavy scale. Many fires were started. These were promptly fought by the fire services, but considerable damage was done to some public buildings, to shops and to houses.

Full reports as to casualties are not yet available, but it is feared they may be fairly heavy.

The Air and Home Security Ministries said in a later communiqué:

Enemy activity over this country during daylight today has again been on a small scale. Bombs were dropped in a place in East Anglia, causing some damage and a small number of casualties, but no other incidents have been reported.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 22 (AP)—British headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya, Eritrea and Ethiopia—No change in the situation.

British Somaliland—On Thursday last our troops reoccupied Hargeisa.

The Royal Air Force Middle East Command issued the following:

Sudan—One enemy bomber was destroyed at Tokar.

Eritrea—Enemy positions in and around Cheren were again heavily bombarded yesterday by aircraft of the R. A. F. In addition, the railway was bombed and damaged. Farther south our aircraft made attacks on Assab, where supply depots were the principal objectives.

Ethiopia—The railway between Addis Ababa and Diredawa was attacked with considerable success. Many bombs were dropped on the station at Diredawa, while three trains traveling between Awash and Diredawa were effectively machine-gunned. In the Biyo Kaboba area a fuel dump was machine-gunned and set on fire. At the same time aircraft of the South African Air Force dive-bombed and machine-gunned military objectives at Harar. Direct hits were registered on barracks and the wireless station. An enemy fighter attempted to intercept our bombers, but it was badly damaged and beaten off. Two trains in the station at Urso were bombarded and direct hits were registered. At Gondar several fires were started among stores and buildings when a military camp was raided.

Tripolitania—During the night of March 20-21 motor transport on the road between Misu Rata and Sirte was bombed and machine-gunned.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 22 (AP)—A communiqué of the South African Air Force today said:

On March 20 the South African Air Force carried out heavy dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks on military objectives in Harar and Diredawa.

At Harar a direct hit was registered on barracks and the wireless station was bombed. The railway station at Diredawa was another target and there were direct hits on hangers at the airdrome. Two Savoias at Diredawa airdrome were machine-gunned.

Our fighters engaged two CR-32s which attacked our bombers and it is believed, though not confirmed, that one enemy fighter was shot down.

In another attack sticks of bombs straddled two trains standing in Urso station a few miles west of Diredawa. Another salvo scored a direct hit on the rear of one train and many bombs hit the railway line.

Transport concentrations near Harar and Diredawa were machine-gunned and air attacks were pushed home in spite of heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire. All our machines returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, March 22 (AP)—The Greek High Command communiqué tonight said:

Patrol and artillery activity of varying intensity. We took some prisoners.

The Home Security communiqué follows:

Enemy aviation bombed Kyparissia, on the west coast of the Peloponnesus. No casualties, but slight damage resulted.

Bombs also were dropped on Corfu. There were some casualties among the civilians, but little damage.

Bombs were dropped in rural districts of Epirus, Candia and Crete without effect.

German

BERLIN, March 22 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

Fleet Admiral Luetjens, as leader of a battleship unit, reports as successes thus far, during extensive operations by a strong sea war power in the North Atlantic, the sinking of a total of twenty-two enemy merchantmen amounting to 116,000 registered tons. German battleships saved 800 survivors.

German U-boats attacked a heavily laden and protected convoy, destined for England, off the West African coast. The submarines were able to sink eleven enemy ships totaling 77,000 tons by tenaciously clinging to the foe for several days and repeatedly renewing their attacks.

In the course of yesterday the Air Force also did material damage to hostile navigation. A total of some 31,000 registered tons of shipping space was destroyed. In addition 6,000 registered tons was heavily damaged.

North of Crete German fighting planes, during the afternoon, attacked a protected convoy with big success. One of the most modern type tankers of 12,000 registered tons burst into flames after two direct hits and was regarded as lost. A second ship of 8,000 tons broke in two parts after a bomb hit. A third vessel of 6,000 registered tons ignited.

The bow of a British destroyer, in waters off Malta, suffered a bomb hit.

Off the English coast fighting planes sank one merchant ship of 4,000 tons and a tanker of 4,000 tons in Bristol Channel southeast of Pembroke. Furthermore, southeast of Aldeburgh an additional freighter of 3,000 tons sank after direct bomb hits.

Stronger fighting groups last night again and again dropped bombs of all calibers on harbor and dock facilities in Plymouth and extensive fires occurred in the southern part of the harbor. The effectiveness of attacks on the previous night's objectives was materially enhanced in this assault.

No enemy activity of any kind took place night or day over the Reich's territory. Our anti-aircraft defense shot down two enemy planes. Night chasers and a minesweeper downed one each. In addition, the enemy lost two pursuit planes of the Hurricane type in air fights yesterday. Thus the opponent's losses on March 21 amounted to six land planes as against no losses of our own.

During the attack on the enemy convoy off the African west coast, U-boats under command of Lieut. Comdrs. Oesten and Schewe especially distinguished themselves.

Italian

ROME, March 22 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

In Greece our bomber formations attacked the enemy naval base at Preveza. A Gloster-type fighter was shot down by one of our reconnaissance planes.

German planes attacked and hit a British destroyer near Valletta, Malta.

In North Africa our valorous garrison at Jarabub, commanded by Lieut. Col. Castagna, who was wounded in the battle, has been overwhelmed by preponderance of enemy forces and mechanized units after a strenuous defense lasting four months.

In the enemy raid on Tripoli, reported in the bulletin of March 20, another plane in addition to that already mentioned was shot down by the anti-aircraft defense.

In the Aegean our bombs bombed and hit the enemy base at Mytilene. Our planes attacked with torpedoes. In a fight with planes escorting naval units, a Hurricane-type plane was shot down.

In the Eastern Mediterranean an enemy convoy was dive-bombed by German Air Corps units. A 12,000-ton tanker was set afire, an 8,000-ton steamer sunk and a second steamer of medium tonnage was hit badly and seriously damaged. Other steamers were machine-gunned.

In East Africa the battle continues around Cheren, where our troops counter-attacked to improve our positions in some sectors. Our fighter formations, in an encounter with enemy formations, succeeded in bringing down a Hurricane-type plane.

A new enemy attempt to force a passage of the Dabus River in the Galla and Sidamo regions [in Ethiopia] was repulsed.

Vichy Doubles Loan to Defray Occupation Cost

Total Now $2,000,000,000; Decree Aims to Keep Nazis From Advertising Control

VICHY, March 22 (AP).—The Official Journal announced today that the Bank of France's non-interest loan to the government for payment of German occupation costs increased March 20 to double the original amount. The increase was the third since the first loan of 50,000,000,000 francs (nominally $1,000,000,000), in August, 1940.

The government now is paying to Germany 400,000,000 francs ($8,000,000) daily for the upkeep of German troops in France. Neutral experts estimate this is more than twice the actual German military expenses in the occupied zone.

The loan now amounts to 100,000,000,000 francs ($2,000,000,000). The French press has been forbidden to mention the latest increase.

The government issued a decree today to prevent German minority stockholders from getting control of Havas-Publicity, a concern which has a virtual monopoly on advertising in France.

The decree provides that "if the government acquires one-fifth of the agency's total capital it has the power to form a caucus of all French stockholders to vote as a bloc," and that foreign shareholders will not have a vote proportionally greater than the portion of foreign-held shares.

Fernand de Brinon arrived by automobile today from Paris, where he is the representative of the Vichy government, for a meeting with Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and possibly a talk with Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain.

Vichy Puts New Teeth In Food-Sale Regulations

Vichy, March 22 (AP)—New decrees making consumers and restaurant keepers liable to prison sentences of from six to sixty days and fines for violations of food regulations were approved today by a council of Ministers at which Marshal Henri Philippe Petain presided.

Special police empowered to fine violators on the spot will inspect restaurants.

Council Is Changed

Menus and food-ration tickets will be strictly regulated. Food purchased at illegal markets will be confiscated and guilty establishments may be closed permanently.

The Cabinet adopted a law making minor changes in the National Council created January 24 as an advisory group to the Chief of State. The Council never has met.

Advisers Now Out

It was indicated that many members of the Council would be changed.

These sources recalled that Petain's chief advisers at the time the Council members were chosen were former Ministers Pierre-Etienne Flandin and Marcel Peyrouton, both now out of the Cabinet.

Vichy Ousts 40 Town Councils

VICHY, France, March 22 (AP)—The government today dissolved forty more town administrations elected under the former republican system.

JAY ALLEN IS FACING 2 MONTHS IN PRISON

Nazis May Hold American Until His News Has Gone Stale

VICHY, France, March 22 (AP)—Informed sources said today that German authorities had indicated that Jay Allen, American newspaper man, would be imprisoned for at least two months on a charge of illegally crossing the demarcation line between the occupied and unoccupied zones of France.

No definite sentence has been passed, these sources said, and the inference was that Mr. Allen would be held until the information he was charged with gathering while in the occupied zone had lost its news value.

The newspaper man is held in the German-operated Chalons prison, where he spends the nights in a locked cell, but has the freedom of the prison yard during most of the day. German officials said he would be well treated.

It was indicated that Mr. Allen never would come to trial, but would merely be detained for "investigation" and that no charge other than illegal entry of the occupied zone would be made against him.

Anti-Axis Acts In Marseille

Vichy, March 22 (AP)—The Marseille military authority warned the people today that any demonstrations against the Axis armistice commissions would be "suppressed as promptly and as severely as possible."

"The presence of armistice commissions in our territory was recently the cause of incidents which, while seldom really serious, are none the less very regrettable," the authority said.

It was understood that the demonstrations were usually individual acts.

The nearest things to any collective activity comes from the Marseille newsboys, who delight in shouting exaggerated versions of the news of Italian defeats such as "Italians thrown back into sea!"

Reports Philippine War Products Sent To Nazis

Manila Tribune Says Coconut Oil And Copra Are Exported To Shanghai And Vladivostok

Manila, March 22 (AP)—The Manila *Tribune* reported today that Philippine shippers were exporting large quantities of coconut oil and copra to Shanghai and Vladivostok for transshipment to Germany via Russia. Both are used in the manufacture of explosives.

Before the war, the U. S. S. R. did not purchase coconut oil or copra in the Philippines, but last month 15,000 tons of these commodities were reported shipped to Vladivostok.

The trade was reported handled mostly by Chinese exporters. No regulation exists against shipment and transshipment of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines.

SHIPS LEAVE SYDNEY TODAY

7 U. S. Warcraft To Depart For 3-Day Visit At Brisbane

Sydney, Australia, March 22 (AP)—Sailing of seven United States warships which arrived here on a training cruise Thursday was postponed from today until tomorrow to give the 2,000 officers and men an extra twenty-four hours to enjoy Sydney's hospitality.

The ships will leave tomorrow for Brisbane, where they will remain three days. They are led by the heavy cruiser Chicago.

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SEVILLE, SPAIN, MARCH 22--(AP)--THE FOUR DOGS OF FORMER KING CAROL OF RUMANIA, LEFT HERE WHEN THE ROYAL EXILE FLED TO PORTUGAL WITH MME. MAGDA LUPESCU BY MOTOR CAR MARCH 3, STARTED THEIR JOURNEY TO REJOIN THEIR OWNER TODAY. COUNT MAFRA OF PORTUGAL GOT THEM OFF TOWARD THE BORDER AFTER BEING BITTEN BY ONE OF THEM YESTERDAY.

MADRID, SPAIN, MARCH 22--(AP)--THE FALANGE PARTY ORGAN ARRIBA TODAY DESCRIBED THE RECENTLY OUSTED NATIVE RULER OF TANGIER AS THE "SUBORDINATE OF A FOREIGN POWER" IN AN EDITORIAL DEFENDING HIS REPLACEMENT BY THE BAJA, SIDI LARBI TENSAMANI, WHO REPRESENTS THE CALIPH OF SPANISH MOROCCO.

THE BAJA REPLACED THE MENDOUB, SI MEHEMMED TAZI, MONDAY. THE MENDOUB HAD BEEN NATIVE HEAD OF THE TANGIER GOVERNMENT SINCE IT WAS INTERNATIONALIZED IN 1928. HE WAS REMOVED BY THE SPANIARDS WHO OCCUPIED THE TANGIER ZONE LAST JUNE AND LATER DECREED IT TO BE A SPANISH PROTECTORATE.

ARRIBA'S EDITORIAL SAID TANGIER IS NOT "OCCUPIED" TERRITORY BUT FORMS A DEFINITE PART OF THE SPANISH PROTECTORATE OF MOROCCO.

French Troops Reach Saigon

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 22 (AP).—The French passenger ship Desirade, a converted transport, arrived here today, bringing 300 native troops, 100 French Army officers and much equipment from France.

It was understood here that many more troops and officers were scheduled to arrive from France soon. French naval authorities denied, however, that three French warships also were expected.

TOKYO, MARCH 22--(AP)--BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ROBERT LESLIE CRAIGIE CONFERRED FOR 30 MINUTES TODAY WITH JAPANESE VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS CHUICHI OHASHI. THE REASON FOR THE CONFERENCE WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 22-(AP)-GERMAN INTERESTS HAVE MADE A COMPETITIVE OFFER TO PROSPECT FOR OIL IN CHILE WHILE THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT STILL IS NEGOTIATING WITH A NORTH AMERICAN SURVEY FIRM, INFORMED SOURCES SAID TONIGHT.

THEY DESCRIBED THE GERMAN TERMS AS "ATTRACTIVE" TO THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS BEEN TRYING FOR SOME TIME TO FIND CHILEAN PETROLEUM IN ORDER TO END THIS COUNTRY'S DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRM, IN WHICH FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER'S SON IS INTERESTED, WERE BEGUN LAST YEAR BY OSCAR SCHNAKE, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT.

Canada and U.S. Are Wed In Defense, Pepper Says

Senator Pledges Common Steps in Quebec Address

QUEBEC, March 22 (AP).—Canada and the United States "are wedded together in the greatest effort of our history to throw back this monster who strikes at us from beyond the seas," Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, said in an address here today.

"What was said by your great Prime Minister (Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King), who holds such high place in our regard, and our President at Ogdensburg (where the agreement for joint defense of Canada and the United States was signed) was what our respective peoples expected them to say," Senator Pepper added.

"And what has been done to promote the common defense since that time, and what is yet further to be done, is simply a reflection of our determination to stand shoulder to shoulder in this hour of greatest peril."

CANADIAN LEAVES FOR U. S.

Munitions Minister Howe To Discuss "Problems" In Washington

Ottawa, March 22 (AP) — Munitions Minister C. D. Howe left today for Washington to discuss "general problems."

A ministry spokesman said Howe probably would confer with John Carswell, his representative at Washington, and Arthur Purvis, head of the British Supply Council in North America.

Howe will return to Ottawa in midweek.

NEW YORK, MARCH 22-(AP)-COL. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, WHO RETURNED TUESDAY FROM A 25,000-MILE TOUR OF EUROPE AND NORTHERN AFRICA, WILL TELL THE NATION OF HIS JOURNEY IN A CBS BROADCAST FROM 10:30 TO 11 P.M. (EST) MARCH 26.

HE WILL SPEAK FROM WASHINGTON, WHERE HE HAS ALREADY REPORTED TO ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS, CBS SAID TODAY.

20,000 Planes In 18 Months as War Aid Sought

U.S. Output for Britain, With Ferry Route for All Ships, Reported Set in Capital

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—A production schedule to supply Great Britain with some 20,000 American-made fighting planes in the next eighteen months — 10,700 of them under terms of the $7,000,000,000 British-aid bill—was reported today to have been worked out by high Administration officials.

Supplementing this tremendous program, there were authoritative reports that surveys were now under way looking toward establishment of an aerial route to England over which pursuit ships, as well as bombers, could be flown by easy stages.

A course, beginning at Newfoundland and touching Greenland, Iceland and possibly Ireland was described as under contemplation. This was said, however, to entail numerous difficulties, such as the lack of facilities and possible Danish objections in Greenland as well as Ireland's refusal thus far to grant bases on her territory to Britain.

"Scouting" work was reported to be under way on this projected route with the thought that if it could be established, pursuit ships of relatively short range might be ferried under their own power across the Atlantic in "stepping-stone" hops. Such a system would sidestep the dangers of submarine and surface raider threats to which shipping is subject.

Most of the bombers thus far delivered to England were said to have been flown across non-stop under British supervision without a single casualty. The reported citation of this record in closed Congressional hearings led some observers to believe if a three or four-stop route were laid out, American flyers might take the planes part of the way across the Atlantic.

Some legislators said that production plans outlined to Congressional committeemen called for the construction of 10,700 combat planes with a major share of the $2,054,000,000 earmarked for aviation in the $7,000,000,000 appropriation bill pending in the Senate. Approximately half of these, it was said, would be medium and heavy bombers.

In addition, the British were reported to have contracted privately, before passage of the lease-lend bill, for the construction of 9,000 fighting planes not yet off the assembly lines. This cash deal was said to have accounted for a major share of more than 12,000 planes the British were credited with ordering in this country since the war began.

[The British magazine "Aeroplane" reported yesterday that 1,875 American planes had been delivered in 1940, adding that 1,600 arrived in England in the last half of 1940.]

The production of about 1,000 planes a month for Britain, as contemplated in the current schedule, was said to have been worked out on a basis which would leave sufficient facilities available to meet United States Army and Navy needs as plant capacity increased.

The Navy recently reported to Congress that it had 6,011 planes on order, including 4,452 combat ships and 1,569 trainers. The Army is now seeking funds in a pending $4,073,000,000 appropriation bill for 5,025 bombers and transport ships to complete an 18,000-plane program, much of which still is on order.

Legislators pointed out, however, that it would be possible for the United States Army and Navy to surrender priorities on some of these ships in the early stages of the expanding program in order to insure a rapid increase in deliveries to Britain immediately.

CLEAR WAY TO VOTE ON $7,000,000,000 AID BILL MONDAY

Passage Same Day Appears Certain Without Any Changes.

Washington, March 22 (A. P.).—Rejecting a proposal to cut the amount in half, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved unanimously today a $7,000,000,000 appropriation to carry out the administration's British aid program.

The appropriation, already passed by the House, was approved without change after the committee had voted down a motion by Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, to cut the amount to $3,500,000,000. The motion previously had been rejected by an appropriations subcommittee and Mr. Nye was not expected to offer the proposal to the full Senate.

Expected to Pass Monday.

The Senate will consider the appropriation Monday. Democratic Leader Barkley said he saw no reason why it should not be sent to President Roosevelt by Monday night.

Even opponents of the measure conceded the bill would be approved overwhelmingly without major change.

Funds which the Senate Committee approved for carrying out the foreign-aid bill were divided as follows:

1. Ordnance and ordnance stores, including arms and ammunition, $1,343,000,000.
2. Aircraft and parts, $2,054,000,000.
3. Tanks and other mechanized equipment, $362,000,000.
4. Ships, boats and other craft, $629,000,000.
5. Miscellaneous military equipment and supplies, $260,000,000.
6. Manufacturing facilities, $752,000,000.
7. Agricultural, industrial and other commodities, $1,350,000,000.
8. Other expenses, $250,000,000.

The House approved yesterday a $4,073,810,074 supplemental appropriation, for domestic defense by a vote of 327 to 0.

Warner Urges All-Out Aid

Boston, March 22 (AP)—Milo J. Warner, national commander of the American Legion, declared tonight the United States "should actually deliver all the aid we can to Great Britain at this time and see that it actually reaches Great Britain."

LORD HALIFAX TO SPEAK

To Discuss "Great Britain And Post-War World" Tuesday At N. Y.

New York, March 22 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will discuss "Great Britain and the Post-War World" at a banquet of the Pilgrims of the United States here next Tuesday.

His speech, first since his arrival in this country January 24, will be carried by NBC-Blue, CBS and Mutual networks at 10 o'clock.

Damaged British Ship Leaves Chester, Pa.

Chester, Pa., March 22 (A. P.).—The British freighter Narragansett, which put in here a week ago for a war cargo and for repairs of damage which seamen said was caused by the shelling of a submarine, sailed today for an undisclosed port.

The time and location of the attack and the amount of damage was not disclosed during the Narragansett's stay. When it came up the Delaware Bay last week, Dr. V. L. Marlin, a private physician, went aboard to treat seven ill members of the crew. Officials said they had not been injured in the submarine attack.

STUDY FREIGHTERS FOR BRITISH NEEDS

Maritime Commission Looks to 113 Intercoastal Vessels for Possible Diversion

TONNAGE PUT AT 652,000

400 Merchant Ships Will Be Built Here for England at $1,250,000 Each

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Maritime Commission officials, seeking ships to meet the urgent needs of Great Britain, turned hopefully today to the 113 freighters in the intercoastal service.

While revealing that surveys of these vessels had been started, officials emphasized that no decision had been reached as to how many of them might be diverted to other uses.

At the same time, the urgency of Britain's need for ships was emphasized by an announcement that it had acquired a 51-year-old floating fish-reduction plant.

The Maritime Commission authorized sale of the 4,613-ton Lansing to W. R. Carpenter Overseas Shipping, Ltd., Sydney, Australia, for Pacific Ocean service.

Owned by the Fisherman's Produce Company, Inc., San Francisco, the Lansing, a tanker before becoming a fish-reduction plant, will be reconditioned at an estimated cost of $200,000. The sale price was $150,000.

362 Vessels in Coast Trade

The 113 freighters in the intercoastal service have gross tonnage of about 652,000. Experts conceded they might provide the principal source of tonnage to meet the pinch until the President's emergency program gets into production late in the year.

All told, there are 362 vessels with gross tonnage of 1,611,134 in the coastwise service, including the intercoastal trade, but many of these are not regarded as suitable for diversion to other services because they were built for the haulage of some particular commodity.

Diversion of freighters from the intercoastal service would involve the movement by rail of freight now carried by water. Transportation experts say the railroads now are operating well below capacity and that they could take over much of the traffic now moving from coast to coast by water.

U. S. Sending 13,500 Tons of Flour to Vichy

$1,000,000 Shipments to Unoccupied Zone May Test Blockade Opening

Two French Vessels To Transport Food

Red Cross to Distribute It; British Insist on Pledges Nazis Shall Not Benefit

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The United States announced today it would send $1,000,000 worth of flour to the short-rationed people of unoccupied France as a gift, and informed quarters said the shipments would be a trial by the British of the practicability of relaxing their blockade.

This was taken to mean that if no benefit accrued to Germany from the shipments the British might permit additional food to go to the territory governed by Vichy.

On that report, however, the British Embassy issued a statement saying that the British government's

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agreement to the shipments did not "imply that under present conditions they would be prepared to issue navicerts for the import into France of other supplies."

To Use French Ships

The 13,500 tons of flour will be transported in two French freighters now tied up in New York Harbor and will be distributed under supervision of the American Red Cross. The cost will be paid from a $50,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress for civilian relief in war-stricken countries.

In agreeing to let the freighters Ile de Rey and Leopold through the blockade the British government insisted on provisions to insure that none of the food—or the ships—would benefit Germany or the German Army.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, issued the following statement:

"On March 17 I referred to the matter of shipments of food to France and the President's willingness that the gift of two shiploads to unoccupied France under the auspices of the American Red Cross should be given consideration.

To Use Relief Fund

"The President has authorized the American Red Cross to use for this specific purpose an allocation from the fund appropriated by Congress for civilian relief abroad. Arrangements have now been completed by the American Red Cross for the forwarding of two shiploads of flour to unoccupied France in two French ships now at New York, the distribution to be by the American Red Cross, which already has a large organization operating in unoccupied France in connection with the distribution of milk and clothing for children.

"The French government has given all assurances required in order that the American Red Cross may have every facility for carrying out its responsibilities with regard to the distribution, and the French government has further given assurances that:

"1—The shipments will be sent solely to ports in unoccupied France." (None of France's Mediterranean ports has been taken over by the Germans, and it is expected the flour will be unloaded at Marseilles.)

"2—Every pound of food sent will be distributed within unoccupied France under the direct supervision of the American Red Cross.

"3.—Not a single pound of similar or equivalent foodstuffs will be permitted to pass from unoccupied France to occupied France. (A provision considered necessary by the British in view of reports that the Germans have been "siphoning" food from the unoccupied area into the German-controlled area in the north.)

"4.—The ships will return immediately to the United States." (A provision designed to insure that the two French vessels will not be turned over to the German authorities, and will not attempt to make unauthorized voyages in other areas.)

While there have been reports that the British would also require assurances from the French concerning political and military questions—including German penetration into French African colonies—none of those points was mentioned in the State Department's announcement.

Demands for French guaranties on those and related questions may, however, be under discussion in the continuing negotiations for regular shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to unoccupied France.

The Red Cross has made two shipments of condensed milk, vitamin foods and clothing for children in unoccupied France, and has distribution machinery already working throughout the unoccupied zone, supervised by thirty Americans. However, Red Cross officials said they would double the number of their representatives in Vichy, Marseilles and other French cities in order to handle the flour shipments.

Welles's Statement.

Mr. Welles's statement said:

"On March 17 I referred to the matter of shipments of food to France and the President's willingness that the gift of two shiploads to unoccupied France under the auspices of the American Red Cross should be given consideration.

"The President has authorized the American Red Cross to use for this specific purpose an allocation from the fund appropriated by Congress for civilian relief abroad. Arrangements have now been completed by the American Red Cross for the forwarding of two shiploads of flour to unoccupied France in two French ships now at New York, the distribution to be by the American Red Cross, which already has a large organization operating in unoccupied France in connection with the distribution of milk and clothing for children.

Provisions of Shipment.

"The French Government has given all assurances required in order that the American Red Cross may have every facility for carrying out its responsibilities with regard to the distribution, and the French Government has further given assurances that:

"1. The shipments will be sent solely to unoccupied ports.

"2. Every pound of food so sent will be distributed within unoccupied France to its ultimate destination under the direct supervision of the American Red Cross.

"3. Not a single pound of similar or the equivalent foodstuffs will be permitted to pass from unoccupied France to occupied France.

"4. These ships will return immediately to the United States.

"The British Government has agreed to the passage of the two shipments because it is satisfied that the assurances given are adequate."

U. S. to Ship Flour to France

Welles Says Arrangements Are Made for Two Vessels to Pass British Blockade.

Washington, March 22 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced today that all arrangements had been made for the shipment of two vessels of flour to unoccupied France.

Mr. Welles said that the British Government had agreed to permit two French ships to pass through the British blockade after receiving these assurances from the French Government:

That the ships would go to unoccupied French ports, that the food would be distributed only in unoccupied France, that no equivalent foodstuffs would pass from unoccupied France to occupied France, and that the ships would return immediately to the United States.

The flour will be a gift to the French people from the United States and its shipment and distribution will be under the supervision of the American Red Cross.

Blackout Experiment For Washington Urged To Spur Aid Efforts

Washington, March 22 (AP)—An experimental air-defense "blackout" of Washington was urged today by Representative Randolph (Dem., W. Va.), chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

"A trial blackout," Randolph said in a statement, "not only will serve to bring home dramatically to the people the importance of the defense effort, but will give them a concept of what Britain is now taking night after night and how urgent it is to speed every measure for British aid."

ARMY AGAIN FIGHTS TO KEEP AIR CORPS

War Department Opposes Congress Proposal To Make It Separate Force

New Almost Tenfold Expansion Of Flying Branch To Be Undertaken

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 22—Undertaking a new almost tenfold expansion of the Air Corps, the War Department turned thumbs down again today on a Congressional proposal to transform it into a separate force like Germany's Luftwaffe.

Opposing a bill by Senator Clark (Dem., Mo.) to establish a semi-independent air force and set up a new overall department of national defense, Under Secretary Patterson, of the War Department, said the course of the European war had demonstrated that all operations must be under a single commander.

"Although Germany has a separate air force," Patterson wrote the Senate Naval Committee, "it has throughout maintained this essential unity of military control directly under the head of the Government, who has his own chief of staff."

Has Been Opposed For Years

Secretary Knox noted that the navy as well as the army had opposed the proposed defense reorganization for years.

Air officials said today that the Army Air Corps of 800,000 officers and men, which Congress was told the War Department contemplated, would approach in size those of Germany and Great Britain.

The Nazi force is believed to number more than a million, and Britain's is understood to be approaching that figure. By contrast the American Army's is only slightly more than 100,000, but is being enlarged steadily from its total of 17,600 officers and men authorized only a few years ago.

Of all the army's branches, only the infantry now exceeds the Air Corps in size.

800,000 Air Force Goal

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, told the House in testimony published yesterday on the $4,073,810,000 fifth supplemental defense appropriation, that the air force goal now was 800,000, more than twice the figure in earlier War Department plans. In a force of that size, approximately 80,000 would be pilots, by the existing ratio.

Pilot training, now accelerated to a rate between 7,000 and 12,000 a year, is to be stepped up to 30,000, it was testified by Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Air Corps chief.

ALUMINUM RATIONED

Move Is Taken to Conserve Supply for Defense.

Washington, March 22 (A. P.).—In a move to conserve the supply of aluminum for defense needs, the Government issued an order today virtually controlling future manufacture and sale of the product.

E. R. Stettinius Jr., priorities director of the Office of Production Management, announced a system of preference ratings for all classes of users. The ruling also specifies the order in which all aluminum purchases shall be filled. Defense industries were given top ratings.

The order does not exclude any class of users from buying aluminum, but it assigns the lowest ratings to makers of products for which a satisfactory substitute for aluminum is available. The order provides that consumers with the lowest ratings shall receive no more than stipulated percentages of their average 1940 shipments. These percentages range from 80 down to 10 per cent.

Mr. Stettinius said that the allocation formula was a temporary one.

Special Agency Established To Develop Use Of Ersatz In U. S.

Substitutes Urged In Manufacture Of Household Articles—R. E. McConnell Heads New OPM Unit

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 22—A special agency was established by defense officials today to develop and encourage use of substitutes in the manufacture of household articles ordinarily made from materials now needed for the armament program.

Robert E. McConnell, mining engineer and former president of various research firms, was appointed to head the agency, which was officially designated the conservation unit of the Office of Production Management.

Additional Task

An additional task for it will be to keep reclaimed strategic materials moving steadily into industrial channels

Substitutes for aluminum, tungsten, magnesium, nickel and zinc will be the first objects of the agency's search. Later, rubber, and other non-mineral materials will be considered.

A large number of companies already have started substitutions in order to save strategic materials. For instance, the telephone industry is using steel instead of aluminum dial wheels on its new instruments. Telephones requiring less nickel and zinc are being tried out.

Now Using Substitutes

At the request of the OPM, the refrigerator industry is replacing aluminum ice trays with trays made of synthetic rubber, plastics and copper.

A number of airplane manufacturers are testing plastics for use in place of metals in cowl covers and flooring.

The possibilities of plastics are being studied also by makers of automobiles, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and some other consumer goods.

As the Government directed industry's attention toward substitutes, it moved at the same time to strengthen its control over the output of aluminum.

Allocation Of Aluminum

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense director of priorities, issued an order setting forth a formula for the allocation of aluminum to both defense and non-defense industries. The broad effect will be to curtail sharply the amounts going to such civilian uses as manufacture of cooking utensils.

A price schedule for all classes of aluminum scrap will be promulgated Monday, officials said.

U. S. RELEASES SPY AT SOVIET REQUEST

Convicted Russian to Leave Within 48 Hours.

Los Angeles, March 22 (A. P.). At the request of the State Department, Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, Russian travel agency official convicted of espionage in 1939, was released on probation today with the condition that he leave the United States within forty-eight hours.

He was also required to pay his $10,000 fine and court costs of $1,413.

Gorin's attorneys said he would sail to night on a liner leaving for Vladivostok.

In granting probation, District Judge Ralph E. Jenney read a letter from Acting Secretary of State Welles which said:

"Because of certain important considerations of an international nature, it is the considered opin-

ion of the State Department that it would be to the public interest of the United States for Mr. Gorin to be released on probation and on condition that he leave the United States immediately and never return."

Judge Jenney said he would recommend that Hafis Salich, a civilion employee of the United States Naval Intelligence Service, convicted with Gorin and sentenced to four years imprisonment, be admitted to parole. Salich also was fined $10,000.

ENVOY REAPPOINTED

Cross, Formerly in Paris, Is Sent to Brazil.

Washington, March 22 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today that Cecil M. P. Cross, who was withdrawn from the American embassy in Paris at the request of the German authorities, has been assigned as Consul-General at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Mr. Cross was charged by the German occupation authorities with being implicated in the escape of British officers from the occupied zone.

U. S. Returns Two Nazis

Canada's Prisoners Caught at Border, Sent Back

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—Two German naval officers who escaped from a Canadian prison camp were caught at the border, given a hearing and denied entry to the United States today and returned to Canadian custody.

The prisoners, Bernhardt Gohlke and Heinz Rottman, escaped from the camp near Kingston, Ont., late yesterday, fled across the frozen St. Lawrence River near Clayton, N. Y., and were taken into custody by United States immigration officers.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

A Justice Department announcement said:

"In a statement to the immigration officers, the two aliens declared that they had intended to go to the office for the purpose of seeking admission to the United States. Accordingly, in line with well established immigration practice, they were taken to the Clayton office for determination of their cases.

"Advice has just now been received from the Clayton office that a finding has been made there to the effect that the aliens have failed to meet the requirements for entering the United States. Their cases have been passed upon by a primary inspector and also by a board of special inquiry composed of three officers.

THEY CAN APPEAL.

"In accordance with the practice in such cases, the aliens have been returned to Canada. Under the law they are permitted to take appeal from the excluding order and accordingly the record will be sent to Washington for further consideration."

It was understood that Canadian authorities were waiting to seize the men as soon as they were returned to Canada.

U. S. Holds Nazi Officers Who Fled Canada Prison

Arraignment Of Two Navy Men At Ogdensburg, N. Y., Awaits Word From Washington

Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—Two German navy officers captured on ice-covered St. Lawrence river near Clayton, N. Y., after their escape from a Canadian prison late yesterday are held here today by United States immigration authorities.

Herman Kull, chief inspector, said the men, both about 26 years of age, gave their names as Bernard Gohlke and Heinz Rottnan. He asserted their arraignment awaits word from immigration officials at Washington.

The prisoners, who escaped from the old Fort Henry prison camp near Kingston, Ont., had crossed by several feet the International Boundary Line in midstream, United States immigration officials said. As a result, American authorities declined to turn them over to Canadian officials.

GOHLKE

In the War Zone

Possibility of Request by Britain For American Land Force Is Analyzed

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

What with the Axis Powers declaring that we already are in the war, it probably is natural that constant inquiries should be coming to my desk as to whether there are any indications of an emergency which might impel Britain to ask for the aid of an American expeditionary force.

It's likely I invited these queries by expressing the view in this column that, apart from soldiers, there's a strong possibility England will send out an S O S for naval aid of some sort before the Nazi U-boat campaign is much older. And it's not only possible but highly probable that if Hitler ever gets far enough to attempt his invasion of England, we shall be asked to throw every warship we can spare into the Allied defense.

But soldiers are another thing. England itself is so full of Tommies that they are falling over each other, waiting for Hitler's delayed invasion. There's no possibility of any sizeable Anglo-Allied invasion of the continent through the western theater at this time. Germany holds all the occupied countries too strongly for that. Anyway, Britain will have a job on her hands to defend herself in the British Isles during the next few months—let nobody doubt that.

Balkans May Create Need

However, the way things are shaping there may indeed be a call for many more infantrymen in the not too distant future. The turn of events in the Balkans may result in the opening up of a new war front there.

Indications are that Britain would like this, provided she has the support of Greece and Turkey. She still hopes to get Yugoslavia as well—a hope which will receive some encouragement from today's reports of the growing popular opposition in Yugoslavia to the government's proposal to sign a pact of limited adherance to the Axis.

This Balkan development has been made possible by the Fascist debacles in Greece and Africa. Five months ago Italy was a menace to Britain's control of the vital Mediterranean. Then Mussolini made one of the big mistakes of military history by attacking Greece. The result is that Italy is virtually down and out, and we have the possibility of a Balkan war, with the Anglo-Allies rushing in to meet the foe.

Route Through Suez.

Thus while Britain and her allies can't get at Hitler with troops in the western theater now, it might be done through the Balkan back door if the Anglo-Allies could get a good foothold on the peninsula and had plenty of troops and equipment to push the offensive home. That's where more men would be needed than could come from Britain and her partners.

To whom would England turn in such a crisis? There's only one answer to that. Uncle Sam would be asked to send a big expeditionary force, with equipment of all sorts.

Should we agree to such a course, our transports would go around the Cape of Good Hope and up through the Suez Canal into the eastern Mediterranean, I should say. From there the convoys would proceed through the Aegean to points of disembarkation.

What is America likely to do if the SOS comes? That's not my pigeon. All I was asked to do was say whether there are indications that we may be begged to send military aid. The answer is in the affirmative.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the eighty-first week of the war, from March 16 to March 22, inclusive:

Nation	Sunk By: Subs, Planes, Warships	Mines	Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Britain	5	0	8	72,691	0	0
Netherlands	2	0	1	25,273	0	2
Greece	0	0	3	10,399	5	0
Italy	1	0	0	7,289	0	0
Sweden	0	0	3	7,166	63	4
Finland	0	0	2	5,954	0	0
Denmark	0	0	1	5,905	0	4
Totals	8	0	18	134,717	68	10
Previously reported	718	236	435	5,177,612	9,358	7,876
Grand total	726	236	453	5,312,329	9,426	7,886

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

Britain, 651; Norway, 170; Germany, 111; Sweden, 90; Greece, 67; Italy, 65; France, 56; Netherlands, 55; Denmark, 46; Finland, 32; Belgium, 21; Estonia, 12; Yugoslavia, 9; Panama, 8; Spain, 6; Lithuania, 3; Egypt, 2; Poland, 2; Argentina, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Latvia, Portugal, Rumania, Soviet, United States—1 each.

Total—1,415.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 2-

81ST WEEK OF THE WAR (ADD AND LEAD TO COME.)

MAR 23 1941

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, MARCH 16--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CALL FOR ALL-OUT AID TO BRITAIN, GREECE AND CHINA BRINGS AXIS DENUNCIATION OF HIM AS "ONE OF THE WORST DICTATORS." HITLER DECLARES "NO POWER AND NO SUPPORT COMING FROM ANY PART OF THE WORLD" COULD SAVE BRITAIN. GREEKS ASSERT MUSSOLINI'S ALBANIAN OFFENSIVE DISASTROUS, COSTING 50,000 FASCIST TROOPS. BELGRADE SOURCES SAY BRITISH MECHANIZED LEGION IN GREECE IS VANGUARD OF 300,000 FROM MIDDLE EAST. ITALIANS CHARGE BRITISH PLANES SANK LIGHTED HOSPITAL SHIP AT VALONA. BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF SUBMARINE SNAPPER.

MONDAY, MARCH 17--BRITISH TELL WASHINGTON LONG-RANGE GERMAN U-BOAT ENROUTE ACROSS ATLANTIC TO OPERATE CLOSE TO AMERICAN SHORES; SENATOR WHEELER SAYS ITS PROPAGANDA. LLOYDS LISTS BRITISH, ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING LOSSES FOR FRST 18 MONTHS OF WAR AT NEARLY 5,000,000 TONS, MORE THAN 600,000 TONS GREATER THAN IN FIRST 2 1/2 YERS OF WORLD WAR; SAYS AXIS LOST 2,028,140 TONS. GERMANS MOVE 240,000 MEN TO GREECE'S FRONTIER AS BRITISH POUR MORE TROOPS INTO GREECE. BRITISH RECAPTURE BERBERA, CAPITAL OF BRITISH SOMALILAND; WARN ROME WILL BE BOMBED IF ATHENS RAIDED. BERLIN PAPERS SAY U.S. INTERVENTION WILL BE MET WITH "MOST VIGOROUS MEASURES." MYSTERIOUS FIRE HEAVILY DAMAGES GERMAN LINER BREMEN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18--CHURCHILL SAYS NAZI SUBMARINES, BATTLE CRUISERS HAVE SUNK UNCONVOYED BRITISH SHIPS ON "THE AMERICAN SIDE OF ATLANTIC"; WARNS BRITAIN, UNITED STATES MUST WIN FINAL MASTERY IN ATLANTIC OR FACE DESTRUCTION "ONE BY ONE." DECLARES THREE NAZI U-BOATS, BIGGEST BAG SINCE OCTOBER, SUNK. WINANT PROMISES QUICK AID. BRITISH DISCLOSE 1,000 KILLED, 1,300 INJURED IN NAZI RAIDS ON GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL AREAS. GERMANS SAY "AMERICAN WAR INCITERS" STARTED SUBMARINE REPORT. ITALIANS VIOLENTLY COUNTER-ATTACK AT CHEREN, BUT BRITISH SAY THEY REPULSED WITH HUGE LOSSES. BRITISH ANNOUNCE SHIPPING LOSSES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 9 AT 98,232 TONS. MANY KILLED IN GERMAN RAID ON HULL, ENGLAND; BRITISH POUND KIEL AND WILHELMSHAVEN.

WEDNESDAY,MARCH 19--GERMAN NIGHT RAIDERS ASSAULT LONDON FOR SIX HOURS IN HEAVIEST ATTACK OF 1941, MANY KILLED; RAF HITS COLOGNE. AMERICAN-MADE PLANES FLOWN TO GREECE BY RAF FOR ANTICIPATED BALKAN BATTLE; YUGOSLAVIA STIFFENS AGAINST GERMAN PRESSURE AS RESULT OF U.S. AID BILL, ROOSEVELT SPEECH. BRITISH CAPTURE JIJIGA, ETHIOPIA, REPORT NEW GAINS AT CHEREN. SECRETARY KNOX DISCLOSES U.S. PLANS QUICK DELIVERY OF SUB CHASERS, TORPEDO BOATS, OTHER "MOSQUITO" CRAFT TO BRITISH. BRITAIN ASKS PERMISSION TO REPAIR WAR-DAMAGED SHIPS IN AMERICAN YARDS.

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(MORE TO COME)

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 23--MOVED MARCH 22)

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ADVANCE FRIDAY NIGHT) XXX IN AMERICAN YARDS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20--PASSIVE ALLIANCE WITH AXIS IS APPROVED BY YUGOSLAVIA'S CROWN COUNCIL, PRECIPITATING CABINET RUPTURE. BORDER DISPATCHES REPORT ITALIAN AND ALBANIAN MILITARY GROUPS CROSSING YUGOSLAV FRONTIER FOR INTERNMENT. PLYMOUTH IS TARGET OF NAZI MASS AERIAL ASSAULT. ROME AND BERLIN SOURCES DECLARE FIRST U.S.AID-TO-BRITAIN SHIPMENT SUNK BY SUBMARINES. BERLIN ASSERTS 66,500 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING DESTROYED. BRITISH ANNOUNCE TORPEDOING OF FIVE ITALIAN

SUPPLY AND TROOP SHIPS. FRENCH INDO-CHINA DISPATCH REPORTS THAT JAPANESE PLAN TO SEND 100,000 TROOPS INTO THAILAND.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21--WITH THREE MINISTERS RESIGNED AND SECTION OF ARMY ANGRY, YUGOSLAVIA POSTPONES SURRENDER TO AXIS. BRITISH DECLARE ITALIAN COUNTER-ASSAULTS IN ERITREA ARE BLOODILY BEATEN BACK: ITALIANS SAY THEY HOLD THEIR OWN IN AFRICA. JAPANESE IN BERLIN REPORT FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA MAY GO TO LONDON AFTER VISITING AXIS CAPITAL. RAF RAIDS GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE AT LORIENT WHILE PLYMOUTH AGAIN IS HARD-HIT. AMERICAN-BORN LADY NANCY ASTOR HELPS IN REHABILITATION OF THE ENGLISH CITY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22--BERLIN REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF 224,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE COUNTER-BLOCKADE, ATTRIBUTING 116,000 TONS TO BATTLESHIPS IN THE ATLANTIC. ITALIANS ADMIT SURRENDER OF FASCIST GARRISON OF GIARABUB, LIBYAN OASIS CENTER; BRITISH CLAIM 800 PRISONERS THERE. MASS RESIGNATIONS FROM YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HEIGHTEN BALKAN TENSION.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 23.)

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MAR 23 1941

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YUGOSLAV-AXIS ACCORD HITS ANOTHER SNAG AS POPULAR UNREST FLARES

Government Fails To Form Cabinet Favoring Capitulation—Greeks Warn Belgrade Against Signing Military Alliance With Reich

Tens Of Thousands Reported On March In Protest Of Proposed Pact—German Impatience Grows As Delay Follows Delay

MAR 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, *Monday*, March 24—Yugoslav Government leaders, beset by angry demonstrations throughout the kingdom, failed early today to complete a Cabinet agreeable to capitulation to Adolf Hitler, and thus their plans to sign with the Axis in Vienna tomorrow bogged down again.

Regent Prince Paul, his Premier, Dragisa Cvetkovic, and his Foreign Minister, Alksander Cincar-Markovic, retired shortly after midnight without issuing an expected communique announcing that the Cabinet crisis had been solved.

Train Lights Turned Off

Instead, a spokesman said "There will be nothing tonight"—and the lights and heat on the special train intended to carry the signatory delegation to Vienna were turned off.

Early Sunday evening it was reported that the Government, bowing to German pressure, had settled its troubles and the names of the new Cabinet members chosen to fill three vacancies would be announced.

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But the hours passed with Government chieftains still in conference and finally they gave it up for the night without an announcement.

Still Time To Make Appointment

Authoritative sources said the number of conferees indicated the Government was finding almost impossible its task of getting men to sign the capitulation document.

If Prince Paul succeeds in breaking the deadlock late this

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morning, there still would be time for the train to reach Vienna by the hour set for the signing.

But in view of the evidently increasing difficulties accentuated by the widespread demonstrations in the provinces against any alliance with Germany and Italy, Government circles expressed doubt that the schedule would be kept.

Tens Of Thousands Demonstrate

Tens of thousands of Yugoslav men and women paraded and sang in demonstrations against the projected pact.

The army itself was reported restless. High military quarters said young Serb officers especially showed "great discontent" over the alleged statement of the War Minister to the Cabinet that Yugoslavia must bow to Adolf Hitler because the army is not prepared to fight.

As Yugoslavia thus moved closer to an Axis showdown, authoritative diplomatic sources declared that Greece had projected herself into the turbulent situation with a stern warning.

Greece, they said, told Yugoslavia that permission for Germany to send sealed trains across the country carrying war materials and wounded men, as provided in the proposed pact with Germany, definitely would be a "hostile act."

Great Demonstration Hinted

The report spread that opposition leaders to the pact were planning a huge demonstration tomorrow. The time was kept secret.

No acts of violence were reported up to late last night, but from towns and villages throughout Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia came reports of street demonstrations.

In some towns, the reports said, as many as 30,000 persons gathered in the streets, cheering the three Ministers who resigned from the Cabinet in protest against the projected capitulation to Germany and Italy.

At Krogujevac, the center of a large Serb district, a crowd said to number 10,000 paraded the streets, singing old Serb rebel songs.

Another crowd of 10,000 demonstrated at Skoplje, in southern Serbia near the Greek frontier.

Telegrams From All World

Telegrams to Prince Paul and Premier Cvetkovic from Yugoslavs all over the world, calling for resistance to the Axis, flooded into the capital.

Many Yugoslav societies in America sent messages of protest and congratulations to the three resigned Cabinet Ministers.

Some of the protesting politicians, authors and World War heroes in the kingdom even telephoned Prince Paul's palace and the Premier's office to register their views.

Hitler's Ultimatum

It was reported in Government quarters Saturday that Hitler was growing impatient with the Yugoslavs and had given them until last night to capitulate.

No definite hour was set for the reported dead line, however, and it appeared that the Yugoslavs had let the ultimatum go without an answer.

Premier Cvetkovic was closeted for three hours in a secret conference with Prince Paul at the White Palace Sunday afternoon.

Germans Become Impatient

With Greek pressure, supplemented by British influence, thus applied to prevent the Government at the last moment from going through with its deal with Hitler, German quarters expressed increasing indignation and impatience at what they feared would be new delay and "procrastination."

This German anger was being used by the British, however, as an argument for refusal to meet demands from Berlin.

British quarters said Prince Paul, himself pro-British, had been told Yugoslav capitulation would alienate the sympathy of the British Empire, the United States, Greece and possibly Soviet Russia.

BULGAR FRONT DECLARED DIRE PERIL TO FOE

British Storming Cheren "Repulsed Everywhere," Rome Announces

MAR 24 1941

Italian Air Successes In Hellenic And African Wars Claimed

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, March 23 — British forces storming Cheren, mountain key to Italian Eritrea, were "repulsed everywhere in bloody fighting" and Axis air forces destroyed eighteen "enemy" warplanes, the Fascist high command reported today.

General Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Army of the Nile, Virginio Gayda declared, has been heavily depleted to backstop the Greeks and the British at Cheren, which blocks Britain's advance toward Asmara, Eritrea's capital, and Massaua, the East African colony's Red Sea port.

Calls Bulgaria Key To Balkans

Greece, said the authoritative editor of *La Voce d'Italia*, is "revealed ever more exposed and helpless on the Bulgarian front where there now are imposing German motorized forces." Gayda said Bulgaria was the key to the Balkan political and military situation.

The daily war bulletin, concerned chiefly with air operations over Greece and Africa, did not elaborate on the fighting for Cheren, except to say that the British attack was reopened at nightfall Friday and that in accompanying air combat three British and two Italian planes were lost.

Air Activity On Greek Front

Only artillery and air activity occurred on the Greek front, it said, including repeated low-altitude attacks on the Greek airport at Paramythia (west of Ioannina), where three planes were destroyed on the ground, several others damaged and two British Glosters shot down in combat.

Seven British Hurricane fighters were credited to German planes raiding the Valletta (Malta) harbor, and another "enemy plane" to Italian fighter formations raking the airfield at Herakleion (Candia), Crete.

The British were said also to have lost two planes in a raid on Asmara and Diredawa, Ethiopia.

Bulgar War Chief Quoted

Underscoring Gayda's view of Bulgaria's role in the Balkans, a report was published here quoting the Bulgarian War Minister, Gen. Theodossy Daskaloff, as telling his people "we are ready for any sacrifice."

Of the possibility, much discussed here, that Yugoslavia shortly would sign the Axis three-power pact, Gayda said that the Belgrade Government "is showing increasing imperviousness to Anglo-Saxon attempts and a manifest will to clear things up."

Some observers here interpreted that as a tacit acknowledgment that Yugoslavia was reluctant to lend herself to the Axis as a battleground. The belief prevailed in some quarters that Yugoslavia might sign, however, with a reservation against letting the Germans march through as they did in Bulgaria.

Italian Air Losses Heavy

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service said today that the South African Air Force had strewn wrecked Italian aircraft all over Eritrea and that one squadron had destroyed nearly eighty Italian planes in the Sudan.

MAR 24 1941

Italian Says U. S. Convoys Would Be 'Last Straw'

Writer Sees Roosevelt Trying to Force Axis War Move

MILAN, Italy, March 23 (AP).—Luigi Barzini, political commentator of Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper, "Il Popolo d'Italia," declared today that "America is virtually at war," and that convoying of supplies to England probably would be the last straw to break the Axis patience.

Asserting that President Roosevelt could not put the United States directly into the war because of American public opinion, Barzini said the President was seeking to bring about American entry by forcing the Axis to declare war.

"And who seeks may also find," Barzini said. "If he decides to convoy supplies to England under escort of American warships, on the pretext that it is necessary to aid the English not alone by sending them arms but by seeing to it that they arrive, incidents which President Roosevelt desires could easily come about.

"So American entrance into the war is a probability we already have discounted. America could not do much more against us than she is doing if the mask were lifted from her present effective belligerency."

MAR 24 1941

Anniversary of Fascism Is Celebrated in Italy

Victory Pledged on 22d Birthday of the Party

ROME, March 23 (AP).—Fascists throughout Italy celebrated today the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of Fascist street-fighting groups from which the party developed, and a party order of the day assured Premier Benito Mussolini that "under your orders we shall, as always, win."

Fascist youth groups were mustered to pay honor to the party's members fallen in revolution and war. They stood in ranks before the party headquarters and answered "present," according to the Fascist rite, as leaders called out the names of the dead.

In Rome squads of Fascist youths assembled before the Palazzo Venezia, official residence of Premier Mussolini, and heard a speech by Count Giacoma Suardo, President of the Senate.

The party announced the death on the Albanian front of Niccolo Giani, thirty-one years old, director of the school of Fascist mysticism. He helped restore the birthplace of Fascism at Milan, founded the magazine "Fascist Doctrine" and was professor of history and doctrine at the University of Pavia.

British Trawler Is Lost

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight that the trawler Rubens was "overdue, and must be considered lost." [The only trawler of that name listed in Lloyd's Register of shipping is a 320-ton Belgian vessel.]

GIANT BOMBERS FROM U. S. JOIN R. A. F. RANKS

MAR 24 1941

Beaverbrook Tells Of 4-Engined "Liberators" Now In Service

Vast Reserves Of Warplanes In Britain Also Disclosed By Minister

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, March 23—Britain announced today that huge four-motored bombers had landed in England from the United States and that vast, hidden stores of bombers and fighters were ready to take the air in the Battle of Britain.

Secreted in "storage houses distributed everywhere" are the greatest reserves of bombers and fighters in history, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, declared.

He called it a "record surpassing anything that has gone before, anything in the history of aviation," and added that "this applies to fighters and bombers alike. Both types have reached the highest total in our history."

3,200 A Month

Although the numbers of British planes are a closely guarded secret, black headlines in the Sunday *Chronicle* proclaimed that Britain now is producing 3,200 of all types each month, and that her production peak has not yet been reached.

Arrival of the first giant bombers from the United States with range enough to bring the remotest corners of German-dominated territory into the Royal Air Force's target area was disclosed in a communique from Lord Beaverbrook's Ministry.

It did not give the time or number of the arrivals but said the first to come were what the British call "Liberators"—long-range, heavy bombers produced by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, of San Diego, Cal.

Range Of 3,000 Miles

These planes, with a power plant of four Pratt and Whitney engines which develop 1,200 horsepower each at the takeoff, are said to have a range of 3,000 miles—enough to bomb any point in Italy, Germany or Nazi-occupied countries from RAF bases in England.

They could fly non-stop from England to Egypt or from England to Sofia, Bulgaria and back, and are credited with a top speed of 335 miles an hour.

The air correspondent of the authoritative Press Association said from the announcement it "might be assumed that four-engined Boeing B 17s also are arriving in this country from America."

He added that he "understood twenty-six Consolidated Liberators are to be supplied to the RAF" and that it was "expected that six of these machines will be used as transport planes in which pilots who are ferrying bombers across the Atlantic will return to the United States to collect equipment for the RAF."

Great Gains Announced

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking to the nation by radio, told it the tally of reserves was made last Wednesday and disclosed these technical gains in aviation:

1. In the race for altitude, British scientists have "watched Hurricane and Spitfire (fighters) being lifted up and up until now these airplanes ride high, wide and handsome."
2. Two new planes "at this moment are passing from the development stage to production" and behind these are several other new types.
3. Five new motors "have been brought from experiment to manufacture in nine months."

As British experts counted on growing air strength and Continental weather conditions to throw the Germans' air-and-sea campaign to blockade these islands out of stride, millions of Britons joined at the behest of King George VI in an Empire Day of

prayer for divine favor in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Special services were held in 30,000 Catholic and Protestant churches in Britain, and in thousands of other churches, temples and mosques throughout the empire. King George, in the uniform of a field marshal, took Queen Elizabeth and their two daughters to worship in a small country church.

Chaplains in the army, navy and air force directed observances by Britain's fighting men in barracks and air stations and aboard ships, and the British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast sermons and prayer by Arthur Cardinal Hinsley and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Satanic Campaign"

"In this daily conflict," said the cardinal, "we are pitted against forces of darkness which have unleashed a Satanic campaign against God.

"Our human contrivances will not suffice to win victory and secure true, lasting peace. The strength we need is given us from above. . . . We pray for our gallant defenders in the air, on the sea and on land. . . . We pray for our friends across the Atlantic, with us heart and soul in this struggle for world peace."

The Archbishop of Canterbury cautioned that "it may be that the time is coming when we shall have cause to remember the words of the Prime Minister that blood and sweat and tears may be the price of victory."

Value Of U. S. Aid Stressed

Both Lord Beaverbrook and a fellow-Cabinet member, Board of Trade President Oliver Lyttleton, stressed the value of United States aid and both touched on what is to come after the war.

The United States' provision of arms and planes for Britain, Lyttleton told an Aldershot audience, "is the most generous gesture that has ever been made."

He asked whether the British "should have found it in our hearts to give her the help she is now giving us within such a short time" if the United States became involved in a war and answered, "I do not think so."

Sees Impregnable Alliance

Of the world after this war, Lyttleton said no nation or alliance of nations could "engage upon any raids upon their neighbors" or disturb world peace "if they were faced by the great mass of English-speaking people mated."

Lord Beaverbrook said close collaboration between the United States and Britain was the "crowning good" made possible by the war.

He credited Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the resistance of the British people with having brought it about.

A blessing of the war, he said, was "hope that when victory is won we shall enjoy a union of interest and purpose between two sundered fragments of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Powerful New Engine

"Such a mighty concentration of power and influence will subdue the proud and hold in check the wicked, will secure peace in their occupation to men of good will."

The Aircraft Production Minister named only one of the new types of engines—the Sabre—and said that G. P. Bulman, for many years in charge of engine production in the Air and Aircraft Production ministries, was largely responsible for it.

The Sabre has been disclosed to have the highest power output of any British type which has passed official trials. It also has an extremely small frontal area.

U. S. Warships Quit Sydney

7 Vessels Going to Brisbane for 3 Days on Training Cruise Visit

SYDNEY, March 23 (AP).—Seven American warships, under the command of Rear Admiral John H. Newton, sailed today for Brisbane, where they will remain three days.

Led by the heavy cruiser Chicago, the ships arrived here last Thursday on a training cruise and remained an extra day to allow their 2,000 officers and men twenty-four hours more in which to enjoy Sydney's hospitality.

R. A. F. BOMBS SMASH GERMAN BARRACKS

Nazi Anti-Aircraft Ship Is Blasted In Fierce Foray On Brittany Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Monday, March 24—Formations of the British Royal Air Force bombed Berlin during the night, authorized sources announced early today, killing and injuring some civilians but inflicting only insignificant property damage.

A communique said some of the raiders penetrated to the center of the city.

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 23—The R. A. F. rode the wind down the French coast from Calais to Brittany today for a smashing attack on the port of Quiberon, close to the Nazi submarine base of Lorient, the Government announced.

A communique said high explosives destroyed a German barracks block in the town while another bomb was sent crashing into a German escort vessel—an anti-aircraft ship—near Brest.

3 Nazi Raiders Accounted For

Two of the bombs which hit the barracks exploded simultaneously, the Air Ministry news service said, and with such terrific force that a British plane 1,000 feet above was shaken.

There was some aerial activity over Britain itself, and an official announcement said "two enemy bombers" were destroyed, one by anti-aire. fire in North Scotland, the other by R. A. F. fighters in South England.

Another raider crashed in flames near Arundel, South England. Two crewmen were imprisoned.

Nazi Guns Boom Over Channel

Some homes on the south coast were damaged by bombs in the evening when four raiders tried to cross the coast.

A southeast coast town reported that German guns in France fired across the mist-covered Dover Strait at irregular intervals during the afternoon and evening for the first time in several weeks. No casualties were reported.

On the whole, though, the day was quiet.

Plymouth Digs Out From Ruins

In Plymouth, which suffered heavy raids Thursday and Friday night, demolition, salvage and rescue squads still worked to unearth the dead buried under the debris. Troops and sailors cleared dangerous sites. Supplies of tea and margarine were rushed into the city, and naval authorities turned over some of their stores to the municipality, which is feeding the homeless.

Trains and busses carried part of the civilian population to other Devon towns.

Meantime, the Admiralty announced that the trawler Rubens is "overdue and must be considered lost."

The only trawler by that name listed in *Lloyds' Register* is a 320-ton Belgian vessel.

Plymouth Mayoress Lady Astor Rallies Her Stricken People

"Hitler May Wreck Our Homes But Will Never Break Our Hearts," Says Virginia-Born Peeress

[By the Associated Press]

Plymouth, England, March 23—Thousands of free meals were distributed today to residents of twice-*Blitzed* Plymouth, some of whom took to the fields and hedges around the city last night after undergoing two straight nights of furious German raids.

The Government was speeding rehabilitation work along with the food. Trucks equipped with loudspeakers toured the city, telling weary townspeople where they could get food and offering financial aid.

With the coming of dawn, those who fled to the fields and hedges trekked back to the city and its ruins, and some were being removed to other nearby towns by trains and busses.

Mayoress Astor Rallies City

American-born Lady Astor, Mayoress of Plymouth who has gone about the city in almost constant visit to bombed areas, told the townspeople in a local broadcast that "Plymouth today knows the meaning of Hitler's 'total war.'"

"Mercifully we suffered only half of what Hitler's other victims suffered," Lady Astor said. "At least we have not been driven out of our country. Our sailors, our soldiers and our airmen will see we never are. We must not waver. We must not weaken.

"Perhaps if we count up the material things we lost—our property and our worldly goods—it may seem worse, but I don't think the women of Plymouth will ever count that way.

"Bent But Not Broken"

"Hitler may wreck our homes but he will never break our hearts.

"In the past few days among the people of Plymouth I have seen the greatest courage and gallantry. I have spoken to hundreds of women in their troubles.

"I shall always remember two of them. One old lady walking out of her home which is in ashes had nothing left but the clothes she wore. She said to me 'I am bent but not broken. Hitler will never win this way.'

"Hitler Can't Stop That"

"A younger woman with four children—whose husband is at sea—took me to the ruins of her home. As I came away she said, 'It is all pretty bad but still I am free to go where I like and think what I like. Hitler can't stop that.'"

Maj. Gen. George Lindsay, deputy regional commissioner for the southwestern civil defense region, assumed control of the area. Sightseers were kept back, officials keeping out all persons without official business.

From George VI To Lady Astor

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 23—King George sent Lady Astor this message of condolence and encouragement on the heavy bombing of Plymouth, her home town:

"After our happy day (the King and Queen visited Plymouth on Thursday just before the bombings started) the Queen and I are deeply distressed to hear what you have all been through last night.

"Whatever the people of Plymouth may be called upon to suffer, we feel quite certain the spirit of the west country will rise above it all.

"God bless you all.—GEORGE, R. I."

Eire Forms Company To Obtain Shipping

DUBLIN, March 23 (AP).—The Eire government has formed a limited-liability company with the object of "taking the fullest advantage of any opportunity that may be available for providing shipping facilities for the importation of essential commodities."

The Finance Minister, holding 51 per cent of the shares of capital, will appoint directors. John Leydon, Secretary of the Department of Supplies, is the first chairman. Directors include other representatives of the government and of Irish shipping companies.

Weather May Prove Hitch in Nazi Air-Sea Attacks

Observers Say It May Upset Plans to Bomb U. S. Cargoes

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—Competent observers said today that variable flying weather over northwest Europe might impose a serious check on any German plan to support submarine and surface raids on shipping with air raids on Great Britain's ports.

One of the most competent observers said the Nazi timetable might easily be thrown off schedule.

"The timing of the first blow by the Luftwaffe in support of the navy followed careful planning by the German high command," this observer said. "When the hour struck early this month squadrons in western Europe were thrown into battle again. They were refreshed by lulls in night bombing on both sides, owing to abominable weather as winter drew to a close.

"Formations of anything from 200 to 500 strong have been sent out nightly to make sure that American aid to Britain which slipped by pocket battleships, U-boats and long-range bombers should be upset before it was unpacked (by attacks on ports).

"This end must be achieved before—through wastage and weariness—the fury of the offensive is spent."

ITALIAN ATTACKS FAIL, GREEKS SAY

Enemy Declared Repulsed With "Heavy Losses" In Viosa River Area

Fascists Bomb Preveza—Two Women Killed In Aid Raid In Peloponnesus

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, March 23—Greek general headquarters said tonight Italian local attacks in the Viosa river area of Albania were repulsed with "heavy losses."

Greek patrols were said to have penetrated Italian lines, taking prisoners and returning without a loss. Greek artillery and trench mortars, a Government spokesman said, caused "heavy losses to enemy installation columns on the move." An Italian patrol approaching Greek lines was captured, he added.

Two Women Killed In Air Raid

The Ministry of Home Security said Italian aircraft raided Preveza, but there were no casualties and only slight property damage.

The Ministry said Lixouri, on the Island of Cephalonia and a town in western Peloponnesus were raided. Two women were killed and a child injured in the western Peloponnesus attack. Damage to property at all points raided was said to be slight.

The Government spokesman belittled Italian claims that Fascist aircraft raided military bases in Greece. He said Corfu was attacked with heavy bombs, causing some civilian casualties, and that other Italian planes struck at villages in Epirus and Koparisia.

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BRITISH SEIZE NEGHELLI, RAID OTHER TOWNS

Air Units Bomb And Machine-Gun Trains On Ethiopian Railway

MAR 24 1941

Local Successes Against Italians In Eritrea Also Announced

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 23—British forces driving north to Addis Ababa from Kenya Colony and Italian Somaliland have captured the strategically important southern Ethiopian town of Neghelli, a British communique announced today.

As the fast mechanized columns, which started the northward march from Dolo and Mega early this month, closed in on Neghelli, planes of the R. A. F. and the South African Air Force raided other Ethiopian towns, bombed and machine-gunned trains on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway, and pounded at the Marda Pass defenses in the Jijiga area south of the railway.

[In London the Air Ministry news service said the South African air force had strewn wrecked Italian aircraft all over Eritrea and that one squadron had destroyed nearly eighty Italian planes in the Sudan.]

Local Successes In Eritrea

The communique also reported some local successes in Eritrea where the British have beseiged the railroad town of Cheren, which bars the road to Asmara, the capital.

[Neghelli, capital of Galla Borana province, was only a stockaded village in January, 1936, when Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's "Hell on Wheels" column drove into it. The Italians hailed it as a mighty victory, pointing out that the capture gave them control of all water holes within 250 miles of Dolo. Premier Mussolini sent Graziani his personal congratulations. The town lies about 240 miles from Addis Ababa and has an important air field.]

Fresh Drive Toward Harar

In the area of Jijiga, which the British captured last week, a fresh drive was going on toward Harar, provincial walled capital. The next stop beyond that was expected to be Diredawa on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad, which the British hope to cut.

In western Ethiopia, at Gondar, north of Lake Tanya, British bombers started fires among barracks and warehouses.

At least one train was destroyed on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad, the communique said, when bombs smashed it and set it on fire.

Trains Machine-Gunned

Trains also were attacked at Afdem and Gota with machine-gun fire, a large concentration of Italian motor transports was bombed and machine-gunned on the road between Urso and Awash, while another attack was made on Italian positions in the Marda Pass area.

Berlin Reports 3 Malta Attacks, Wide Sea Raids

MAR 24 1941

Asserts Bombers Crippled Cruiser at Valletta, Sank 19,000 Tons of Shipping

BERLIN, March 23 (AP).—Three air attacks in two days on Malta, Great Britain's mid-Mediterranean island base, and scattered blows at British shipping from the North Atlantic to the eastern Mediterranean were reported by the Germans today.

Nazi dive bombers attacking the harbor of Valletta, Malta, today were said by German flyers to have blasted harbor facilities and crippled a British cruiser and a large passenger ship. The flyers reported a hit with a bomb of the heaviest caliber on the bow of the cruiser and another blow with a heavy bomb on the merchantman's deck while the ship was at its berth. Attacking twice Saturday, the high command said, fighter-escorted Nazi combat groups had scored hits on ships and anti-aircraft positions.

The communique said seven British Hurricane fighters were shot down. Reports of today's raid said heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered but that no British fighter planes appeared.

At least 19,000 tons of British shipping were said to have been sunk or damaged in widespread air operations over a two-day span.

German press dispatches said a 6,000-ton freighter was brought to a stop, shrouded in smoke, after a bomb hit amidships today near the Shetland Islands, off northeast Scotland.

In St. George's Channel, which connects the Atlantic with the Irish Sea, the daily war bulletin said, another freighter, of 3,000 tons, was struck amidships and sunk. Another of unstated tonnage, was listed as severely damaged by air attack east of Orfordness, Suffolk. The communique also said "mine sweepers of the British south coast were successfully attacked" and the Scottish part of Peterhead and English port of Colchester were raided.

"At sea south of Crete," it added, "German combat planes engaged a strongly protected convoy. Planes scored two hits amidships on one vessel of 6,000 tons, whereupon the ship stopped and burst into flames. Two further ships in this convoy were damaged. A merchantman of 5,000 tons southwest of Cyprus was so severely damaged by German planes that her loss is counted upon."

Many of the twenty-two ships which the high command said yesterday had been sunk by German battleships in the Atlantic were reported by D. N. B., German official news agency, to have been loaded with "extremely valuable war material." Quoting some of the 800 survivors rescued from the ships, D. N. B., said much of the war material consisted of airplane parts and munitions.

Meanwhile, Fleet Admiral Luetjens, commander of German battle units which attacked the convoys, was disclosed to be the same Admiral Guenther Luetjens who won recognition in the Norwegian campaign. He received the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross and a few months after his work in Norway was promoted from Vice-Admiral to Fleet Admiral.

Sea Raiders' Attack Described

The German warships prowled about the Atlantic for many days expecting battle with heavy British naval units, according to a sailor's short description of the attack released by the Government.

When five ships from Canada were sighted, the sailor said, one of the freighters broadcast the radio signal letter "R" three times, he said.

This, the account continued, stood for "raiders," and by undersea war regulations promulgated by the Germans the use of the radio in these circumstances makes the ship subject to immediate destruction.

The sailor said British forces were near by at the time.

ADD BERLIN, MARCH 23

FLEET ADMIRAL LUETJENS JOINED THE IMPERIAL NAVY IN 1907. DURING THE WORLD WAR HE SERVED WITH THE TORPEDO BOAT UNITS OFF THE FLANDERS COAST.

HE WAS MADE A COMMANDER IN 1926. AS CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER KARLSRUHE HE MADE AN EIGHT-MONTHS TRAINING CRUISE OF THE HIGH SEAS IN 1935 AND ON HIS RETURN WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE NAVY'S PERSONNEL BUREAU, A POST HE HELD UNTIL ADOLF HITLER SELECTED HIM TO HEAD THE NAVY'S TORPEDO DIVISION IN 1937.

AS A REAR ADMIRAL AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WAR, HE TOOK OVER COMMAND OF DESTROYER, TORPEDO BOAT AND SPEEDBOAT FLOTILLAS AND PERSONNALLY TOOK PART IN ENGAGEMENTS OFF THE BRITISH EAST COAST.

SHORTLY BEFORE BEING APPOINTED A VICE ADMIRAL ON JAN. 1, 1940, HE WAS MADE HEAD OF THE REICH'S NAVY SCOUTING FORCES, A POST HE HELD AT THE TIME OF THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN. -----

Nazis Believed Ready to Renew Vichy Dealings

View That Darlan Is Acceptable Negotiator Based on Freeing of 29,000 Captives

VICHY, March 23 (AP).—The belief grew today among observers here that the Germans, for the first time since Pierre Laval was ousted last December as Vice-Premier in the Vichy government, had agreed to continue French-German negotiations.

Supporting this belief were dispatches from Paris quoting Georges Scapini, a blind Deputy, who has been negotiating with Germany for release of French prisoners of war, as saying that between 29,000 and 34,000 of them would soon be freed.

Observers here took it as an indication that the Germans had accepted Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan as a substitute negotiator and were prepared to carry out economic and industrial co-ordination between the two countries.

Informed sources expressed the opinion that the collaboration agreed upon by Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain and Fuehrer Adolf Hitler last October was about where it was when Laval first opened conversations.

If the indications are correct, it would mean that Laval's position is now greatly weakened. Observers said it was still likely he might return to the government some day, but with less power than he originally demanded.

The group of war prisoners to be freed, reports from Paris said, would include from 10,000 to 15,000 fathers of more than four children: 7,000 farmers, 10,000 miners and 2,000 forest workers. The fathers were expected to be in France within a month.

About 69,000 French prisoners of war have been released to date, including 30,000 interned in Switzerland, 28,000 sick and wounded and 11,000 medical corps members.

[Tracy Strong, general secretary of the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, estimated a month ago that 2,000,000 French prisoners were being held in Germany.]

MAR 24 1941

Weygand's Son Honored

VICHY, March 23 (AP).—Capt. Jacques Weygand, son of Gen. Maxime Weygand, who is at present the commander of the French forces in North Africa, was named an officer of the Legion of Honor today for "exceptional courage." He holds six citations.

Trans-Sahara Railroad Is Authorized by Vichy

Will Connect Mediterranean and Niger River

VICHY, March 23 (AP).—The government here authorized formally today construction of a trans-Sahara railroad to connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Niger River—an African project planned by the French for many years.

In a ministerial report to Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain upon which was based the decree issued, it was noted that "Europe should, to maintain its rank in the world, be connected directly with the near-by African continent." The trans-Sahara railroad would be the first portion of an international network in Africa, the report said.

Exhaustive studies of the project have indicated that the work of construction would be easy, the report said, and it estimated the cost at 5,000,000,000 francs (nominally, about $100,000,000).

The proposed line will connect with the present line from Oran at Bou-Arfa, near the Morocco-Algeria frontier in North Africa, and thence will run to Colomb-Bechar, Kenadsa, Beni-Abbes, Adrar and In-Tassit, where it would reach the Niger River, which runs to the Gold Coast. From the river one branch would go to Segou and another to Niamey.

The government ordered created a special service under the Ministry of Communications to recruit an expert personnel and begin work.

Vichy Lists 29,223 Aliens Being Held in 8 Camps

5 of Centers Called 'Lodging,' 2 as Prison, 1 as Transit

VICHY, March 23 (AP).—The Ministry of the Interior announced today that 29,223 foreigners were being held in eight camps in the unoccupied zone in France. Five were described as "lodging camps," two as prison camps and one as a transit camp for emigrants.

The statement made no mention of foreigners in labor battalion camps, which are known to exist, nor in smaller camps, some of which, it is believed, are being emptied into larger centers. Observers believed internees in those camps were not included in the total figure given.

The "lodging camps" were described as intended for foreigners for whom "there is no room in the national economy" and were listed as follows: Gurs (no figures), Argeles, 9,907 internees, mostly Spanish civil war veterans; Rivesaltes, 6,240 minors and their families; Noe and Recebedou, 1,607 and 670, respectively, aged or infirm persons.

The Ministry said the prison camps held "particularly dangerous" cases—2,651 men at Vernet d'Ariege and an unspecified number of women at Rieucros.

The Les Milles camp for emigrants was said to have accommodations for 2,000, but the camp population was not given.

The statement was issued to six American correspondents, who were being taken on a conducted tour of six of the camps as a result of a long-standing request.

Cambodia Protests to Japanese

VICHY, France, March 23 (AP)—Yesterday's Paris newspapers received here today carried dispatches from Saigon, Indo-China, saying Cambodia authorities had protested to Japan against alleged violations of the Tokyo peace by Thailand troops. The dispatches said that soldiers advanced past the demarcation line fixed by the armistice and cut Indo-Chinese troops off from their bases. Officials here said they had no information concerning the reports.

Railway, To Supplant Burma Road, Planned

Chinese Official To Come To U. S. To Negotiate For Supplies And Materials, Is Report

Chungking, March 23 (AP)—The official Chinese *Central News* announced today that Tu Chen-yuan, head of the Engineering Bureau, will leave soon for the United States to negotiate with manufacturers and Washington authorities for purchase of supplies and materials to build a new railway connecting Burma with China's southwestern province of Yunnan.

The projected railway would afford a more efficient system of transportation than the present Burma highway by which China is now importing most of her war supplies.

The Chinese press reported yesterday that B. S. Fong, of San Francisco, Cal., would attempt to raise $10,000,000 in America to build the railway.

RUSS EXTEND MILD WELCOME TO MATSUOKA

MAR 24 1941

Japanese Foreign Chief Calls Axis Pact Pivot Of Tokyo Policy

Says He Does Not "Have In Mind" Visits To London And U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Monday, March 24—The newspapers Asahi and Yomiuri said today entry of the United States into the European war was inevitable. The papers predicted the United States would go to war in either May or June at a time they expect a German offensive in Europe to reach its peak.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 23—Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's Foreign Minister, arrived here today for a one-day stopover en route to Berlin and Rome Axis conferences, and said he would like to stay longer "to meet leaders here" on his return trip to Tokyo.

Matsuoka spoke at an interview in the Japanese Embassy three hours after receiving a courteous but unostentatious welcome to the Soviet Russian capital.

Some Japanese authorities suggested before his departure that he continue his trip from Berlin and Rome to London and Washington, Matsuoka said, but he added that "I do not have that in mind."

Axis Pact Tokyo's Pivot

The Japanese Minister said he had no definite itinerary or plans, but hoped his trip would not take more than six weeks. He related that the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, invited him by telephone to make the voyage immediately after the signing of the three-power treaty last September 27.

"The tripartite pact is the greatest foreign instrument for Japan," Matsuoka said. "Japanese foreign policy will revolve around it as a pivot.

"Now, it is natural for the Foreign Minister of Japan, who had something to do with the conclusion of the pact, to meet and know the leaders of the other countries. That might make a big difference in carrying out the pact in the future."

Has Never Met Hitler

Matsuoka said he already knew Premier Mussolini and Count Ciano, but had not yet met Adolf Hitler and von Ribbentrop, and regarded personal acquaintance with them as "of very great importance."

"In history," he asserted, "personal acquaintance has sometimes decided the issue of war or peace. I would like to hear what these leaders have to say and, perhaps, also have occasion to say what I have in mind."

Matsuoka said he "might be given a chance to make a personal observation of western Europe in connection with the war," perhaps including a visit to former battlefields, but that "apart from these general thoughts I have nothing particular in mind."

To Call On Molotoff Today

He will "pay respects to the Government here" in a call arranged for tomorrow on Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Premier-Foreign Commissar.

"I have been shown every possible courtesy," he said. "As a sign of thanks, I will call on the government and then go on."

He expressed hope for further conversations in Moscow later, "if time allows," but said Soviet-Japanese relations are "in the hands of our ambassador here."

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, who handles Far Eastern matters, headed a small Soviet delegation to meet the first Japanese Foreign Minister ever to visit Moscow.

Met By Full Axis Complements

The Axis powers, however, turned out full complements from their missions to greet the representative of their Far Eastern ally.

Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, the Japanese Ambassador, Frederick Werner von der Schulenburg, the German Ambassador, Augusto Rosso, the Italian Ambassador, with staffs of their embassies, encircled Matsuoka as he descended the Trans-Siberian Express.

The Ministers of Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria, juniors in the Axis, joined them.

No Yugoslav Envoy There

But there were no representatives of Yugoslavia or other neutral or British-allied nations.

Lozovsky was accompanied by Vladimir N. Barkoff, Foreign Office chief of protocol.

The reception followed the usual practices of protocol, with a special police detail guarding the platform, but there were no bands playing, no flowers, no military guard of honor.

Off For Berlin Tonight

Tonight Matsuoka was a guest at a dinner at the Japanese Embassy, and Japanese sources said his visit to Molotoff tomorrow would be but a courtesy call. He will entrain tomorrow night for Berlin.

One of Matsuoka's company said he planned to return through Moscow about April 15. Whether Matsuoka would make a longer stay in Moscow on his return trip was not yet determined, it was said.

TOKYO, MARCH 24-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPERS ASAHI AND YOMIURI SAID TODAY ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR WAS INEVITABLE.

THE PAPERS PREDICTED THE UNITED STATES WOULD GO TO WAR IN EITHER MAY OR JUNE AT A TIME THEY EXPECT A GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN EUROPE TO REACH ITS PEAK.

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"ROOSEVELT'S SCHEME TO GIVE BRITAIN, NOW PANTING ON ITS DEATH-BED, AN INJECTION IN THE FORM OF AN ARMS LEASE-LEND ACT, CAUSING ITS RECOVERY, HAS HIT THE MARK AND THE ACT NOW HAS MATERIALIZED," YOMIURI SAID.

THE PAPER SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD FIND IT NECESSARY TO CONVOY SHIPS CARRYING SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN, AND GERMANY, "SINKING SHIPS OF WHATEVER NATIONALITY IF THEY TRY TO RENDER AID TO BRITAIN," WOULD CATCH AMERICAN VESSELS IN ITS "NETWORK OF BLOCKADING OPERATIONS."

"IT IS HARDLY CONCEIVABLE THAT AMERICA WOULD ACQUIESCE TO THESE ACTIVITIES OF GERMANY," THE PAPER ADDED. "IN ALL PROBABILITY AMERICA WOULD THUS PARTICIPATE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, WITH ENTRY INEVITABLE IN MAY OR JUNE AT THE LATEST."

BOTH PAPERS ALSO NOTED THE RATIO OF NAVAL STRENGTHS OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN. ASAHI SAID THAT IF BRITAIN WERE DEFEATED ITS NAVY WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES AND IN "SUCH A CASE A SHARP CHANGE WOULD BE BROUGHT ABOUT IN THE NAVAL STRENGTH RATIO BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN."

YOMIURI CITED FREQUENT RUMORS THAT BRITAIN WOULD EXCHANGE TWO BATTLESHIPS OF THE KING GEORGE CLASS FOR DESTROYERS AND SAID THIS WOULD, WITH THE ADDITION OF NEW CRACK BATTLESHIPS, THE NORTH

30.24-8183

30.24-8183

CAROLINA AND THE WASHINGTON, INCREASE TO 16 THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS IN THE PACIFIC.

"TO SUCH A POSSIBLE NEW SITUATION, WE MUST PAY SERIOUS ATTENTION," THE PAPER SAID.

FD1146PES

SPAIN INCREASES BUDGET

Almost Half of New Spending Allotted to Armed Forces

MADRID, March 23 (AP)—An increase of 1,500,000,000 pesetas in the extraordinary budget, of which 636,000,000 pestas will go to Spain's armed forces, was announced in the Official Bulletin today.

The War Ministry will get 405,000,000 pesetas, mostly for fortification work, road building and manufacture of war materials. The Navy Ministry's 129,000,000 pesetas was earmarked for modernization and new construction. The Air Ministry was allotted 87,000,000 pesetas.

A public works allotment of 478,000,000 pesetas will go road building, irrigation, swamp clearing and repair of civil war damage.

5 Ships Reported Sunk Off Cape Verde Isles

British Vessels, Clan Oglivy And Clan McNab, Listed As Two Of Boats Sunk

Lisbon, Portugal, March 23 (AP)—Reports from the Cape Verde Islands today said a number of English ships, at least five, had been sunk in those waters in the last few days.

The freighter Clan Oglivy was reported torpedoed and sunk March 21, and a Portuguese tug was searching for a number of missing lifeboats.

Two lifeboats carrying twenty-five Indian crewmen and ten British sailors from the Clan McNab, 6,076 tons, landed at one of the islands. They said four other lifeboats filled with survivors still were at sea.

Terrorists Sentenced By Military Tribunal

Long Terms Imposed In Portugal. Assassination Plots And Subversive Political Acts Charged

Lisbon, Portugal, March 23 (AP)—Fourteen alleged terrorists were sentenced to terms of thirty-one to twenty-eight years by a military tribunal today.

They were charged with plotting assassinations, thefts and subversive political action along the lines of the Spanish "Pistoleros" before the revolution of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Mexico MayBuild U.S.Ships

Studies Shipyard Project as Aid to Defense Program

MEXICO CITY, March 23 (AP).—The Navy Ministry has disclosed that it is studying a project for construction of several shipyards in which Mexico may build some of the ships needed by the United States for its defense program.

In addition to merchant and naval craft for the United States, the proposed shipyards would turn out freighters and tankers for Mexico's merchant marine.

Italian Warship Sighted At Anchor Off Kobe, Japan

Identified by Passengers on S. S. President Jackson

ABOARD THE LINER PRESIDENT JACKSON, March 24 (Monday) (AP).—An indication of Italian naval operations in the Pacific has come with the sighting off Kobe Breakwater of a weather-beaten warship identified by passengers aboard the liner President Jackson as the 2,172-ton Italian escort vessel Eritrea.

The vessel was seen anchored off the breakwater Saturday morning and still was there last night. She flew the Italian flag and the name Eritrea could be seen easily from the President Jackson.

The Eritrea, which was launched Sept. 20, 1936, is fitted for mine-laying and sailors speculated she may have been laying mines in Australian waters.

The vessel also is sufficiently large and fast for raiding. ("Jane's Fighting Ships" gives her speed as twenty knots.)

British Cruiser Reported On Way to U.S. Navy Yard

Believed Heading for Norfolk to Obtain Repairs

BALTIMORE, March 23 (AP).—The Baltimore Sun" said tonight it had been informed by a usually reliable authority that a "British heavy cruiser is heading for the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard for repairs."

The source, refusing to be quoted, said it was "possible the warship would arrive there tomorrow morning."

At Philadelphia, Comdr. D. D. Mercer, Admiralty attache of the British Consulate, said he had heard "rumors" that a damaged British cruiser would put into Norfolk, Va., "within three or four weeks" for repairs. He said he knew nothing further.

Commenting on a Rome radio broadcast heard by the National Broadcasting Company, Comdr. Mercer said he did not know of any British destroyer or cruiser undergoing repairs at Chester Pa. The broadcast said a 10,000-ton British destroyer named the London had been towed into the American port of Chester "badly in need of repairs" as a result of a clash with a German submarine.

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, March 23—Canadian aviation plants are producing approximately forty military planes a week, Ralph Bell, director general of aircraft production, announced yesterday.

About 7,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers are employed in local plane factories—Vickers, Fairchild and Noorduyn.

Gorin Sails for Russia After Release as Spy

Travel Agency Officer Was Fined $10,000 in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP).—Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, convicted of espionage but granted probation on condition he returns to Russia, sailed today aboard the liner Columbia bound for Vladivostok.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles urged the action "because of certain important considerations of an international nature," Federal Judge Ralph E. Jenney declared yesterday in granting probation.

Gorin, local official of a Russian travel agency, was required to pay a $10,000 fine and $1,413 in court costs. His six-year sentence was upheld by the United States Supreme Court last January.

He was convicted on charges of buying information from Hafis Salich, a civil employee of the United States Naval Intelligence Service, regarding Japanese activities on the Pacific coast. Salich was convicted with him.

Rome's Version

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 23—The Rome radio in a broadcast heard tonight by NBC said a 10,000-ton British destroyer named the London had been towed into the American port of Chester "badly in need of repair," as a result of a clash with a German submarine. No other details were given.

["Jane's Fighting Ships" lists a 9,850-ton British warship, but classifies it as a cruiser.]

The Italian broadcast did not further identify the port of Chester, but there is a well-known shipbuilding center of that name near Philadelphia.

2 German Officers Returned To Canada After Prison Break

Naval Pair Apparently Set Record As Escape Artists Before U. S. Officials Refused Them Entry

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, March 23—Two German naval officers who were intercepted midway across the frozen St. Lawrence river by the United States border patrol after an elaborately planned escape attempt were back in prison tonight at old Fort Henry after being refused entry into the United States.

At the end of their frustrated flight it was disclosed that the pair established a new record of some sort as escape artists, for they had to break into a locked cell to make their getaway.

Break Into Locked Cell

The cell was sealed some time Friday when it was discovered that a stone had been loosened with freedom aforethought. All the occupants were removed pending repairs.

Apparently the two broke into the locked cell Friday evening, removed the loosened stone and crawled out through the wall. Guards captured two accomplices in the cell before they could get away.

Royal Canadian Mounted and Ontario provincial police and camp guards started in pursuit and were close behind when the men were apprehended just before midnight by the United States Border Patrol. Gohlke

Procedure Explained

Officials emphasized that the Germans (identified in Washington by the Department of Justice as Bernhart Gohlke and Heinz Rottman) had not been arrested on a charge of entering the United States illegally.

"It was a case of knocking at the front door and asking to get in, and admission was refused," one official said.

The procedure was compared, illustratively, with that involving Canadians traveling to the United States. Canadians are permitted to cross the border to the first United States immigration office, but if their papers are not in order they are returned to Canada.

Cases Compared

The Germans were refused admission after a hearing before United States immigration officials at Clayton, on the boundary, and were taken in custody by Canadian authorities.

Officials here said these Nazis were not in the same category as another German prisoner now free on bail in the United States. This man, who identified himself as Baron Franz von Werra, was arrested at Ogdensburg, N. Y., after entering the United States undetected. He faces a charge of illegal entry.

The short-lived break of the navy pair raised to thirty-three the number of war-prisoner breakouts in Canada. All but two, von Werra and Ernst Nueller, who was shot dead in resisting capture in northwestern Ontario, are back in Canadian custody.

British Developing Textile From Seaweed

New Synthetic Material Can Be Produced Cheaper Than Viscose Rayon, Report

New York, March 23 (AP)—British chemists are developing a synthetic textile from seaweed.

The new textile can be produced more cheaply than viscose rayon, said an article in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, publication of the American Chemical Society.

The article added it was expected that the new textile would be used to augment England's supply of clothing. "It is hoped that by reducing the demand on shipping space this new textile will play its part in connection with the war." The textile was said to be non-irritating, non-flammable and to absorb water as readily as wool.

BRITISH CLERGY LOOKING AHEAD

Lay Down Program of Social Reform Supplementing Plea of Pope Pius XII

ASK M. P.S TO COOPERATE

Adoption of Plan as Peace Policy of Government Urged by Church Leaders

LONDON (AP)—Liberalism among the clergy that once found expression in "no more war" declarations now has an outlet in outlining peace aims.

The most recent of these was subscribed to by Cardinal Hinsley, the Anglican Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and Non-Conformist leaders. It incorporates the five-point Christmas call of Pope Pius XII for victory over hatred, over lack of trust in international cooperation, over the principle that force stands for right, over "economic divergencies" and over egotism."

Under these five points they added:

1. Extreme inequality in wealth and possessions should be abolished.
2. Every child should have equal opportunities of education.
3. The family as a social unit must be safeguarded.
4. The sense of "divine vocation" must be restored to man's daily work.
5. The earth's resources should be used as God's gift to the whole human race.

Catholic Group Active

A Catholic group called "The Sword of the Spirit" is one of the prime movers behind attempts to get this declaration adopted as the government's peace aim. It is urging Members of Parliament to give official recognition to the program.

The liberal Anglican William Temple, Archbishop of York, who for years was a member of Britain's Labor party, thinks England should

begin her reform at home and that economic inequalities should be tackled first.

He led Anglican Church representatives from all over England in a conference at Malvern which last January concluded with a public statement condemning private ownership of great industrial resources "as a stumbling block to Christianity."

Just how far this represents British public opinion as a whole, T. P. Kirk, conference secretary, does not know.

An Influential Group

He says, however, that the conference was composed of "an influential group," and that they were "trying to start people thinking about post-war conditions and how to better them."

The Malvern conference also advocated some form of substituting goods and services as means of exchange in place of the present monetary standard, which is called "false."

An army padre, who served also in the last war, said the soldiers now are more articulate, ask ticklish questions about the Church and are partly contemptuous and partly cynical, but are willing to listen to anything the clergyman says "if it is not religious." They are much more concerned about "when they come out. They are not going to tolerate the old state of affairs," he said.

MRS. ANTHONY EDEN BUSY AT WAR WORK

War Secretary's Wife Drives Teawagon in England

LONDON (AP)—Tall, dark-haired Beatrice Helen Beckett Eden, the wife of England's Foreign Secretary, is doing a tough job — dispensing cheer and refreshments in "Hell's Corner."

Her first war work, aside from knitting sox and scarfs for soldiers, was to serve as a hostess in a London canteen. Then came the retreat from Dunkerque. During "the three busiest days of my life" Mrs. Eden worked hours on end serving food to exhausted, beaten soldiers.

She operates her tea car through all sorts of weather over all sorts of roads, blitz or no blitz.

Almost as tall as her husband, Mrs. Eden was known before the war as a shy, well-bred, ultra smart hostess who kept a home that was "a refuge from political affairs—not merely a social annex to the Foreign Office."

Through reams of publicity woven around her husband there was only an occasional reference to the fact that in 1923 he married the third daughter of Sir William Gervase Beckett, wealthy horseman, publisher and banker.

But much of Mr. Eden's success must be credited to the manner in which "the missus," as he calls her, quietly has handled the management of their home and two strapping schoolboy sons—Nicholas and Simon—while her spotlighted husband was busy carving out a brilliant career.

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British

CAIRO, Egypt, March 23 (AP)—The text of today's British General Headquarters communiqué follows:

Libya—Nothing of importance to report.

Eritrea—In the Cheren area fighting continued yesterday. Our troops registered a number of local successes, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking a further 130 prisoners.

Ethiopia—The important town of Neghelli has been occupied and operations in all other areas continue to develop to our advantage.

A Middle East communiqué of the Royal Air Force said today:

Intense aerial activity continues in Italian East Africa in support of army operations. In the Cheren area enemy positions were repeatedly attacked by R. A. F. bombers and fighter aircraft.

At Asmara the railway station was subjected to a heavy attack yesterday and during the raid our fighters engaged a number of CR-42's and shot down two in flames. Three other CR-42's were destroyed in the same area on the previous day by the same squadron.

In the Gondar area fires were started among buildings following a bombing attack by R. A. F. bomber aircraft on barracks and warehouses.

Attacks were made on trains on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway by bombers of the South African Air Force, resulting in the destruction of at least one train, which burned out after receiving direct hits from a salvo of bombs.

A formation of R. A. F. bombers also attacked trains at Afdem and Gota with machine gun fire and bombed and machine-gunned a large concentration of enemy motor transport on the road between Urso and Awash.

Enemy positions in the Marda Pass area were similarly attacked.

Greece—In an enemy raid on a R. A. F. station in Western Greece yesterday our fighters shot down one enemy aircraft and seriously damaged a number of others. There were no R. A. F. casualties as a result of the raid.

Malta—A large formation of enemy bombers, escorted by fighters, raided Malta yesterday, but they were chased out to sea by our fighters, which engaged the enemy. One of our fighters was shot down by an ME-110, which in turn was destroyed by another of our aircraft.

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

During operations over the French coast this morning, aircraft of the Coastal Command destroyed a German barrack block at the port of Quiberon and scored a direct hit on an enemy escort vessel near Brest. None of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

A communiqué by the Ministries of Air and Home Security today said:

Just before dark last night an enemy aircraft dropped bombs near the east coast. These did little damage and caused no casualties.

Shortly afterward the enemy aircraft was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Since then there has been nothing to report.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security tonight issued this communiqué:

There has been little enemy activity over this country during the day, and bombs were reported to have been dropped by a single aircraft near the Channel coast and at one point in Northern Scotland. These caused little damage and few casualties. Two enemy bombers have been destroyed, one by anti-aircraft fire in North Scotland, the second by our fighters in South England.

Greek

ATHENS, March 23 (AP)—The Greek High Command communiqué tonight follows:

Artillery activity. Local attacks of the enemy in the Viosa River area were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Greek Home Security Ministry communiqué follows:

Enemy aviation raided Preveza, but no casualties and slight property damage resulted; also Lixurie, on the island of Cephalonia, slight property damage; a town in the Western Peloponnesus, two women and one child wounded and slight property damage.

Italian

ROME, March 23 (AP)—The text of today's Italian communiqué follows:

On the Greek front there was artillery activity.

Our air squadrons attacked the port and air base at Corfu. One ship was sunk and another hit, and buildings were damaged.

Our fighting planes repeatedly attacked from a low altitude the Greek airport at Paramythia, setting fire to three planes on the ground and damaging several others. In a fight with enemy fighters two Glosters were shot down.

The squadron commanded by Pilot Major Oscar Molinari won its fiftieth air victory.

German Air Corps planes bombed the port at Valletta, Malta, damaging ships at anchor and artillery emplacements. In a fight with enemy fighter planes seven Hurricanes were shot down.

In Northern Africa, Italian and German planes bombed enemy troops and trucks.

In the Eastern Mediterranean our planes attacked an enemy convoy with bombs and torpedoes. A 10,000-ton steamer was hit by a torpedo and sunk.

German planes attacked an enemy convoy, seriously damaging three ships. Elsewhere one steamer was seriously damaged.

One of our fighter formations made low altitude raids on the air field at Heraklcion [Candia], Crete, setting fire to an enemy plane and damaging others.

In East Africa the enemy resumed attacks in the Cheren sector the evening of March 21. The enemy was repulsed everywhere in bloody fighting.

Our planes bombed enemy fortified positions in that sector. In air combats three British planes were shot down. Two of our planes failed to return.

In the Galla and Sidamo regions enemy columns which tried to penetrate the Iavello sector were repulsed.

The enemy air force raided Diredawa, Cheren, Asmara and other Eritrean places. At Asmara two were killed and nine wounded. One enemy plane was shot down. Another English fighting plane was shot down by our fighting planes over Diredawa.

In the course of the above operations, therefore, the enemy lost a total of eleven planes in actions by our air force and seven more were accounted for by the Germans.

German

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

Light combat planes yesterday effectively attacked harbor facilities at Colchester and Peterhead. In the St. George Channel a 3,000-ton freighter sank after a bomb hit amidships. East of Orford Ness a ship was damaged severely by a bomb.

Mine sweepers off the British south coast were successfully attacked.

Under the protection of pursuit squadrons a German combat group yesterday afternoon bombed the harbor of Valletta, on Malta. Direct hits were observed on ships and anti-aircraft positions.

In air battles which developed during the attack German pursuiters downed seven planes of the Hurricane type without losses to themselves. During the evening hours the harbor at Valletta again was effectively attacked.

German and Italian destroyer planes set fire to enemy planes and attacked with bombs and machine guns troop concentrations near Agedabia with visible success.

At sea, south of Crete, German combat planes engaged a strongly protected convoy. Planes scored two hits amidships on one vessel of 6,000 tons, whereupon the ship stopped and burst into flames.

Two further ships in this convoy were damaged. A merchantman of 5,000 tons southwest of Cyprus was so severely damaged by German planes that her loss is counted upon.

An outpost ship downed a Bristol Blenheim bomber off the coast of Norway.

The enemy did not fly over Reich territory during the day or night.

Enemy losses yesterday totaled eight planes. One of our planes is missing.

BERLIN, Monday, March 24 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued early today:

British combat planes flew into Northern Germany the night of March 23-24. Partial forces attempted to attack the Reich's capital, but only individual planes succeeded in advancing as far as the center of the city. They dropped explosives and incendiaries aimlessly from great height, which hit only residential districts, the same as those dropped in the outskirts.

Damage was insignificant. Several roof fires were extinguished quickly. Some civilians were killed and injured.

Leave

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 22)

SYSTEM OF FREE COMPETITION

MAY CEASE TO EXIST

FOR FRENCH FARMER

TOTALITARIAN CONTROL

OF CROPS FORESEEN (720)

MAR 24 1941

(ADVANCE) VICHY, FRANCE-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE) BY SUMMER THE SYSTEM OF FREE COMPETITION MAY CEASE TO EXIST FOR THE FARMING PEOPLE WHO FORM A THIRD OF FRANCE'S POPULATION.

IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THEY WILL BE ABLE TO BUY AND SELL ON THE OPEN MARKET--ALTHOUGH THAT RIGHT WILL CONTINUE IN PRINCIPLE.

OFFICIALS SAY SUCH A DEVELOPMENT IS NOT IN THE PLANS, BUT OBSERVERS SAY IT IS IN THE CARDS.

IF PRESENT PLANS IN THE FILES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE GO THROUGH, ALL FRENCHMEN WHO WORK ON OR FOR THE FARM, ALONG WITH THEIR DEPENDENTS, WILL BE PART OF A VAST GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION MACHINE CONTROLLING THEIR ACTIVITIES.

IT WILL CONTROL THEIR EARNINGS, THEIR HOURS AND THEIR HOUSING, AS WELL AS THEIR COOPERATIVES, BUYING AND SELLING COMBINES, MUTUAL BENEFIT, CREDIT AND INSURANCE SCHEMES.

IT EVEN WILL CONTROL THEIR PERSONAL CONDUCT.

THAT WILL BE THE NATIONAL CORPORATION OF AGRICULTURE--ON PAPER.

ACTUALLY, OBSERVERS BELIEVE, THE SCHEME IS LIKELY TO BE VERY LENIENT AND LOOSE IN THE APPLICATION OF ITS PROVISIONS, IF IT GOES INTO EFFECT.

(MORE) GQ1112AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 22)

(ADVANCE) VICHY - 1ST ADD FRENCH FARM CONTROL XXX INTO EFFECT.

THEY SAY THAT A GOOD MEASURE OF THE DECISIONS PROBABLY WILL BE LEFT TO THE LOCAL BRANCHES OF THE CORPORATION, AND THAT IN THESE--DESPITE THEORETICAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL--THE FARMERS PROBABLY WILL HAVE THEIR OWN WAY COLLECTIVELY. AND THE COLLECTIVE DECISION, IF MADE AT ALL, USUALLY WILL LEAVE IT UP TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

MAR 24 10-1

ON THE OTHER HAND, IT IS CONTENDED THAT WHILE THE CORPORATIVE PLAN RECOGNIZES THE INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT TO TRADE AS HE PLEASES, HERE PRECISELY IS WHERE HIS FREEDOM IS LIKELY TO DISAPPEAR:

FIRST, BECAUSE IT WILL BE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGEOUS. WITH THE FARMER UNABLE TO OBTAIN CREDITS, INSURANCE, VARIOUS BENEFITS AND THE BETTER BUYING AND SELLING RATES OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE COOPERATIVES, EXCEPT THROUGH THE AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION, IT IS ARGUED HE WOULD BE COMMITTING ECONOMIC SUICIDE BY STRIKING OUT FOR HIMSELF.

THE PRESENT PLANNERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION--WHICH IS TO BE THE FIRST AND BIGGEST WING OF FRANCE'S CORPORATE STRUCTURE--HOPE TO SEE THE BUYING AND SELLING COMBINES WORK VOLUNTARILY AND IN

MUCH THE SAME WAY AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST, ALTHOUGH UNDER CORPORATION CONTROL.

OBSERVERS POINT TO OTHER ASPECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, AND EVEN OF THE CORPORATION PLAN ITSELF, WHICH THEY SAY MAY PREVENT THIS.

THE CORPORATION PLAN PROVIDES, FIRST, FOR A "VERTICAL" DIVISION INTO LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CORPORATE COUNCILS; SECOND, FOR SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS LIKE TRADING COOPERATIVES; THIRD, FOR A "HORIZONTAL" CROSS-CORPORATION DIVISION INTO SPECIAL SECTIONS FOR EACH BRANCH OF PRODUCTION. THE BEET-GROWERS WILL HAVE THEIR OWN NATIONAL SECTION, THE CATTLEMEN THEIRS, THE DAIRY FARMERS THEIRS, AND SO ON, OVER AND ABOVE THE LOCAL CORPORATE COUNCIL TO WHICH THEY WILL BELONG WITH ALL OTHER FARMERS IN THE LOCALITY.

THE "HORIZONTAL," OR "SPECIALIZED PRODUCTION" GROUPS, WILL BE IN CHARGE OF FIXING PRICES AND "ASSURING BALANCED MARKETS." OBSERVERS ARGUE IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO DO SO WITHOUT ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCE AND OF FARM NEEDS.

(MORE)

MAR 24 1941

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 22)
(ADVANCE) VICHY, SECOND ADD FRENCH FARM CONTROL (PREVIOUS MOVED ON "A" WIRE, DAY REPORT, MARCH 19) XXX FARM NEEDS.

THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES, IN DEALING WITH THE FOOD SHORTAGE, HAS ALREADY SET UP DISTRIBUTION OFFICES FOR EACH FRENCH DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POTATOES, ANIMAL FODDER, LIVESTOCK, COFFEE, GRAPE JUICES, YEAST, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CHAMPAGNE AND ANY DERIVATIVES OF THESE, AS WELL AS FISH AND IMPORTED EGGS.

THE FARMER MUST DECLARE HIS STOCKS OF EACH OF THESE PRODUCTS TO ITS RESPECTIVE DISTRIBUTION OFFICE, WHICH HAS THE RIGHT TO REQUISITION THEM AND MUST GIVE ITS PERMISSION BEFORE THEY CAN BE TRANSPORTED.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS SAY THAT HOW MUCH AND WHAT A FARMER MAY PRODUCE ALSO IS LIKELY TO COME UNDER CORPORATION CONTROL, ALTHOUGH HERE AGAIN THAT IS NOT THE CORPORATIVE PLANNERS' INTENTION.

AS LONG AS PRICES ARE FIXED, THEY CONTEND, THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND CANNOT OPERATE. THIS WOULD MEAN THAT THERE COULD BE A SHORTAGE IN SOME IMPORTANT STAPLE AND YET--SINCE THE PRICE WOULD BE HELD DOWN--THE FARMER STILL WOULD FIND IT PAID BETTER DO ON PRODUCING SOMETHING ELSE OF WHICHERE IS PLENTY.

THE ONLY WAY TO STOP HIM, THEY CONCLUDE, WOULD BE BY TELLING HIM WHAT TO PRODUCE AND MAKING HIM PRODUCE IT, AND THE CORPORATION WOULD BE THE LOGICAL INSTRUMENT FOR DOING THIS.

THE REDUCED AMOUNT OF FUEL AND OF ROLLING STOCK IS, BESIDES, MAKING THE GOVERNMENT TAKE MEASURES TO DISTRIBUTE THE FARMING OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTS AS EVENLY AS POSSIBLE, SO THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE TO BE HAULED OVER LONG DISTANCES.

IN FIVE MEDITERRANEAN DEPARTMENTS, GRAPES FOR WINE ARE GROWN ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY. A LAW WAS PASSED LAST SUMMER COMPELLING EVERY WINE-GROWER WITH 1,250 OR MORE ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN THOSE DEPARTMENTS, TO DEVOTE AT LEAST TWELVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES TO SOME CROP.

MAR 24 1941

THE EXPERTS CONTEND THAT THERE IS EVERY CHANCE CIRCUMSTANCES WILL MAKE THIS TIMID BEGINNING A PRECEDENT FOR TOTALITARIAN CROP CONTROL

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THROUGH THE CORPORATION OF AGRICULTURE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 22, SENT MARCH 20)

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NEW YORK, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THE NORTH TOWNER, ALL THAT REMAINS OF LONDON'S FAMOUS CRYSTAL PALACE AFTER THE BIG FIRE OF 1936, IS TO BE "BLOWN UP TO PROVIDE VALUABLE SCRAP METAL FOR BRITISH MUNITIONS FACTORIES AND ALSO TO DEPRIVE THE ENEMY OF A GUIDE ON HIS BOMBING EXPEDITIONS."

THE SOUTH TOWER ALSO SURVIVED THE FIRE, BUT HAS ALREADY BEEN DEMOLISHED. BOTH TOWERS CONTAIN MORE THAN 1,600 TONS OF CAST IRON, THE RADIO SAID. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

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MAR 21 1?

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 A.M., EST, TODAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 23)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-LORD BEAVERBROOK, MINISTER FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, ANNOUNCED TODAY BRITAIN HAS VAST SECRET STORES OF AIRPLANES TUNED UP AND READY FOR ACTION IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

THESE RESERVES, BEAVERBROOK TOLD THE NATION IN A RADIO ADDRESS, INCLUDE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS, AND ARE HIDDEN "UP AND DOWN THE COUNTRYSIDE-- I CAN'T TELL YOU WHERE."

THE MINISTER ASSERTED A CENSUS OF THE RESERVES WAS MADE LAST WEDNESDAY, AND ADDED:

"THE TALLY SHOWED THAT AIRCRAFT ALL READY FOR ACTION, READY FOR IMMEDIATE OPERATIONS, IS A RECORD SURPASSING ANYTHING THAT HAS GONE BEFORE, ANYTHING IN THE HISTORY OF AVIATION."

MAR 24 1?

(MORE)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 A.M., EST, TODAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 23)

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 A.M., EST, TODAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 23)

(ADVANCE) LONDON- FIRST AND BEAVERBROOK X X X OF AVIATION."

THEN BEAVERBROOK CLAIMED THESE TECHNICAL ADVANCES:

1- IN THE RACE FOR ALTITUDE BRITISH SCIENTISTS HAVE "WATCHED THE HURRICANE AND SPITFIRE BEING LIFTED UP AND UP UNTIL NOW THESE AIR LANES RIDE HIGH, WIDE AND HANDSOME."

MAR 24 1?

2- TWO NEW AIRPLANES "AT THIS MOMENT ARE PASSING FROM THE DEVELOPMENT STAGE TO PRODUCTION" AND BEHIND THESE ARE SEVERAL OTHER NEW

TYPES.

3- FIVE NEW MOTORS "HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM EXPERIMENT TO MANUFACTURE IN NINE MONTHS."

AFTER REVIEWING RAPID STRIDES IN PRODUCTION AND REPAIR OF WARPLANES, THE CANADIAN-BORN MINISTER DECLARED THE "CROWNING GOOD" MADE POSSIBLE BY THE WAR WAS THE CLOSE COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

AMONG THE BLESSINGS OF THIS DEVELOPMENT, HE SAID, WAS THE "HOPE THAT WHEN VICTORY IS WON WE SHALL ENJOY A UNION OF INTEREST AND PURPOSE BETWEEN TWO SUNDERED FRAGMENTS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE."

"SUCH A MIGHTY CONCENTRATION OF POWER AND INFLUENCE," HE DECLARED, "WILL SUBDUE THE PROUD AND HOLD IN CHECK THE WICKED, WILL SECURE PEACE IN THEIR OCCUPATIONS TO MEN OF GOOD WILL.

"THE CANADIAN DOMINION, LOOKING OUT TO BRITAIN OVER THE SEAS AND TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OVER THE BORDER, HAS BROUGHT US NEARER, ONE TO ANOTHER.

"HOW I LONG FOR THE DAY. IT HAS BEEN A LIFE WORK WITH ME, AND NOW PERHAPS IS CROWNED WITH TRIUMPH THROUGH DISASTER."

(END ADVANCE FOR ~~WEEK~~ USE AT 7 A.M., EST, TODAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 23)

REDS PLEDGE HELP TO TURKEY; NAZI RULE IN ITALY REPORTED; YUGOSLAVS OFF TO JOIN AXIS

Benevolent Neutrality Offered Ankara In Case Reich Attacks

Pact Described As Russ Attempt To Curb Drive To Southeast

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, *Tuesday*, March 25—Soviet Russia gave Turkey early today a pledge of benevolent and helpful neutrality in case the Turks are attacked by Germany, and immediately was reported to have increased her armed forces on both land and sea opposite the German military masses in the southeast of Europe.

Thus the Soviet Union took her first concrete step to influence the course of the war since the German-Russian agreement of August, 1939, a pact which immediately preceded the conflict. Now she has acted to bar further Nazi penetration southeast, along her western borders.

[A report from Belgrade said Russian war materials began moving across the Caucasus frontier into Turkey only a few hours after announcement of the friendship agreement.]

It also was reliably confirmed that Russia has halted all supplies of oil to Germany since the beginning of March.

Assured Of Full Material Aid

The publication of the friendship agreement in effect assures Turkey of full Russian material and against German troops should Turkey be plunged into war to defend the Dardanelles, vital water gateway between the Mediterranean and Black seas.

That Germany was acutely aware of the fast-changing Russian attitude was seen in reports from German-occupied Rumania that that nation's army again was being mobilized and sent to positions on the Prut river frontier facing Russia.

The Soviet command then was said to have increased her troops on the land frontier and her naval forces at strategic Black Sea ports.

Timed To Yugoslav-Nazi Pact

Diplomatic quarters here believed also that Russia and Turkey deliberately timed the announcement of their friendship pact to coincide with the departure of Yugoslav Ministers for Vienna to sign with the Axis.

The same sources viewed the declaration as the last act before the curtain goes up on Germany's offensive against Greece in eastern Thrace—and perhaps against Turkey and the Dardanelles.

Russia's cutting off of oil to Germany was seen as a potentially heavy blow since Rumanian crude oil produces an inferior grade of lubricating oil, a pressing need for the Reich's air fleet, navy and mechanized units.

Friendly Toward London

The Turkish press, commenting on Russia's stand toward German domination of Yugoslavia, declared: "Rus-

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tia is certainly now using the most friendly language toward England since before the beginning of the war."

Diplomatic quarters said it was probable that Russia, which has been reported sending material aid to Greece for several weeks, may now ship such aid overland through Turkey.

Russia's assurances were expected to stiffen Turkish resistance to German overtures by Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador to Ankara, to break with Great Britain.

Authoritative sources said it was understood a good part of the friendship agreement had been approved by British Ambassador to Russia Sir Stafford Cripps.

Text Of Communique

The text of Turkish communique, dated yesterday:

"These declarations have been recently exchanged by the Turkish and Soviet governments:

"'Following reports which have appeared in the foreign press to the effect that if Turkey is obliged to enter the war the Soviet would take advantage of the difficulties with which Turkey would be confronted in order to attack her, and in connection with a question raised on the subject, the Soviet Government has informed the Turkish Government as follows:

"Such reports do not correspond in any way to the position of the Soviet Government.

"In the event that Turkey should be the object of aggression and she found herself obliged to enter the war for the defense of her territory, Turkey could then, in conformity with the non-aggression pact existing between herself and the U. S. S. R., rely on the full and comprehensive neutrality of the U. S. S. R.

Turkey Thanks Russia

"The Turkish Government has expressed to the Soviet Government its sincerest thanks for this declaration and has informed it that the U. S. S. R. on its side, in the event it should find itself in a similar situation, could rely on the full and comprehensive neutrality of Turkey."

The non-aggression pact mentioned in the communique has existed since 1925.

Anger At Bulgaria

Following the occupation of Bulgaria, Russia formally expressed her displeasure, saying Bulgarian capitulation would lead to "extension of the sphere of war."

Germany and Russia have had a commercial and non-aggression treaty since August 23, 1939, on the eve of the present conflict.

Since then Russia has participated in some of the spoils of Germany's Polish and Balkan conquests and, outwardly at least, the two powers have cooperated amicably.

Three Secret Clauses Expected

In some political quarters, it was said three secret clauses would specify the kind of help Russia would extend to Turkey if she faced attack by Germany.

The pact was said to have been negotiated by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff—who reversed Russia's post-World War policy in signing the German non-aggression pact—and Atkay Alibaydar, Turkish Ambassador to Moscow.

Yesterday, for the first time since the current Balkan crisis started, foreign correspondents were forbidden to use telephone lines to Europe. They were told that the facilities were "reserved for use of the diplomatic corps."

EMISSARIES OFF BY RAIL TO SIGN PACT WITH AXIS

Army and Police Placed on Guard as Vienna Trip Stirs Wide Revolt.

BRITAIN FILES SHARP WARNING

Belgrade Hears German Army Is on Move in Bulgaria for Frontier of Greece.

Belgrade, March 24 (A. P.).—Pamphlets strewn tonight in the streets of Belgrade threatened assassination for Government leaders who had yielded to the Axis, as Premier Dragis Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic left on a special train for Vienna to sign Yugoslavia as a member of the Berlin-Rome-Tokio pact.

The leaflets were eagerly snatched up by crowds on evening promenade.

"Those Government leaders who have agreed to the Axis demands are traitors," the leaflets said. "Those who risk the heads of 16,000,000 people must understand the risk to their own heads. These traitors must be prepared to face the fate of those who have betrayed Yugoslavia in the past."

All set for full-fledged junior partnership in the Axis military alliance, the Government ordered stern military and police measures to cope with any outbreak, smoothing over Yugoslav's Cabinet crisis had been completed.

Germans Reported on Move.

[Meanwhile London reported receipt of a Reuters dispatch from Belgrade stating that an important movement of German troops in the Struma River Valley was under way through Bulgaria toward the Greek frontier. Large formations have been seen advancing rapidly southward since yesterday afternoon, the dispatch said.]

Premier Cvetkovic rounded out his arrangements for departure for Vienna by ordering the police on twenty-four-hour duty throughout the country and by forbidding all public meetings.

Starting at midnight tonight all army leaves will be canceled and troops in large towns were instructed to keep their arms in readiness. Reservists are being called to the colors.

[Authorized sources in Berlin intimated that an important official communique on the Yugoslavia-Axis situation could be expected tomorrow afternoon. This was taken by trained observers to mean that by then, at long last, Yugoslavia would be a member of the Axis.]

Britain Makes Last Effort.

Meanwhile Britain's "third and final representation was handed to Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic tonight by Ronald Ian Campbell, the British Minister. The third representation was in writing, whereas the other two were oral.

Britain warned Yugoslavia that it was deluding itself if it believed that London would condone its union with the Axis.

Referring to British-Yugoslav friendship, sealed as Allies in the world war, the note expressed astonishment at Yugoslavia's "drastic change from the long-established policy of strict neutrality."

Whether it contained any allusion to possible British retaliation could not be learned officially, but diplomats expressed belief that it pointed to British action, as threatened in the case of now German-occupied Rumania and Bulgaria.

[The British had declared that those countries would become liable to R. A. F. bombing attacks. There have been reports of such retaliation in the case of Rumania, but without confirmation.]

Opposition Grows Hourly.

With opposition to the alliance growing hourly, there were reports from the Greek frontier that Yugoslav officers were crossing the border to offer their services to the Greeks. They were said to include four generals and three high officers of the Royal Guard.

Pamphlets calling for a mass meeting of protest tomorrow in a Belgrade public park flooded this capital. The police declared, however, that the meeting would be broken up.

Pamphlets Charge Treason.

One set of leaflets read:

"The Government is preparing treason.

"In a few days the Axis pact will be signed. This means certain, shameful death for our country and the end of our freedom.

"For the first time in our history we are being asked to kneel before tyrants, to sink into dishonor and slavery.

"The entire nation of 16,000,000 wants to defend the liberty of the Fatherland. Sixteen men of the Government want to commit treason by enslaving us.

"But we are resolved we shall not be sold out. We will not lay down our arms. Those who risk our liberty will pay dearly. Every man in this country has a sacred duty to do something to prevent the ghastly crime against us which the Government is preparing.

"We do not want the three-Power pact. We do not want army instructors, tourists and economic experts. We want no dealing whatsoever with our Axis enemies.

"Yugoslavs: Do everything for honor and liberty and nothing for our deadly enemies."

The patriarch of the Serb Orthodox Church called a meeting of the Holy Synod for Thursday, at the request, it was reported, of Chief Regent Prince Paul to try through the church to quiet increasing resentment of Serbs over the prospective alliance.

Censorship Over Radio.

A Government decree dissolved the board of directors of the Belgrade Radio Corporation and named the chief censor of the press bureau as commissar to run the company.

A communique announced that the Cabinet split over prospective adherence to the Axis had been settled and that two new ministers already had assumed their new duties—Dragomir Ikonic as Minister of Public Welfare and Caslav Nikitovic as Minister of Agriculture.

A third Serb minister who was reported unofficially to have resigned—Minister of Justice Mihailo Konstantinovic—apparently had been persuaded to reconsider and remain with the Government. His resignation had never been acknowledged officially.

'Free' Bodies Planned.

There were indications that anti-Axis leaders in Yugoslavia were planning to organize "free" committees outside the country, in much the same manner as other governments of German-invaded countries.

As the new ministers were being sworn in by orthodox priests, the vice-chairman of the Serb peasant party, Milos Tupanjanin, presented a letter to Premier Cvetkovic containing the resignation of six more Senators of his party. Tupanpanin said the instant Yugoslavia signs the three-Power pact Milan Gavrilovic, Yugoslavia's first Minister to Moscow since the world war, would resign his post. He is expected to return and lead an opposition fight which anti-Nazis announced early today would continue no matter what action the Government took.

It was pointed out that Senator Veceslav Vilder, a representative of the other opposition party in Yugoslavia, the Independent Democrats, already had fled to Istanbul, where he plans to organize opposition to the Axis.

The Agriculture Minister who resigned in protest, Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, provided the first official intimation of any kind that Yugoslavia had agreed to sign up with the Axis.

His letter of resignation, made public today, said that "at the Cabinet meeting of March 20 I represented the opinion which was outvoted.

"I have always held to this opinion and have often had the opportunity to repeat it. The majority of the Cabinet has decided that the country should join the three-Power pact."

Belgrade Leaders Are Called Traitors As They Leave For Vienna

British And Greeks Warn Nation Against Pact With Germany

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 24—Yugoslavia's leaders, called traitors and threatened with death for their submission, left by special train tonight for Vienna to sign up with the German-Italian-Japanese military alliance.

The train, guarded by fifty secret agents, departed from a suburban station in an atmosphere of gravity, and upon the faces of the emissaries—Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic—there were no smiles.

There were no flags, no bands and the public was barred from the platform.

Serbs Seek To Join British

Attaches of the British legation announced almost at the same time that it was crowded with Serbs who wanted to enlist in the Allied forces.

Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek, head of the country in Cvetkovic's absence, stayed behind to try to deal with the internal disorder clearly threatening the country.

Both the British and Greek Ministers warned Yugoslavia against joining the Axis, but it could not be immediately learned whether Britain intends to sever diplomatic relations on conclusion of the Vienna ceremony expected at noon tomorrow.

"Hostile Act," Say Greeks

The Greek Minister was understood to have informed Yugoslavia that Greece considers her adhesion to the Axis "a hostile act" since such an alignment would provide the dispatch through Yugoslavia of war materials for the German and Italian armies if not actual troop transports.

It was understood that a protocol may be attached to Yugoslavia's copy of the pact whereby Germany and all previous signers of the tri-partite agreement would agree to respect Yugoslavia's present frontiers.

Such a protocol would be expected to quiet Serb fears that Hungary might later seek the return of the fertile region of Banat, which was Hungarian before the World War.

May Allow Sealed Trains

The protocol also would declare Yugoslav territory closed to the armies of Axis members, but a second protocol would provide for the dispatch of sealed trains through the country from Germany.

Other details of the latter protocol—which is not expected to be published—would give Salonika, the upper Ægean Greek port, to Yugoslavia in the event of an Axis victory.

Although Yugoslavia has been on good terms with Greece in recent years, there has been a clamor in the past for an outlet to the Mediterranean.

High political quarters said this

secret amendment also would agree to smash all domestic opposition to Italy and Germany and coordinate all Yugoslav economy with that of the Reich.

Pamphlets In Streets

Anonymous pamphlets charging the Government with treason, vowing revenge and calling for resistance were strewn in the streets of Belgrade. Many were snatched up by pedestrians.

Technically, the way for Yugoslav Axis membership, at Germany's demand, had been cleared by replacement of two dissident Serb Cabinet Ministers.

Within a few hours after Yugoslavia has signed on the dotted line, probably at noon tomorrow at Vienna, diplomats fully expect Germany will set in motion an attack on Greece.

Deluding Self, British Say

British Ambassador Ronald Ian Campbell personally delivered to Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic a note declaring Yugoslavia was "deluding herself" if she thought her action would be "condoned by the British Government."

Whether the note—final sequel to two oral warnings—contained any allusion to possible British retaliation after Yugoslavia throws in her lot with the Axis could not be learned immediately.

But diplomats believed it contained a warning that Yugoslavia would be subject to the same treatment as Rumania and Bulgaria, both now occupied by German armies. Britain broke off relations with both of them and announced herself free to bomb their military and communications facilities.

Disorders Threatened

Grave internal disorders were threatened by ardent Serbs who never have forgotten their eventually successful struggle against Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Bulgarians in the World War.

Popular demonstrations throughout the country attested to a steadily growing opposition. Tonight public meetings were sternly forbidden.

As one precaution against revolt, Premier Cvetkovic ordered police on twenty-four-hour duty, put into effect an order cancelling all army leaves and instructed troops in large towns to keep their rifles and machine guns at hand. The calling of reservists to the colors continued.

Mass Meeting Called

The order prohibiting public meetings evidently was issued after handbills had been circulated calling for a mass meeting in a Belgrade public park tomorrow as a protest.

A Government decree dissolved the board of directors of the Belgrade Radio Corporation and named the chief censor of the press bureau as a commissar to direct broadcasts.

Many officers of the Yugoslav army, always anti-German in its feelings, were reported escaping across the border to offer their services to Greece. Among them were four generals and three high officers of the Royal Guard.

The Patriarch of the Serb Orthodox Church called a meeting of the Holy Synod for Thursday in an effort by Regent Prince Paul, it was believed, to enlist the church to quiet popular resentment.

Trouble In South Serbia

Reports from southern Serbia told of an especially dangerous situation with the possibility of trouble between Macedonians and Serbs.

The agreement with the Axis was being celebrated by Macedonians having Bulgarian connections, because their leaders had openly expressed the belief their part of Yugoslavia soon would be handed over to Bulgaria.

There were indications that some Yugoslav leaders opposed to Germany would leave the country to organize "free" committees such as are continuing the war in behalf of France, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Rumania and other German-occupied countries.

Tw oNew Ministers

The new Yugoslav Ministers are Dragomir Iknoic, Minister of Public Welfare, and Caslav Nikitovic, Minister of Agriculture. Mihajlo Konstantinovic, Minister of Justice, who was reported unofficially to have resigned, apparently was "drafted" for continued service and considered a part of the Government, although he insisted he would not serve.

The political revolt still was running strong, however, and Milos Tupanjanin, vice-chairman of the Serb Peasant party, served notice six more Senators of his party would resign the instant Yugoslavia becomes a part of the Axis.

Milan Gavrilovic, Yugoslavia's first Minister to Moscow since the World War, will quit and go to London to form a Government in exile, it was reported.

Senator Veceslav Vilder, a leader of the Independent Democrats, already has gone to Turkey with similar plans.

Bared By Farm Minister

Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, who resigned as Agriculture Minister, was the first to disclose that the Government's decision involved outright adhesion to the Axis instead of a friendship treaty involving semi-military aid to Germany.

Many military observers believed the Nazis almost certainly would wreck British-Greek plans to hold a narrow front before Salonika in the Struma river on the Bulgarian frontier.

The Germans could threaten this line on the flank by attacking through the much broader Vardar Valley in Yugoslavia, it was pointed out.

In addition, they could join the Italians in Albania, and thus force the Allies to establish a front of more than 200 miles on which Germany's mechanized divisions would have wider play.

The Germans In Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, *Tuesday*, March 25—Foreign military observers heard reports tonight that there now are eighteen or twenty German infantry divisions in Italy—to keep internal order and to forestall any attempt by Italy at a separate peace.

The troops were said to have filtered into the country under the cover of the strictest military secrecy.

Informants said emphatically that they were infantrymen—despite Italian denials and German explanations that a certain number of ground troops have been sent into service large German air units admittedly operating in Italy.

These estimates of German strength in Italy today followed an earlier report of the presence of four German divisions in northeast Italy near the Yugoslav border.

Yugoslav Pupils Pelt Hitler Photo

Belgrade, March 24 (AP)—Pupils in a Belgrade high school set up a picture of Adolf Hitler in their classroom today and pelted it with chalk in a wild demonstration finally broken up by their teacher.

The outburst began as an ovation to the 13-year-old son of Justice Minister Mihajlo Konstantinovic on the basis of widely circulated reports that he opposed alignment with the Axis and had resigned from the Cabinet.

While fellow-pupils were congratulating the youth and carrying him around the room on their shoulders, his father actually was agreeing to withdraw his resignation and join the Government majority.

Matsuoka, Molotoff And Stalin Confer; Subject Held Secret

Moscow, March 24 (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka left tonight for Berlin after seeing Josef Stalin and Russian Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff.

The nature of Matsuoka's conversation with Stalin and Molotoff during a call at the Kremlin was not disclosed, although Matsuoka said in advance he was paying only a courtesy visit to the Russian leaders.

During his one-day stay here Matsuoka conferred with German, Italian and United States Ambassadors. Whether his talks were anything more than formal exchanges of greetings was not disclosed.

His call at the Kremlin, the first ever made by a Japanese Foreign Minister, was highlighted when Stalin made one of his rare appearances. Stalin remained with Matsuoka and Molotoff for an hour.

On leaving, the Japanese Minister said he planned to establish a "personal relationship" with Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Diplomats Assert Action Came As Bulgars Admitted Germans

Russia Due to Pledge Aid to Turkey and Deny Rumors That It Will Stab Ankara in the Back.

Belgrade, March 24 (A. P.).—Diplomats declared tonight that Russia, bound to Germany by non-aggression and commercial accords, had forbidden the export of oil to the Reich since March 1, the day that Bulgaria joined the Axis and German troops poured onto Bulgarian soil.

[This is the second evidence of Russia's displeasure at Germany's expansion in southeastern Europe. On March 3, two days after Bulgaria's borders were opened to Nazi troops, Moscow informed Sofia that Russia would not share the opinion of the Bulgarian Government as to the correctness of its action. A large element of Bulgarian public opinion is pro-Russian.]

Turco-Soviet Move Expected.

Istanbul, March 24 (A. P.).—An unofficial but reliable source said today that Turkey and Russia would publish simultaneously at midnight tonight a common declaration of friendship, which would mean Russian aid for Turkey "by every means short of war" if she were attacked by Germany.

[Previous Turkish reports forecasting a Russo-Turkish declaration had said that it would affirm a non-aggression pact already existing between the Moscow and Ankara governments and would mean the same aid for Turkey—principally supplies—as Russia has been supplying China.]

Three Points Are Listed.

The declaration, it was said, will contain these three points:

1. Denial of rumors spread abroad that if Turkey enters the war, Russia will stab her in the back.

2. Assurance that if Turkey is obliged to fight, Russia will maintain benevolent neutrality toward her.

3. Reciprocal Turkish assurances to the Soviet.

According to this information, the declaration will be based on the Turko-Russian non-aggression pact of 1926.

Some political sources said that it was negotiated by the Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Atkay Almaydar, the Turkish Ambassador to Moscow. They said that it would not be limited to a signed agreement and that there were secret clauses specifically mentioning the help to be given Turkey by Russia in case of Turkish conflict with Germany.

Matsuoka Sees Molotoff

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 24—Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Russia's Premier and Foreign Commissar, received Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, at the Kremlin this afternoon.

Matsuoka's call, the first ever made on a chief of the Soviet Government by a Japanese Foreign Minister, was described by officials as a courtesy visit.

Joseph Stalin was present when Molotoff received Matsuoka.

Reception Held

It was the Japanese Foreign Minister's only direct contact with Soviet officials during his short stay here en route to Berlin and Rome for Axis conferences, except for the brief reception at the railroad station yesterday.

Matsuoka held a reception at the Japanese Embassy for the Ambassadors of Germany, Italy and Japan, and for the Ministers of Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Later the German Ambassador, Count Friederick Werner von der Schulenburg, gave a luncheon at the German Embassy for Matsuoka, his staff members and the Axis missions, including the military attaches.

Matsuoka's train was to leave at 11.05 o'clock tonight for Berlin.

The Soviet official press mentioned his presence in Moscow for the first time today.

Matsuoka said in an interview last night that the main purpose of his travels was to meet Adolf Hitler, Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

He met Italian Premier Mussolini in Geneva eight years ago and knew Count Galeazzo Ciano in Shanghai.

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ENVOY OF U. S. SEES MATSUOKA

Tokio Official Received by Stalin and Molotov.

Moscow, March 24 (A. P.).—The United States Ambassador to Moscow, Laurence A. Steinhardt, held a private talk today with Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka just before the touring diplomat went to the Kremlin. The subject of the talk—or whether it was more than a formal exchange of greetings—could not be learned.

Vyacheslav Molotov, Russia's Premier and Foreign Commissar, received Matsuoka this afternoon.

Joseph Stalin was present when Molotov received Matsuoka.

Matsuoka's call, the first ever made on a chief of the Soviet Government by a Japanese Foreign Minister, was described by officials as a courtesy visit.

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Holds Reception.

Matsuoka held a reception at the Japanese embassy for the ambassadors of Germany, Italy and Japan, and for the ministers of Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. Later the German Ambassador, Count Friederick Werner von der Schulenburg, gave a luncheon at the German embassy for Matsuoka, his staff members and the Axis missions, including the military attaches.

Matsuoka's train was leaving tonight for Berlin.

The Soviet official press mentioned his presence in Moscow for the first time today.

Sees British Envoy.

Tokio, March 24 (A. P.).—Japanese press reports from Moscow said today that Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's Foreign Minister, conferred with the British and French Ambassadors to Soviet Russia during his stay in the Russian capital en route to Berlin and Rome.

His visit to the Ambassadors, Sir Stafford Cripps and Erik Labonne, these reports said, followed upon a call at the Kremlin, where Matsuoka met Vyacheslav Molotov, Russian Premier and Foreign Commissar.

TOKYO--FIRST ADD MATSUOKA X X X COMMISSAR.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION HERE OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MATSUOKA'S TALK WITH THE AMBASSADORS, BUT IT WAS SAID RELIABLY THEY WERE NOT WITHOUT REASON.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE MOSCOW LATE TONIGHT FOR BERLIN.

"MY PRESENT TRAVEL," THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI'S CORRESPONDENT QUOTED HIM, "CONSIST MAINLY IN VISITING GERMANY AND ITALY, BUT IF THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF I SHALL VISIT THE SOVIET CAPITAL AGAIN EN ROUTE BACK TO JAPAN."

ASAHI'S DISPATCH SAID THAT MATSUOKA, WALKING ON A STATION PLATFORM OUTSIDE HIS TWO-CAR SPECIAL TRAIN--ONE COACH INCLUDING A DINING ROOM AND BATH--BOUGHT PORTRAITS OF LENIN, STALIN AND MOLOTOFF AND COPIES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANS, IZVESTIA AND PRAVDA

SW1011AES

ONE OF THE PAMPHLETS SPREADING THROUGH THE COUNTRY PURPORTED TO SHOW "WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN THE GERMANS COME."

ADD-BELGRADE-MAR 25

IT SHOWED PICTURES OF STARVING YUGOSLAVS, FAT GERMAN SOLDIERS, GRAVEYARDS FULL OF SERBS, ABANDONED CHURCHES AND PRIESTS WEARING SWASTIKAS.

BRITISH QUARTERS SAID A DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH YUGOSLAVIA AND HUNGARY "MAY COME AT ANY MOMENT." BRITAIN THEN WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO SEIZE YUGOSLAVIA'S 400,000 TONS OF SHIPPING WHICH HAVE BEEN PLAYING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND USING THE FREE PORT OF SALONIKA.

GREECE IS EXPECTED TO TERMINATE THE AGREEMENT WHEREBY YUGOSLAVIA GOT A FREE ZONE IN SALONIKA.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM BULGARIA SAID GREEK AND GERMAN SENTRIES ALREADY HAD SEVERAL MINOR CLASHES ON THE BULGARIAN-GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SUMMED UP THE YUGOSLAV SITUATION TODAY AS "SERIOUS" AND SAID DEVELOPMENTS THERE DID NOT LOOK CHEERFUL FROM THE BRITISH VIEWPOINT.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE BRITISH HAD NOT LEARNED DEFINITELY WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT AT BELGRADE HAD DECIDED TO SIGN THE AXIS PACT, AND ASSERTED THE BRITISH POLICY HAD BEEN TO "BRING HOME WITHOUT EQUIVOCATION THE DANGER OF SIGNING ANY AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY."

MQ759AES

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORT FROM BELGRADE SAID TODAY THAT AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE STRUMA RIVER VALLEY WAS UNDERWAY THROUGH BULGARIA TOWARD THE GREEK FRONTIER.

ED955AES

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON--FIRST ADD GREEK X X X FRONTIER.

LARGE FORMATIONS HAVE BEEN SEEN ADVANCING RAPIDLY SOUTHWARD SINCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, THE DISPATCH SAID.

ED956AES

BITOLJ, YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH 25-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM GREECE SAID EARLY TODAY THAT MILAN STOYADINOVIC, FORMER PREMIER OF YUGOSLAVIA, HAD BEEN PLACED ABOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP AT SALONIKA AND TAKEN TO EGYPT AFTER HIS OWN COUNTRYMEN LITERALLY HAD PUSHED HIM OVER THEIR BORDER.

HE WAS SEEN IN AN AUTOMOBILE IN GREECE ON MARCH 18, AFTER HE HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM INTERNMENT IN A SMALL YUGOSLAV MOUNTAIN HAMLET AND QUIETLY EXPELLED FROM THE COUNTRY.

POLITICAL SOURCES SAID THE PRESENT YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT FEARED STOYADINOVIC WOULD USE THE IMPENDING YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY TO FURTHER HIS OWN RETURN TO POWER. HE WAS INTERNED MORE THAN A YEAR AGO AND THERE WERE RUMORS AT THE TIME THAT HE HAD GERMAN SUPPORT FOR A PLAN TO OVERTTHROW THE REGIME.

M1106PES

BEHIND THE NEWS-UNDATED RUSSO-TURKISH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A 15-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN-TURKISH NON AGGRESSION TREATY DESIGNED AT THE TIME TO SAFEGUARD THE DARDENELLES FROM ENCROACHMENT OF WESTERN POWERS SERVED AS THE VEHICLE LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT FOR RUSSIA'S PLEDGE OX NEUTRALITY IF TURKEY WERE ATTACKED BY GERMANY'S BALKAN FORCES.

THE TREATY, SIGNED IN DECEMBER 1925 AT PARIS, WAS DIRECTLY THE RESULT OF THE FAMOUS LOCARNO PACT OF 1925 IN WHICH ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY AND BELGIUM AGREED TO GUARANTEE WESTERN EUROPEAN PEACE.

RUSSIA, AND TURKEY WITH HER, REGARDED LOCARNO AS SIMPLY A SELFISH DEVICE WHEREBY THE WESTERN POWERS WOULD CEMENT THEIR OWN FRONTIERS AND ENSURE LIBERTY OF ATTACK ON EASTERN POWERS.

SO, THE RUSSIAN-TURKISH PACT, AS MUCH OF A BOMBSHELL IN WESTERN CAPITALS AS LOCARNO HAD BEEN IN ANKARA AND MOSCOW, WAS REGARDED AS THEIR ANSWER TO LOCARNO. THE PACT PROVIDED:

(1) THAT NEITHER RUSSIA OR TURKEY WOULD ATTACK EACH OTHER:

(2) THAT IF EITHER WERE ATTACKED THE OTHER WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL:

(3) THAT NEITHER WOULD PARTICIPATE IN ANY UNION OR AGREEMENT,

30.24-8193

30.24-8193

MILITARY, POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC, DIRECTED AGAINST THE OTHER.

THE TREATY ORIGINALLY WAS A THREE-YEAR AGREEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN RENEWED TWICE, THE LAST TIME IN 1935 FOR TEN YEARS.

LAST NIGHT'S DECLARATION SIMPLY WAS A RE-AFFIRMATION OF THE LONG STANDING ACCORD BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS.

THE LAST RENEWAL WAS FOLLOWED BY THE MONTREUX CONVENTION, BY WHICH CUTKRY WAS PERMITTED TO RE-FORTIFY THE DARDENELLES AS SHE HAD DEMANDED--- WITH RUSSIAN BACKING --- SINCE SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF THE WORLD WAR.

THIS AGREEMENT GAVE RUSSIA FULL USE OF THE DARDENELLES AS A GATE-WAY TO THE WEST AND PLACED TURKEY IN CONTROL OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE OTHER NON-RIPARIAN POWERS---WHICH WAS AS RUSSIA DESIRED SHORT OF ACTUAL CONTROL OF THE STRAITS HERSELF.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT, TOO, THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC MOVE SINCE AUGUST 1939, WHEN SHE SIGNED WITH GERMANY THE NON AGGRESSION TREATY TOUCHING OFF THE PRESENT WAR, SHOULD COME ON THE DAY THAT YOSUKE MATSUOKA, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE JAPANESE END OF THE AXIS, CALLED PERSONALLY UPON JOSEF STALIN AND RUSSIAN PREMIER FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOFF--- SIGNER OF THE GERMAN TREATY.

THAT THIS TREATY MIGHT NOT STAND THE STEADY GERMAN PUSH TO THE SOUTHEAST LONG HAS BEEN FORECAST BY SOME OBSERVERS, AND THE STRAIN BEGAN TO TELL WHEN GERMANY TOOK OVER BULGARIA ON MARCH 1.

AT THAT TIME, RUSSIA SHOWED HER DISAPPROVAL ALTHOUGH SHE VOICED HER OBJECTIONS PRIMARILY TO BULGARIA RATHER THAN TO GERMANY DIRECTLY.

NOW A REPORT FROM BELGRADE SAYS THAT RUSSIA HAS CUT OFF HER FLOW OF OIL EXPORTS TO GERMANY SINCE THE LATTER MOVED IN ON BULGARIA.

IF THIS IS TRUE GERMANY IS LIKELY TO INCREASE HER PRESSURE ON TURKEY WITH AN EYE TO THE OIL FIELDS BEYOND THE TURKISH LAND BRIDGE TO THE MIDDLE EAST.

MAR 25 1941

THE MOST IMMEDIATE OF THESE SOURCES WOULD BE THE MOSUL FIELDS OF IRAQ ON THE SOUTHEASTERN BORDER OF TURKEY. BRITAIN CONTROLS THESE FIELDS, BUT BY SETTLEMENT OF TURKEY'S MOSUL DISPUTE OF 1926, TURKEY WAS GIVEN THE RIGHT TO CAPITALIZE HER SHARE OF ROYALTIES IN THE AREA AT 500,000 POUNDS—AN ACT WHICH MUCH IMPROVED BRITISH-TURKISH RELATIONS

THE MOSUL FIELDS PRODUCE 4,400,000 TONS OF A TOTAL OF 17,500,000 TONS OF OIL ANNUALLY PRODUCED IN THE NEAR EAST, AND BRITAIN HAS ACCESS TO THE ENTIRE TOTAL.

EVEN WITH THE 6,000,000 TONS YEARLY PRODUCTION OF RUMANIA'S OIL FIELDS PLUS THOSE OF OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES UNDER NAZI CONTROL, GERMANY LAST DECEMBER WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE AN OIL DEFICIT OF 3,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

MAR 25 1941

THAT FIGURE TOOK ACCOUNT OF IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA, HOWEVER, AND THEREFORE WOULD HAVE TO BE INCREASED BY THE TOTAL WHICH THE SOVIET IS REPORTED TO HAVE CUT OFF.

M-WD929PES

TURKISH PRESIDENT COMMENDS GREEKS

Gallantry Of Hellenic Forces Praised In Message To King George

Other Ankara Officials Send Significant Greetings On Independence Day

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Tuesday*, March 25—King George of Greece received today, the eve of the Greek national independence day, a congratulatory message from Ismet Inonu, President of Turkey, commending "the gallantry and resistance Greek forces are displaying in discharge of their national mission."

Similar messages also were received from Turkey's Premier, Refik Saydam, and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu.

The messages were considered especially significant in view of the fact that German armies are massed on both the Greek and Turkish borders.

"Lives For Freedom"

Premier Alexandros Korizis in a message to the Greek nation meanwhile pledged the Greeks' common will in face of "new threats on the horizon" to give their lives "for the freedom of Greece and the liberation of the world."

In an order of the day, emphasizing "bravery and the gallant acts of the armed forces" and conveying "fatherly greetings of love," the King conferred the Military Cross on Generalissimo Alexander Papagos, commander in chief of the Greek army.

Anti-Nazi Faith Voiced

Meanwhile, a Greek radio broadcast in Serbian declared that Greece was convinced Yugoslav citizens had repudiated the decision of their Government to join the Axis and permit German ammunition trains to cross the country.

The Yugoslavs themselves "would qualify this as stabbing an allied people in the back," the commentary said.

"Regarding the proposals under discussion ir Belgrade for conclusion of an agreement with the German Government there is one persistent report—that Yugoslavia is on the point of accepting the transport of munitions through her territory from north to south.

Refusal Of Acceptance

"The Greek public does not want to accept such information for one moment. . . . The Greeks are convinced Serbians realize the identity of the perils confronting them and think it is impossible for Yugoslavia to accept a clause so humiliating in itself and so hostile to Greece.

"Therefore Greek public opinion looks to the future with absolute calm, convinced that the brave Yugoslav people . . . shall never suffer their glorious history to be blackened by such an act.

"Yugoslavs themselves would qualify this as stabbing an Allied people in the back—stabbing people who are defending their ancestral land against an invader who knows they are fighting in the interests of all free Balkan peoples."

10,000 Fire Bombs Dropped On Berlin by British Flyers

Hanover and Kiel Attacked Too in Night Raids—R. A. F. Machine-guns Nazi Troops Near Cherbourg.

London, March 24 (A. P.).—More than 10,000 incendiary bombs as well as many high explosives were dropped on Berlin by the R. A. F. last night, it was claimed officially today.

Several Polish crews were among the airmen who took part in the attack. Despite the number of bombs dropped, the raid was said to have been less intense than the big raid on the German capital of March 12.

Hanover and Kiel, in northwestern Germany, and Den Helder, naval base in the Netherlands, also were attacked, and large explosions were observed at Hanover.

Bremen, Emden and ports used by the Nazis outside Germany, including the French port of Calais, also were heavily attacked, the Air Ministry news service reported. At Calais the docks were raided and at Den Helder, the Netherlands, many fires were reported as a result of the attack described as "on a small scale but an unqualified success."

Troops Machine-gunned.

An aerial machine-gun attack on German soldiers parading before breakfast outside barracks near Cherbourg was reported today by British flyers returning from a daylight air raid on the German-held French coast.

"After bombing the docks at Cherbourg this morning," the Air Ministry News Service said, "a coastal command Blenheim dived and dealt effectively with light gun positions on the outer mole.

"Diving further to 100 feet, the aircraft found the main street of Barfleur, near Cherbourg, occupied by German troops on a pre-breakfast parade outside their barracks. They were heavily machine-gunned."

Kiel Also Bombed.

Docks, shipbuilding yards and the canal at Kiel were targets of the raid—the thirty-fifth of the war—on that great German port, the Air Ministry said. Oil refineries, rail stations and junctions were objectives at Hanover. It was the thirty-first raid there.

A fire started at Den Helder, the Ministry said, was still visible from near the English coast.

One British plane failed to return from the night raids, and two others are missing from attacks on shipping off the Dutch coast, the British admitted.

This morning, a flight of Messerschmitt 109s was said to have dive-bombed the residential area of a southeast coast town, killing a small number of persons, and later flew along the coast, machine-gunning the shore.

Last night was the second in succession during which Britain, presumably because of bad weather over Germany's continental flying fields, had a breathing spell from heavy assault.

Berlin Admits Little Damage.

Berlin, March 24 (A. P.).—The High Command said today that casualties and damage in a British air raid on Berlin last night were negligible and authorized persons said other raiders in the Kiel area were turned back by anti-aircraft fire. Some civilian casualties and residential damage in Kiel were acknowledged, however.

"In various residential sections of Berlin incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped from great altitude, causing attic fires in some places," the daily war bulletin said.

"No military damage resulted. Some civilians who were outside of air raid shelters were killed and several injured."

BRITISH FLY LOW TO STRAFE PARADE

R. A. F. Bomber Riddles Nazi Troops From 100 Feet, Crew Reports

Heavy Raids Also Leveled At German-Held Ports Near Strasbourg

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 24—A low-level machine-gun strafing of German troops on early morning parade near Cherbourg was announced by the Air Ministry today as a follow-up to the 10,000 fire bombs and heavy explosives dropped by night on Berlin.

Attacks on objectives in western Germany, the Low Countries and Continental "invasion ports" also were recounted.

A Blenheim bomber of the coastal command, returning home from a morning attack on the Nazi-held coast, dived to within one hundred feet of the Germans and heavily machine-gunned them as they paraded past their barracks on the main street of Barfleur, near Cherbourg, officials said.

Cherbourg Docks Bombed

This same Blenheim, the Air Ministry said, bombed the Cherbourg docks and "dived and dealt effectively with light-gun positions on the outer mole."

The Germans, their own aerial offensive against England held to a minimum by bad weather, struck at the southeast Kent coast in a pre-dawn attack and made sporadic daylight forays Monday against southwest England and south Wales. One Nazi fighter was downed off the south coast, the Government announced.

Sunday night's thirty-eighth R. A. F. raid on Berlin was coupled with other attacks on Kiel, Hannover, Bremen and Emden in northwest Germany, Den Helder, naval base in the Netherlands, and the French port of Calais.

Great Fires In Berlin

British pilots and several Polish crews who joined them in the attack all brought back the same story—fire after fire blazing in the German capital while bombs exploded.

In the face of an intense Nazi box barrage, the R. A. F. bombers crossed and recrossed Berlin, some flying along the famed Unter den Linden, within a mile or so of five main railway stations.

Other bombers directed their loads at fires set by the first wave of attackers. Still additional R. A. F. units went on to blast freight yards and factories south of the city.

Glow Guides Flyers

The night was dark with a haze and low patchy clouds, but the Air Ministry said: "When the fires began, navigation was easier and as they came in, the crews of several aircraft saw the red glow in the sky which guided them directly to their objectives."

"In areas selected for the main attack," it went on, "a great number of bombs were seen to explode, some in the center of the target. Flashes larger than the bombs lit the factories at which they were aimed. Fire after fire sprang up, glowing red with the diffused glare through the mist."

HAILS AID BY U. S.

Greenwood Says British Can Now Face Giant Task.

Dagenham, March 24 (A. P.).—Warning that Adolf Hitler would stop at nothing to bring England to her knees, Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, asserted today that the task facing Britain, Greece and sister nations was "prodigious."

"But with the passage of the lease-lend act by the United States of America we undertake it with unshakeable confidence," he said in launching the Dagenham war weapons week.

"There can be no going back to the world as we knew it before the war," he added. ". . . Our peace goal must be a better world and a nobler Britain."

BRITAIN ORDERS UP 37-YEAR-OLD CLASS

Must Register for Draft on April 12.

London, March 24 (A. P.).—Great Britain tonight ordered men in the 37-year-old age group to register for military service on April 12.

Plans will be made for service in the police war reserve, auxiliary fire service and first aid parties as alternatives to military service, it was announced officially.

INDIAN FEATHERS FOR R. A. F.

U. S. Tribesmen Send Tokens To Fighter Pilots In Britain

London, March 24 (AP)—Eagle feathers from the United States have been awarded to a small group of Royal Air Force pilots especially distinguished in air combat against Britain's foes, it was announced today, as Indian symbols of courage.

The feathers were sent for that purpose by the Indian Council Fire, of Chicago, headed by Chief Whirling Thunder.

Boy Trapped 3 Days In Bombing of Home

LONDON, March 24 (AP). — A four-year-old boy who was trapped for three days in his bomb-wrecked home was recovering today in a hospital, but so terrified he could not talk of his experience. His parents were killed when a bomb demolished a block of flats. Workers clearing up the debris hastened their work after hearing a faint cry. Finally they unearthed a cupboard and within it unhurt the boy.

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British Recapture Somaliland

Claim Colony Is Again Under Their Control —Air-borne Troops Used in Ethiopia.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, March 24 (A. P.).—The British claimed today that British Somaliland, captured by the Italians last August, again is "under control of our forces" and the road from Berbera, capital and chief port, to Hargeisa, about 100 miles inland, "is now open."

A communique also disclosed that the British were using air-borne troops to fan out hundreds of miles off lines of communication in the Ethiopian wilderness and seize rule of that East African colony from the Italians.

"Outlying centers of administration, some of which are 400 miles from our lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops accompanied by political officers," it said. "Some sick women and children already have been evacuated."

The stage was set for the British to reclaim their lost colony on the Gulf of Aden last Monday when Imperial forces stormed Berbera from the sea under the cover of warships and war planes.

This re-entry after a half-year of Italian occupation was followed by the capture of Hargeisa, near the Ehiopian frontier about 100 miles southwest of Berbera.

British Take Neghelli.

Cairo, March 24 (A. P.).—Capture of Neghelli, southern Ethiopian provincial capital, puts a third column of British Imperial forces in position today to strike toward Addis Ababa, while in Eritrea Free French troops were reported battling for hills four miles from Italian-held Cheren.

Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, already was the goal of British-led natives from the northwest and British and South African forces from the east when the new drive started from the Kenya frontier to the south early this month.

The British said mechanized columns swept nearly 140 miles northeast from Mega and northwest from Dolo to take Neghelli, whose capture by Italians in January, 1936, in the Italo-Ethiopian war was hailed in Rome as an important victory.

Observers said the 275 miles north to Addis Ababa was "easy-going country"—with little opposition expected as far as Hadama, nearest point on the important Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway and only fifty miles from the capital.

British troops have beaten off seven heavy Italian counter-attacks outside Cheren and "again are making headway," a communique said.

Cheren, where 35,000 Italian and native troops for weeks have held the British drive toward the Eritrean capital of Asmara, was said to be under increased pressure—with defense forces in danger of being cut off from supply or retreat.

British Reported Repulsed.

Rome, March 24 (A. P.).—A furious attack against the Italian defenders of Cheren, Eritrea, on Saturday night was reported today by the Italian High Command to have been repulsed.

The attackers suffered heavy losses, the daily war bulletin said.

It reported, too, there had been "actions by German mechanized troops along the eastern margin of the Sirte Desert" in north central Libya.

Nazis Active in Africa.

Berlin, March 24 (A. P.).—Authorized persons said today that gasoline supplies were set afire and troop concentrations bombed in Nazi air attacks in North Africa.

BRITAIN USES AIR INFANTRY TO 'MOP UP'

Troops Flown To Ethiopia And Somaliland By Royal Air Force

Positions In Africa Rapidly Being Consolidated, Pilots Say

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 24—Air-borne infantry, an innovation adopted by General Sir Archibald P. Wavell from the Germans, is being used in a rapid mopping up of Italian outposts in Somaliland and Ethiopia, the British announced today.

"Outlying centers of administration some of which are 400 miles from our lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops, accompanied by political officers," said a communique issued from South African headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

The statement added that "some sick women and children already have been evacuated."

Vast Sector Involved

Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, and Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, from which British thrusts are being pushed into southern and eastern Ethiopia, are more than 300 miles apart. It was assumed that air transports were being used to occupy the whole vast shoulder of East Africa which juts into the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden between those two cities.

A column on another drive from Mega and Dolo which resulted in the capture of Neghelli, deep in southern Ethiopia, is about 300 miles west of the line of communications from Mogadiscio.

Pilots' reports indicate that the British are rapidly consolidating their hold. Natives are showing white flags and Union Jacks at Zeila, 130 miles up the coast from Berbera, the flyers said. Zeila was one of the first towns captured by the Italians in their Somaliland offensive last summer.

Vital Road Reported Open

The British also said the road from Berbera to Hargeisa, near the British Somaliland-Ethiopian frontier, is now open.

The Berbera column evidently aimed at a junction with British forces near Jijiga, but eighty miles south of the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway.

The Jijiga troops, pressing toward Harar and Diredawa on the railway, were reported officially to have gained "vital tactical" advantages in an attack against "strong enemy positions" in Marda Pass.

In Eritrea, where the British have been engaged in siege operations for weeks in an effort to cut off Italy's vital bases and communications at Asmara and Massaua, seven heavy Italian counter-attacks outside Cheren were declared repulsed with "serious" Fascist losses.

"Again Making Headway"

As a result, said a communique, the British and Free French there "again are making headway."

Aviation continued its heavy pounding of the only other outlet for the Fascist defenders of Ethiopia, the railway to Jibuti.

At least thirteen German bombers were declared shot down in a Sunday raid on Malta, Britain's Mediterranean fortress.

Heavy Losses Inflicted On Italians, Greeks Say

Athens, *Tuesday*, March 25 (AP)—Greek troops fighting in Albania inflicted heavy losses on Italian units in repulsing a series of Fascist attacks yesterday near the Viosa river, a Government spokesman declared early today.

The Italians lost about two thirds of the troops they threw into these attacks, the spokesman said. Fifty Italians were captured, he added.

Italian "Determination"

"The Italians displayed great determination despite heavy losses and succeeded in approaching our lines," he said. "But our men used hand grenades and charged with bayonets to inflict extremely great losses. The Italians thereupon retreated in confusion and left the field littered with dead and wounded.

"Prisoners taken by our troops said there were many cases of self-inflicted wounds in the Fascist ranks—so many orders were issued that all those suspected of such wounds were to be shot at once."

Dispatches from the front said Greek infantrymen still were busy burying Italian dead in the Tepeleni sector, scene of an Italian offensive two weeks ago.

Message From King

The Athens radio in an independence day broadcast heard by NBC last night carried this message to the Greek troops from the Prime Minister and commander in chief:

"*Greek Warriors*—At no other time since our battles for independence 120 years ago have we approached the heroic atmosphere of 1821 with its ideals of honor, liberty and fatherland. . . .

"As we bless our forefathers of 1821, so shall your children and grandchildren bless you. . . ."

13 Axis Planes Shot Down

VALLETTA, Malta, March 24 (AP).—An air attack on this British base Saturday and Sunday resulted in the certain destruction of thirteen Axis planes, the probable destruction of another and damage to at least six others, British sources said tonight.

Ground defenses were credited with shooting down at least four planes and damaging four others.

British fighters were said to have brought down no fewer than nine. One other was believed destroyed and two were damaged. Five planes were seen plunging into the sea at one time during the battle.

There were no civilian casualties and damage to military or civilian property was said to be slight.

[A Berlin report Sunday on the attack said at least seven British fighter planes were shot down, a British cruiser and a large passenger ship crippled and harbor facilities blasted.]

Report 3 British Planes Downed

ROME, March 24 (AP).—The Italian High Command said today there was "nothing noteworthy to report" on the Greek front.

Italian planes were said to have bombed the port of Preveza, "enemy shipping" in the port of Lixouri and "enemy positions and barracks on the front of the 11th Army."

Three British planes were reported shot down in attacks on Italian positions in the Devol River Valley.

NAZI DESCRIBES CONVOY ATTACK

Cat and Mouse Drama on High Seas Bared.

Berlin, March 24 (A. P.).—A German account of the stalking of a British convoy through the North and South Atlantic and the sinking of twenty-two merchantmen totaling 126,000 tons by warship-protected Nazi submarines was related today by eye-witnesses who said they saw the attacks last week.

"A cat and mouse drama on a sub-tropic, mid-Atlantic stage" was the way the beginning of the assaults was described, with six British ships aggregating 51,000 tons declared accounted for over a two-day period.

Then, according to this German-drawn picture, sixteen more steamships totaling 75,000 tons were picked off one by one on another "lucky day" in the North Atlantic.

The series of assaults, in which the German surface flotilla reputedly stood off British men-of-war shepherding the convoy while U-boats darted in to ram home their torpedoes, were hailed as "probably the first success by cooperation of battleships and U-boats in ocean warfare."

Earlier authorized Germans hailed the attack as the first war operation in the Atlantic by groups of German battleships in German naval history.

One witness said that when the German flotilla, commanded by Fleet Admiral Guenther Luetjens, approached the British convoy "we sighted enemy fighting craft including a battleship of the Malaya class."

[The Malaya, listed in Jane's Fighting Ships as one of the Queen Elizabeth class, is a 31,000-ton battleship built in 1915 and armed with eight 15-inch guns and twelve 6-inch guns. British sources have said the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, 26,000-ton sister ships built in 1936 and carrying nine 11-inch guns and twelve guns of slightly less than 6 inches, participated in the attack on the convoy.]

The observer, who was aboard a German battleship, went on with this account of the raid:

"Then the game started. For two days, time and again we felt each other out, only to separate again. Numerous times the (British) battleship aimed 38-centimeter (14.96-inch) guns at us. But the cannon were silent. She showed no inclination to fight.

"A plane from aboard our opponent went aloft to size up the situation, remaining at a respectful distance from us, discernible around the cloud rims for only twenty or thirty seconds at a time.

"The idea was that his enemy was supposed to make some mistake. We knew better. The convoy, which was proceeding north of this area, quickly learned to its surprise that our battleships were not alone.

"U-boats sank 33,000 tons out of the convoy during the night, and the next day added 10,000 tons. In the meantime, during our game with the enemy, we sank an 8,000-ton freighter."

The observer said another "lucky day" in the North Atlantic netted sixteen steamships totaling 75,000 tons, which, according to his figures, made the total sinkings during the cruise 126,000 tons. Official figures announced earlier said the sinkings in these operations aggregated 116,000 tons.

The surface units which participated in the attacks still were not identified.

The observer said "our job was not to look for fights but to disturb shipping and distract enemy fighting craft from other tasks," and added:

"We were delighted that our

first appearance probably put the whole British fleet in motion."

An account of the Atlantic operations given by DNB, the official German news agency, said one British freighter gave a radio signal "R," the warning to fighting ships of the presence of raiders, thus inviting destruction and loss of life. It was explained that sea war regulations outlined by the Germans barred the use of the radio under such circumstances.

DNB quoted some of the 800 survivors said to have been rescued from the ships that were sunk as saying the vessels were loaded with "extremely valuable war material," including airplane parts and munitions.

Nazis Declare Battleships Led U-Boat Attacks

Berlin Tells of 126,000 Tons in Convoys Sunk in 'Game,' Warships Decoy

BERLIN, March 24 (AP).—The Germans reported officially today the destruction of at least 30,000 more tons of British shipping, and issued an eyewitness account of how a "cat and mouse" drama had ended in the recent sinking of 126,000 tons by U-boats supported by battleships—a new raiding technique.

The Nazi story of the war at sea was in two sections.

The first, dealing with current actions and issued by the high command, declared that U-boats operating in the North Atlantic had knocked out 27,500 tons; that two small ships aggregating 2,500 tons had been sunk by reconnaissance planes north of Scotland; that in the waters of the Shetland Islands a 6,000-ton merchantman had been "subdued" by dive-bombing attacks and that in the Mediterranean south of Crete 12,000 tons of shipping had been attacked and heavily damaged.

The second told the longer and more spectacular story—a story in elaboration of previous and less detailed announcements.

This engagement, which the Germans termed historic in that it was "probably the first success by cooperation of battleships and U-boats in ocean warfare," was said to have begun at about mid-Atlantic. German surface ships were declared to have held off British warships, including a battleship of the 31,000-ton Malaya class, while submarines prowled beneath to loose their torpedoes.

British merchantmen totaling 51,000 tons were stated to have gone down in a two-day period in the South Atlantic in a desperate "game," during which for two days "time and again we felt each other out, only to separate again." Then, it was added, on another "lucky day" in the North Atlantic 75,000 more tons were sent to the bottom.

The eyewitness narrative, as it was officially described, said that upon the approach to the British convoy "we sighted enemy fighting craft including a battleship of the Malaya class," and that many times that great vessel aimed her guns, but kept them silent, showing "no inclination to fight."

"The convoy, which was proceeding north of this area, quickly learned to its surprise that our battleships were not alone," the account said. "U-boats sank 33,000 tons out of the convoy during the night, and the next day added 10,000 tons. In the mean time, during our game with the enemy, we sank an 8,000-ton freighter."

The 75,000 tons added in the North Atlantic was pictured as having gone down in similar continuing operations.

"We were delighted," said the German account, "that our first appearance probably put the whole British fleet in motion."

The high command communique said casualties and damage in a British air raid on Berlin last night were negligible, and authorized sources said other raiders, striking in the Kiel area, were turned back from the city by anti-aircraft fire. Some civilian casualties and residential damage in Kiel were acknowledged, however.

The high command reported that German dive bombers twice had attacked the British fortified Mediterranean Island of Malta yesterday, causing heavy damage, and hitting a light British cruiser and five big freighters and passenger ships.

German aerial activity in North Africa, in support of the Italians there, was said to have included attacks on British troop concentrations and on fuel supplies—one fire thus resulting having been visible sixty miles away—and German and Italian motorized troops were said to have reconnoitered in Libya.

Germans Claim 50,000 Tons Were Sunk in One-day Raids

Berlin Reports 27,500 Tons Were Destroyed in North Atlantic by U-boats—Says Hits Were Scored on Cruiser.

Berlin, March 24 (A. P.).—Authorized Germans said today 50,000 to 60,000 tons of British shipping had been sunk yesterday. This was said to include 27,500 tons sunk by submarines in the North Atlantic. The submarines reported three tankers among their victims.

The German High Command spoke too of the sinking of the ships in the Atlantic and said another "was observed in a sinking condition" after a German aerial attack on two 6,000-ton British vessels in the Mediterranean south of the Greek Island of Crete.

An armed merchantman of 6,000 tons was said to have been subdued in a dive attack near the Shetland Islands northeast of Scotland, and the communique also claimed two smaller ships, totaling about 2,500 tons, as victims of Nazi reconnaissance planes off the Orkneys and Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic.

Dive-bomber units carried out two successful attacks yesterday on the harbor of Valletta, Malta, scoring three heavy direct hits on a British light cruiser and hitting five big freighters and passenger ships as well as destroying port facilities and an oil supply depot, the communique added.

It said German and Italian fighter planes guarding the bombers shot down four British Hurricanes in air fights.

German press dispatches yesterday, reporting one attack on the British mid-Mediterranean island base, said a cruiser and one big passenger ship had been hit and that no British fighter planes were encountered although the raiders ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Presence of light units of the German fleet in the southern part of the North Sea was indicated today by DNB, official news agency, when it said they shot down a Bristol Blenheim (British bomber) there this afternoon.

NORWEGIANS WARNED

Germany Tells Them Not to Violate Spy Laws.

Oslo (via Berlin), March 24 (A. P.).—Posters put up during the night throughout German-occupied Norway sternly warned Norwegians today against violating an anti-espionage decree.

"Reichskommissar Joseph Terboven," an official announcement reads, "decreed that in all Norwegian towns and municipalities posters must be put up containing all penal clauses and ordinances against espionage.

"On several occasions recently Norwegians were deluded into assisting Britons by word or deed. In an espionage case on the west coast for which sentences long since have been passed, penal clauses and ordinances were violated wilfully. These offenses were of such a nature that a Reich's court martial pronounced ten death sentences.

"In the majority of cases when Norwegians offended regulations they maintained they did not know the wording or meaning of the penal clauses. The public is urged to study the posters most carefully. Everybody must know to what penalties he exposes himself and what dangers he faces if he offends the ordinances."

Ersatz Tea of Danes Is Good Pipe Mixture

COPENHAGEN, March 24 (via Berlin) (AP).—You can drink your tea or smoke it these days in Denmark.

Ersatz tea, a mixture of cherry and hawthorne leaves, is going great guns at local markets since canny Danes found it to be just as good ersatz for scarce pipe tobacco.

The mixture is doubly enjoyed by pipe smokers, since it is a legal tea substitute and cannot be taxed as tobacco.

Gen. Rommel in Africa

Commands Nazis There, Hitler Decoration Reveals

BERLIN, March 24 (AP).—The German press published a picture today showing Fuehrer Adolf Hitler beshowing an oa kleaf decoration on Gen. Erwin Rommel, "commanding general of the German Africa Corps" the first announcement of Germany's African leadership.

The decoration was given Rommel for his success in France as commander of a tank division. He is fifty years old, served in the artillery in the World War and was wounded in the Argonne. Later he distinguished himself in Rumania, Carpathian and Italian campaigns. Captured by the Italians, he made his escape.

After the World War he served in the infantry and at Potsdam War College. He was commandant of Der Fuehrer's headquarters in the Sudeten occupation and Polish campaign.

ATTACKS ON ENVOYS IN JAPAN PROTESTED

Grew Received Profuse Apologies From Matsuoka, It Is Said

TOKYO, March 24 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, acting on behalf of the diplomatic corps, has protested vigorously to Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka over "recent cases of actual bodily attacks or insulting behavior on the part of Japanese nationals" against foreign diplomatic officials, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Grew's protest was the immediate outgrowth of an incident involving Count Tascher de la Pagerie, French commercial attaché, whose leg was broken Feb. 28 in a scuffle with a Japanese taxi driver at Kobe and who later was declared to have been subjected to mistreatment by Japanese police and customs officials.

Mr. Matsuoka, who received the protest before departing on his current trip to Europe, was said to have apologized profusely.

The French made representations to the Japanese immediately after the Kobe incident. Mr. Grew's protest was made in support of these representations and was broadened to cover other recent cases of a similar nature.

Diplomatic informants said that Mr. Grew, acting in his position as dean of the diplomatic corps, after calling Mr. Matsuoka's attention to the French attaché's case, wrote the Foreign Minister:

"I regret to add that other recent cases of actual bodily attacks or insulting behavior on the part of Japanese nationals against members of the diplomatic corps have come to my attention.

"It seems pertinent to express the opinion that such incidents are likely to increase so long as the Japanese press continues to publish material anti-foreign in tone and substance. This produces generally a xenophobe attitude on the part of the Japanese public."

Diplomatic sources said Count Tascher de la Pagerie, who was en route from Shanghai to Yokohama, became embroiled with the taxi driver when he left the boat at Kobe and was driven to a hotel. According to their information, an argument arose over the fare and he was thrown to the ground. Despite his leg injury, he was said to have been taken to the police station and questioned for two hours by Japanese authorities.

ITALIANS IN PACIFIC

Warship Eritrea Is Seen Off Kobe Breakwater.

Aboard the President Jackson, March 24 (A. P.).—An indication of Italian naval operation in the Pacific has come with the sighting off Kobe breakwater of a weather-beaten warship identified by passengers aboard the liner President Jackson as the 2,172-ton Italian escort vessel Eritrea.

The vessel was seen anchored off the breakwater Saturday morning and still was there last night. She flew the Italian flag and the name Eritrea could be seen easily from the President Jackson.

The Eritrea, which was launched September 20, 1936, is fitted for mine laying, and sailors speculated she may have been laying mines in Australian waters.

The vessel also is sufficiently large and fast for raiding. Her speed is reported as twenty knots.

JAPANESE SEE U. S. IN WAR BY SUMMER

Call Entry Inevitable in May or June.

Tokio, March 24 (A. P.).—The newspapers Asahi and Yomiuri said today entry of the United States into the European war was inevitable. The papers predicted that the United States would go to war in either May or June at a time they expect a German offensive in Europe to reach its peak.

"Roosevelt's scheme to give Britain, now panting on its deathbed, an injection in the form of an arms lease-lend act, causing its recovery, has hit the mark and the act now has materialized," Yomiuri said.

The paper predicted that the United States would find it necessary to convoy ships carrying supplies to Britain, and Germany, "sinking ships of whatever nationality if they try to render aid to Britain," would catch American vessels in its network of blockading operations.

"It is hardly conceivable that America would acquiesce to these activities of Germany," the paper added. "In all probability America would thus participate in the European war, with entry inevitable in May or June at the latest."

Both papers also noted the ratio of naval strengths of the

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United States and Japan. Asahi said that if Britain were defeated its navy would be transferred to the United States and in "such a case a sharp change would be brought about in the naval strength ratio between the United States and Japan."

Yomiuri cited frequent rumors that Britain would exchange two battleships of the King George class for destroyers and said this would, with the addition of new crack battleships, the North Carolina and the Washington, increase to sixteen the number of United States battleships in the Pacific.

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Japanese Fleet Reported Seen In Home Area

U. S. Ship Passengers Tell of 60 Warcraft at Kiushiu; Thrust to South Unlikely

ABOARD THE LINER PRESIDENT JACKSON, March 24 (AP).—Passengers on this ship, bound for San Francisco, saw tangible evidence today that the Japanese Navy was not prepared for any immediate thrust to the south.

The bulk of the Japanese fleet's heavy striking power was seen tied up within Ariake-Ura Bay in southeastern Kiushiu Island, Japan.

Despite reports that there were powerful concentrations of Japanese warships at the islands of Formosa and Hainan, passengers counted at least sixty warcraft at Kiushiu. Included in the group were seven battleships, five aircraft carriers, at least five heavy cruisers, some destroyers and submarines.

This left an insufficient number of heavy ships at overseas bases for any attack, for instance, at the Dutch East Indies.

China Blockade Extended

Extension of the Japanese blockade of central and south China to Kitchioh and Honghai Bays, north of Bias Bay, will isolate all serviceable ports in that part of China, according to a broadcast from Tokio by Domei, the Japanese news agency, The Associated Press reported in New York yesterday. Honghai Bay is sixty miles by air above Hongkong.

The extended blockade, Domei said, was proclaimed by Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, commander in chief of Japan's China fleet. Not only Chinese junks, but vessels of other powers will be detained by Japanese warships if they attempt to run the blockade, which becomes effective at noon today, and Japan disclaimed any responsibility for losses or damage, the agency said.

Two Ports Captured

HONGKONG, March 24 (AP).—Japanese dispatches said today that two important Chinese ports on the Kwangtung coast were captured as Japanese troops, covered by warships, landed along the coast northeast of Hongkong in the last twenty-four hours. One was Swabue, eighty-five miles from Hongkong, and the other was Chaoyang, near Swatow.

Swabue, which the Japanese dispatches said had been a base for the transportation of supplies to China since the interruption of the Hongkong-Shiukwan route, was said to have been taken without opposition by troops which continued toward an undisclosed objective.

The troops that captured Chaoyang, the dispatches said, landed under cover of darkness and attacked with the support of planes at daybreak, repulsing 5,000 Chinese troops in the hills around the town.

MAR 25 1941

Vichy Shortens Bread Ration in Occupied Zone

8.5 Ounces Daily and 12 Meat Tickets, 3.18 Ounces Each, Monthly Decreed

VICHY, March 24 (AP).—The French government announced today that the daily bread ration would be reduced from 300 to 240 grams (from 10.6 ounces to 8.5 ounces) in France's occupied zone, effective April 1, and that it would be kept at 240 grams in the unoccupied zone. At the same time, the meat ration will be reduced 20 per cent, or to twelve tickets worth about 3.18 ounces each per month.

Ration cards now issued for next month contain tickets for only 200 grams (7.05 ounces) of bread daily, but the government said it would permit extra tickets to be used for that month. A slight additional bread ration may be given to children, it was said.

Officials said there would be no increase in the rationing of butter, cheese, eggs and fruits, since the government would attempt to build stocks for next winter, which is expected to be the most difficult season yet.

The Food Ministry blamed France's food position on the "total absence of provision by those who conducted the country to defeat the inhuman blockade, destruction from the war and poor harvests."

The last wheat harvest was deficient by 45 per cent, the worst France ever had, a government official said. Dairy products have been reduced 25 per cent, potatoes 50 per cent and meat 30 per cent. The bread situation was said to be the most pressing.

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7 Ounces of Bread A Day in France

Vichy, March 24 (A. P.).—New ration tickets, distributed today for use after April 1, cut the daily bread ration to 200 grams (7.05 ounces). The rations first allowed 400 grams, then were reduced to 300 during the past three months and to 240 in the past fifteen days.

Meat was limited to twelve tickets of 90 grams each per month, fats to 430 grams and cheese to 220 grams per month. Each sheet bore lettered tickets for use should there be supplementary allowances. One ounce, avoirdupois, equals 28.35 grams.

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France Distributes Goods From U. S.

Marseilles, March 24 (A. P.).—The little village of Mouries, forty miles northwest of here, was chosen to symbolize the distribution of American Red Cross supplies brought to France on the Cold Harbor as the work of apportioning the goods began in all areas today.

Richard Allen, the Red Cross general delegate, went to Mouries yesterday to preside at the ceremonies. American and French flags were flown in schools and girls from the nearby town of Arles sang American hymns.

MAR 25 1941

French Administer Jewish Shops.

Vichy, March 24 (A. P.).—Fifty-nine more Jewish-owned shops in the German-occupied zone of France were reported today to have been placed under French administrators, bringing the total to 1,432.

France Bans Sailing Of Spanish Refugees

Takes 348 Off Liner About to Start for Martinique

MARSEILLES, March 24 (AP).—Police boarded a French ship ready to sail for Martinique today with 380 Spanish refugees bound for Mexico, and forced 348 of them to remain behind, after the French Interior Ministry had suddenly ordered that no Spaniard of military age be allowed to leave France.

Many of the refugees, all of whom had passports with valid exit visas, sobbed as they were ordered ashore. Only seventeen women and fifteen men escaped the ban.

Mexican officials said most of the refugees had spent all their money for tickets. They would have been sent to Mexico from Martinique by the Spanish-American Confederation.

Mexican officials immediately protested to the French government on the ground that evacuation of Spanish refugees had been arranged in an accord signed by the two countries last August.

Thirty thousand Spaniards are now ready to leave if transportation can be found. In Marseilles alone, 11,000 are being cared for by Mexican authorities pending transportation.

MOSLEMS IN COUNCIL

Petain Acts to Tie African Colonies to France.

Vichy, March 24 (A. P.).—Appointment of four Moslems as members of Chief of State Petain's National Advisory Council was announced today in a move, suggested by Gen. Maxime Weygand, intended to rally North African native support for the Government.

It was disclosed, too, that the Syrian Government would be revised to provide a greater degree of autonomy. Natives there have protested against Government food regulations.

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Portuguese Ship at Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 24 (AP).—British censors boarded the Portuguese ship Serpa Pinto when she called unexpectedly at Bermuda today en route from Lisbon to New York with some 600 refugees as passengers. The ship probably will remain here throughout tomorrow.

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U. S. Marines at Trinidad

100 Land as "Token Force" to Symbolize Co-operation on Bases

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 24 (AP).—A detachment of 100 United States marines under Maj. David Stafford arrived at the American defense base here yesterday. The detachment was described by British sources as a "token force symbolizing the co-operation between the United States and Great Britain in the establishment of Caribbean bases."

Pending completion of barracks on land leased to the United States by Trinidad for use during the construction of bases, the marines took up quarters in tents. Clearing of sites for a seaplane base on the northwest side of the island and for an Army base in central Trinidad is nearly completed.

MAR 25 1941

U. S. Sailors Praised On Conduct at Sydney

SYDNEY, March 24 (AP).—Navy Minister William Hughes said today that not one of the 2,600 members of the crews of seven American warships which have visited Australia had deserted. He said this was a remarkable tribute to their conduct.

The seven ships, led by the flagship Chicago, arrived in Sydney Thursday on a training cruise. They now are on their way to Brisbane.

MAR 25 1941

Spain Lifts Tax On Foreign Ships

Madrid, March 24 (A. P.).—Foreign steamships forced to put into Spanish ports will not have to pay port or other taxes under a decree published today. The decree, effective as long as the war continues, makes harbor and dock services available to such vessels at minimum established rates.

MAR 25 1941

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 24 (AP).—Counsel appealed today from an order of immigration officials sending two escaped German naval officers back to their Canadian prison. James Davies, retained by the German consulate in New York City, said the officers, Lieutenants Bernhardt Gohlke and Heinz Rottman, were not allowed to confer with their legal counsel although held in custody in this country nearly twenty-four hours.

The appeal contends that as escaped prisoners of war, their status is similar to that of Baron Franz von Werra, Nazi flier, whom Mr. Davies also represented.

Baron von Werra is at liberty on bail.

Canadians Cheer As Willkie Calls For Giving 'Every Ship'

Toronto Speech Also Declares Peace Must Not Lock 80,000,000 In Prison Wall Of Trade Limits

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, March 24—Wendell L. Willkie received a thunderous ovation from 15,000 Canadians here tonight when, in urging all-out air to Britain he declared that the United States should "give every ship, and more than every ship that is free and unnecessary, give ships until it hurts, keep them going and victory then is sure."

His emphasis on American ships for Britain was a departure from his prepared speech and it caused a prolonged burst of applause and cheers.

"Every time we accomplish something," he said, "either in the United States or Canada, quickly and unanimously, and with enthusiasm, every struggling man in Britain takes new cheer and every Nazi leader gets a chill."

Willkie said the war in Europe must end in eradication of Naziism, but asserted that the ensuing peace "must not again lock 80,000,000 people in a prison wall of trade limits and economic degradation to spawn brutality, racial intolerance and war."

In an address at a mass meeting opening Canada's campaign to raise $5,500,000 for national auxiliary war services, Willkie declared that "civilization cannot afford such another mistake" as the one he said followed the World War peace.

The new peace, he said, must be "made in a spirit of intelligent, mutual helpfulness and good will," and he added that "a military victory alone will not save the democratic system."

Willkie, Republican nominee in the 1940 Presidential election and recent visitor to Great Britain, said he had talked to political leaders of England, Portugal, Canada and the United States and also with persons recently returned "from discussion with the people of Germany and France and Italy."

"All of them, with rare unanimity," Willkie said, "agree that the trade restrictions and barriers, the unpayable indemnities, the arbitrary redrawing of boundaries, the moral degradation imposed by the Versailles treaty of peace—somehow produced the present Frankenstein of Naziism and war.

"They likewise know that from 1919 to 1939 a sterile and unimaginative political leadership among all of us—leadership constantly living on the catch phrases and half truths of outmoded nationalism and promoted economic hates—failed to cooperate to create international monetary standards, enlarged trade areas and world economic recovery which could have corrected the errors of the treaty and saved the world from its present unspeakable mess.

"Civilization cannot afford such another mistake.

Mustn't "Await War's End"

"We must begin now to shape in our minds the kind of a world we want. We must not await the war's end to make these purposes clear. For then some men will feel the gloat of victory and others the bitterness of defeat; demagogues will capitalize the passions of the people and the greedy grasping of some will teach only an immediate material advantage; and superpatriots among us all again will shout the shiboleths of nationalism and isolation."

Willkie said that "the priceless tra-

dition of liberty" in the United States came from a period of stress, and he added:

"We can, if we have the will, convert what seems to be the death rattle of our time into the birth pair. of a new and better order."

Larger World Trade

He said the conquered countries of Europe "must be restored to liberty," with larger world trade, and China "should be saved from aggression."

"Above all," he continued, "the British commonwealth of nations and the United States must join together in eliminating their own trade barriers and obstructions. And each must work to end within itself its political, economic and social maladjustments.

"Thus we can, if we will, create a world in which the standard of living of all men who work will rise; in which the urge of enterprise will bear its rich and ripening fruit to be more equitably enjoyed by all.

Opportunity Of Ages, He Says

"We have the opportunity of the ages. Canada, England and the United States are today of one purpose. May we remain joined tomorrow for this nobler purpose."

Willkie said that as "tangible evidence" of the United States' good will he brought with him from the Linen Trade Association a check for £5,000 for the purchase of a Spitfire airplane for Britain.

Senate Votes Aid Fund Bill By 67 to 9

MAR 25 1941

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 AP).—The Senate passed and sent to President Roosevelt today a $7,000,000,000 appropriation to finance the Administration's all-out British aid program.

The vote was 67 to 9.

The appropriation, already passed by the House, was approved without change. During the two hours debate preceding the vote many Senators who opposed the original lend-lease measure spoke for the appropriation.

Arrangements were made to fly the bill to the President, now cruising in southern waters.

—Sen. Adams (D.-Colo.), who opposed the aid law, took the lead on the Senate floor in asking for approval of the appropriation.

"I voted against the lease-lend bill," said Adams, chairman of the appropriations sub-committee which handled the $7,000,000,000 aid fund. "I thought, and I still think, that it was unsound in principle and apt to bring not only danger but catastrophe and disaster to my country.

"However, since it has become law, I regard myself as much bound by the lease-lend bill in its legal requirements as those who voted for it. It is presented here on the premise that Congress having laid down the policy should, and I think must, implement the bill by providing adequate financing."

SIGNS NAVY BASE BILL

President Makes Law of Act for Pacific Defense.

Washington, March 24 (A. P.).—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt had signed two bills authorizing a $340,526,383 naval public works program. The legislation includes funds for developments at Guam and Samoa in the Pacific and at the naval and air bases in the Atlantic acquired from Great Britain.

Most of the money for the projects is in England in appropriation bills which are nearing completion of congressional action.

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Corned Beef Plan Okayed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 24—Reversing a previous vote, the Senate approved today a proposal to permit navy purchases of canned corned beef from Argentina.

The proposal, offered as an amendment to the naval supply bill, failed on a tie vote of 32 to 32 last week. Vice-President Henry Wallace was entertaining at a luncheon and was not present to break the tie.

Without objection, the Senate today approved a motion by Senator Alben W. Barkley (Dem., Ky.), the majority leader, to correct the roll call to make the vote 33 to 32 in favor of the amendment. The amendment then was ordered engrossed as a part of the naval bill.

Barkley made his motion after Senator Richard Russell (Dem., Ga.) had told the Senate he had voted for the amendment but that his vote had not been recorded.

Senator Charles L. McNary (Rep., Ore.), the minority leader, agreed that the roll call and the Senate *Journal* "should conform to the truth." McNary said he was satisfied that Russell actually had voted for the amendment.

Says Bolivia Is Sure Of Defense Ability

Aide To South American President Cites Training Of Air Corps

New York, March 24 (AP)—Bolivia is confident of her ability to defend herself against any country seeking to use the nation for an attack on the Western Hemisphere, Capt. Alberto Taborga, aide-de-camp to Bolivia's President, said today.

Arriving here to prepare for a good-will flight from the United States to Bolivia, Captain Taboga said, "Although our air force is small, it is very modern. We could put up a good fight against any invader.

"Bolivia is a sky-top republic, so that our main air force is located at 13,000 feet altitude. Our pilots are used to flying at enormous heights, but alien flyers will not be so conditioned."

ARMY ACQUIRES WASHINGTON FOR TROOPSHIP

MAR 25 1941

24,000-Ton Liner Capable Of Carrying About 5,000 Men

Craft Declared To Be Needed Due To Expansion Of Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 24—The ability of the army to shift troops swiftly to outlying bases was considerably increased today when it chartered the 24,000-ton liner Washington from the United States Lines.

Capable of carrying about 5,000 soldiers, the vessel is to be put into operation immediately as an auxiliary transport in the army transport service.

Government officials said the vessel, which carried throngs of tourists to Europe in happier days, was needed by the War Department due to the expansion of the army and the augmentation of offshore forces. They said it could be used in carrying soldiers to Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Honolulu or other bases.

Among Largest Liners

The Washington is one of the three or four largest liners in the American merchant marine. It is a sister ship of the liner Manhattan, which ran aground near West Palm Beach, Fla., in January and was later refloated.

Under command of the veteran skipper, Harry Manning, the Washington last year carried thousands of Americans home from war-torn Europe and the Orient.

The United States Lines had planned to send the ship on a voyage from New York to the West Coast on March 28, but this trip was canceled so the vessel could be delivered to the army.

Figured In Rescue

The Washington was once commanded by the famous sea rescuer, Capt. George Fried. In October, 1934, under the direction of Fried, it picked up five men in a plane which had fallen into the sea after flying 600 miles out to pick up news films from the liner.

The army recently acquired the use of another large passenger vessel, the S. S. Roosevelt, capable of carrying 1,400 soldiers.

The navy, also, is augmenting its capacity to carry man power. It announced today that the steamship George Washington, which was acquired from Germany in 1917 and is now undergoing repairs for use as a troop transport, would be renamed the Catlin.

Marine General Honored

The name was chosen in honor of Brig. Gen. Albertus W. Catlin, who commanded the marines in a number of engagements in France during the World War. The George Washington was used as a World-War tronsport. It is being repaired in Philadelphia.

The department also announced that two small vessels being constructed by the Maritime Commission for the navy would be named the Doyen in honor of the late Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen, of the Marine Corps, and the Feland, in honor of the late Maj. Gen. Logan Feland, of the Marine Corps.

KNOX FOR SECRECY ON BRITISH REPAIRS

MAR 25 1941

Believes News of Warship Movements Aids Nazis.

Washington, March 24 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox said today that in his opinion the movements of British vessels coming to the United States for repair or reconditioning should not be reported, photographed or broadcast. He issued the following statement:

"Press, radio and photographic agencies have requested the navy's views as to reporting the movements of British vessels which may arrive in this country for repair, outfit, or recondition, in accordance with provisions of the lease-lend act.

"In my opinion, the movements should not be reported, photographed, or broadcast. Such information would be of inestimable military value to enemies of a country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

much water to be handled at shipyards here.

One official at the Norfolk yards said, when informed of the report, that he had no confirmation of such arrangements.

Reported by Rome Broadcast.

The first report of a British warship near American waters came last night in a radio broadcast from Rome. It said that a 10,000 ton British destroyer named the London had been towed into the American port of Chester badly in need of repairs as a result of a clash with a German submarine. No other details were given.

The British freighter Narragansett sailed Saturday from Chester, Pa., where it arrived a week ago for repairs and a war cargo. Crew members said that the vessel had been shelled by a submarine.

At Philadelphia, Commander D. D. Mercer, Admiralty attache of the British consulate, said that he had heard rumors that a damaged British cruiser would put into Norfolk for repairs within three or four weeks.

Denies Knowledge of Plans.

Rear Admiral H. Pott, naval attache of the British embassy at Washington, said last night that he knew of no British warship coming to this country for repairs in the near future. He indicated that no such plans were likely to be made until after enactment of the $7,000,000,000 appropriation bill for the lease-lend program.

The Baltimore Sun said that yards along the Atlantic Coast generally had been surveyed some time ago by an examining board of high-ranking United States navy officials with a view to ascertaining what repair work could be handled for the British navy.

U.S. May Repair British Cruiser

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Baltimore Newspaper Hears That Warship Is Heading Toward Norfolk Yards.

Baltimore, March 24 (A. P.).—The Baltimore Sun said today that authoritative sources reported a British warship heading toward the Norfolk navy yards for repairs.

The paper said that these sources did not disclose the name of the ship, but classed the vessel as a heavy cruiser drawing too

U. S. Signs Venezuela Pact

Will Send Mission to Help Republic Establish Navy Personnel

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Ambassador from Venezuela, and Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, signed an agreement today whereby a six-man naval mission would go to Venezuela to aid that country in establishing a navy personnel.

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The ambassador said that it was understood that a part of the mission would serve at the new Venezuelan Naval Academy at Maiquatia. Other American officers will go to Puerto Cabello to assist Venezuelan officers in the installation of dockyards and machinery.

U.S. AND CANADA TO BUILD SHIPS IN GREAT LAKES

MAR 25 1941

Agreement Permits Both Nations to Construct and Arm Vessels.

MUST LEAVE ON COMPLETION

Desirability of Equipping Craft in Interior Pointed Out in Dominion's Note.

Washington, March 24 (A. P.).—The United States announced today an agreement with Canada which permits both nations to build and arm naval vessels in Great Lakes shipbuilding plants.

Climaxing negotiations in progress for nearly two years, the two countries agreed on a new interpretation of the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 governing naval operations and armaments in the Great Lakes area.

The agreement followed a new accord sent to Congress last week for an immediate start on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power development.

This was urged as an immediate defense project to provide ad-

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ditional hydro-electric power and open the Great Lakes shipbuilding facilities for construction of both naval and cargo ocean-going craft.

Cannot Be Used There.

Under the new shipbuilding arrangement, warships may be built in the Great Lakes area with full armaments, but the latter must be placed "in such condition as to be incapable of immediate use while the vessels remain in the Great Lakes."

These four conditions were laid down in the agreement for all naval construction in that area:

1. The vessels are not intended for service on the Great Lakes.

2. Prior to commencement of construction, each Government must furnish the other with full information concerning any vessel to be constructed at Great Lakes ports.

3. The armaments of the vessels must be placed in such condition as to be incapable of immediate use while the vessels remain in the Great Lakes.

4. The vessels must be removed promptly from the Great Lakes upon completion.

Atlantic Congestion Relieved.

In broadening the more than a century-old agreement to permit construction and arming of naval vessels in the Great Lakes area, the Canadian Government pointed out the desirability of equipping the vessels with armaments while in Great Lakes yards because of congestion in Atlantic seaboard shipyards.

Canada declared it was desirable to have the vessels "in the most complete form practicable while still on the Great Lakes," explaining that this might involve "equipment with gun mounts and with guns which would be so dismantled as to be incapable of immediate use so long as the vessels remained in the Great Lakes."

The two Governments decided that instead of revising the 1817 agreement, they would broaden it to meet special problems through concurrence in interpretation.

The State Department in announcing the agreement released an exchange of correspondence between the two governments dating back to June 9, 1939.

In the War Zone

MAR 25 1941

Matsuoka's Stop-off in Moscow Has Vital Bearing on Tokio's Next Move

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka's stop-off in Moscow, en route to visit Hitler and Mussolini, strikes me as likely to have a vast influence on Tokio's undecided policy toward Britain and the United States in support of the triple alliance—Germany, Italy and Japan.

Mr. Matsuoka's forthcoming parleys with the Axis chiefs are widely expected to consider the question of whether Japan shall take steps which will involve the question of peace or war with John Bull and Uncle Sam. In view of this I would give a bright, new penny to know what, if any, sign of encouragement or discouragement he is carrying away with him from Soviet Premier Molotov for more active co-operation with the Axis.

The Japanese envoy has come to Europe to see for himself whether the Axis partners are in position to make good their claim that they can nullify American aid for Britain and knock the latter out. His findings may be calculated to influence strongly the decision of his Government as to whether Japan is to continue to weave a tortuous course of nonbelligerency or throw caution to the winds and join in the attack on the Anglo-Allies.

Worried Over Soviet Planes.

Now the Muscovite point of my story is that it won't be strange if Matsuoka imagines he hears the whip of warplane propellers all the time the Axis brotherhood is arguing for Japan's full participation in the war. That disquieting sound will come from phantom Russian bombers, winging their way over the short 600-mile stretch between the Siberian coast and Japan, to drop their destructive freight among the paper and match-stick buildings of the island kingdom.

That's one of Japan's greatest fears—that if she gets involved in the Western war Russia will take the opportunity to settle old scores. And Japan's constant nightmare is the frightful devastation which could be wrought throughout the country by bombers. Apart from this, Japan doesn't, of course, overlook Russia's big standing army in Siberia or the great fleet of submarines at Vladivostok.

It's because of this situation that Tokio has been trying to make an amity pact with Russia. It certainly can't have made Matsuoka's mind any easier to hear on arrival in Moscow that the Soviet was reported ready to give Turkey material aid if the latter is forced to fight Germany. Diplomatic sources in Turkey took this as significant regarding the future of the war in western Europe.

Welcome Called Courteous.

Moscow reports that Matsuoka received a courteous but unostentatious welcome. That doesn't give us much to go on, but if he didn't encounter greater warmth from Soviet officialdom later he is proceeding on his way a very thoughtful man.

Actually, the indications have been that, quite apart from the Russian angle, Japan hasn't wanted to tangle with the United States. Tokio might be prepared to take on Britain, while the latter is half buried under the avalanche of war in Europe, but trouble with America is another thing. We could just about wreck Japan's badly strained economic structure and her war machine by the simple expedient of severing all trade relations, and this without firing a shot.

Having seen Mr. Matsuoka in action, I should say that this forceful personality will do a lot of Chesterfieldian listening while with Hitler and Mussolini, and will flash his attractive smile often, but won't commit his country to any action. The Foreign Minister is smart, and has been about a lot.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

MAR 25 1941

British

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Berlin, Kiel and Hanover were successfully attacked last night by aircraft of the Bomber Command. Heavy bombs and incendiaries were dropped and very large explosions were observed at Hanover.

Attacks on a small scale were also made in Northwest Germany and enemy-occupied territories. Some of these appear to have been particularly successful, one fire which was started at the naval base of Den Helder being still visible from near the English coast.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations. Two aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing from attacks on enemy shipping off the Dutch coast.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué this morning:

Only a small number of enemy aircraft operated against this country last night. A few bombs dropped in Eastern England damaged houses and caused some casualties.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

Shortly before dawn several bombs were dropped in Southeast Kent and during the afternoon there has been a little enemy air activity in Southwest England and in South Wales. The damage reported is small and the casualties are very few.

One enemy aircraft is known to have been shot down by our fighters.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 25 (AP)—The British issued the following communiqué today:

An enemy aircraft was brought down in Cornwall late yesterday afternoon.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 24 (AP)—British Army Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya: No change.

Eritrea: After successfully beating off seven heavy counter-attacks in which the enemy has sustained serious losses, our troops at Cheren are again making headway.

Ethiopia: Patriot [native] activities continue to develop satisfactorily. Farther south our general advance into Ethiopia is progressing.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

Albania: Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out a highly successful raid on Berat yesterday. Direct hits were registered on the runway and dispersed enemy aircraft, at least two of which were totally destroyed. Many others were damaged and debris was seen to be thrown high in the air.

Our fighters intercepted a large formation of Italian G-50 fighters in the same area. Two definitely were shot down and several others were severely damaged.

Two G-50s were destroyed on the ground at Berat airdrome in a subsequent attack. An enemy encampment in the Tepeleni area was also attacked, but full results could not be observed.

Ethiopia: Aircraft of the South African Air Force continued to prepare the way for our advancing troops. Enemy road and rail communications between Diredawa and Awash were heavily attacked. At Hurso many bombs hit a supply train moving toward Diredawa. Other trains were attacked at Miesso and Awash. In one case several trucks were left overturned on a railway bank.

Twenty trucks and some troops at Mathara, near Addis Ababa, were machine-gunned. Fires were seen at Awash after mechanical transport had been attacked.

British Somaliland: At Zeila pilots reported a large number of natives carrying white flags, and Union Jacks could be seen flying from buildings.

Malta: Large formations of German bombers accompanied by fighters raided Malta yesterday. Our fighters engaged the enemy and shot down at least nine Junkers-87s, while four more were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire. Little damage was done by the enemy bombings.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely with the exception of two fighters. Pilots of both planes made a successful parachute descent.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 24 (AP)—British Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Our forward troops carried out an attack against strong enemy positions holding Marda Pass, just west of Jijiga [in Ethiopia]. The attack was successful and, after strong opposition, certain vital tactical features were captured. Our casualties were slight.

Farther west, after encountering some opposition, a column of West African troops occupied Neghelli.

Patrols by East and West African troops are being carried out in the rear areas of this sector and remnants of the enemy are being cleaned up. Some prisoners and rifles have been captured.

Outlying centers of administration, some of which are 400 miles from our lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops accompanied by political officers. Some sick women and children already have been evacuated.

British Somaliland now is under control of our forces and the road from Hargeisa to Berbera is now open.

Greek

ATHENS, Tuesday, March 25 (AP)—The Greek High Comand issued the following communiqué today:

Artillery and mortar activity on various points of the front. In the region of the river Viosa local night attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Local attacks in the same area also were repulsed and led, apart from losses inflicted on the enemy, to the capture of fifty prisoners, including two officers.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

Enemy aviation bombed Lixuri. There were no casualties or damage.

German

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

U-boats operating in the North Atlantic sank 27,500 registered tons of enemy shipping space, including three tankers.

The air force also successfully continued its fight against British navigation in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Two smaller ships, amounting to some 2,500 tons, were sunk by reconnaissance planes off the Orkneys and Faroe Islands. In waters near the Shetland Islands an armed merchantman of 6,000 tons was subdued in a dive attack.

In the Mediterranean south of Crete German planes attacked two British merchant ships, each of some 6,000 tons, including a tanker. The tanker was observed in a sinking condition. The other ship halted with heavy damage.

Dive-bomber units carried out two successful attacks on the port of Valetta, Malta, yesterday. Five big freighters and passenger ships were hit by bombs of heavy and the heaviest calibers. Furthermore, a light cruiser in port at Valetta received three direct hits. Port facilities and an oil supply depot were destroyed. Italian pursuit planes, which together with the German chasers safeguarded the attackers, shot down four enemy planes of the Hurricane type in air fights.

In North Africa, German reconnaissance planes attacked enemy troop concentrations with bombs and other weapons. At one railway station gasoline supplies being unloaded were fired upon and burst into flames. The resulting conflagration could be seen after departure for a distance of more than 100 kilometers [about sixty miles].

German and Italian motorized troops reconnoitered cooperatively on the eastern side of the Sirte Desert.

In Bulgaria the movement of German troops proceeded on schedule.

Of three enemy fighting planes that toward the night of March 23 flew to the Dutch coast, two of the Bristol-Blenheim type were shot down by chasers in air fights.

The opponent flew into North Germany last night and attacked the Reich's capital. In various residential sections of Berlin incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped from great altitude, causing attic fires in some places. No military damage resulted. Some civilians who were outside of air-raid shelters were killed and several injured.

In addition to four pursuit planes shot down in the Mediterranean, the enemy lost three other planes. Six of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, March 24 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Greek front nothing noteworthy to report.

Our air formations have bombed installations of the base at Pre-

veza and enemy shipping in the port of Lixuri. Other planes bombed enemy positions and barracks on the front of the Eleventh Army.

Enemy planes raided Devol. Intercepted by our chasers, two Hurricanes were shot down. Another plane of the same type was shot down by anti-aircraft defense.

The naval base of Valletta, Malta, repeatedly was attacked by formations of the German Air Corps escorted by Italian and German fighters. Besides port works and fuel deposits, one cruiser, two large steamers and three medium-tonnage ships were hit repeatedly with heavy caliber bombs. In an air fight Italian fighters downed four enemy monoplanes.

In North Africa there were actions by German mechanized troops along the eastern margin of the Sirte Desert. Detachments of the German Air Corps bombed and machine-gunned mechanized troop concentrations in Cyrenaica.

In the Aegean our fighter planes attacked an enemy air base on the Island of Crete, setting fire to one plane on the ground and damaging others.

In the Eastern Mediterranean German planes sank a 6,000-ton tanker and seriously damaged another enemy merchant ship.

In East Africa the enemy renewed furious attacks in the Cheren sector [in Eritrea] in the evening of March 22 and the morning of March 23, but was repulsed everywhere with heavy losses and left a Foreign Legion flag in our hands.

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, MARCH 23--AP--YOSUKE MATSUOKA, JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A ONE-DAY STOP-OVER EN ROUTE TO BERLIN AND ROME AXIS CONFERENCES, AND SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO STAY LONGER "TO MEET LEADERS HERE" ON HIS RETURN TRIP TO TOKYO.

MATSUOKA SPOKE AT AN INTERVIEW IN THE JAPANESE EMBASSY THREE HOURS AFTER RECEVING A COURTEOUS BUT UNOSTENTATIOUS WELCOME TO THE SOVIET RUSSIANX CX CAPITAL.

SOME JAPANESE AUTHORITIES SUGGESTED BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE THAT HE CONTINUE HIS TRIP FROM BERLIN AND ROME TO LONDON AND WASHINGTON, MATSUOKA SAID, BUT HE ADDED THAT "I DO NOT HAVE THAT IN MIND."

THE JAPANESE MINISTER SAID HE HAD NO DEFINITE ITINERARY OR PLANS, BUT HOPED HIS TRIP WOULD NOT TAKE MORE THAN SIX WEEKS. HE RELATED THAT HTHE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTERS, JOACHIM VON X RIBBENTROP AND COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, INVITED HIM BY LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE TO MAKE THE VOYAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SIGN NG OF THE THREE-POWER LAST SEPT. 27.

"THE TRI-PARTITE PACT IS THE GREATEST FORETGN INSTRUMENT FOR JAPAN," MATSUOKA SAID. "JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY WILL REVOLVE AROUND IT WS A PIVOT.

"NOW, IT IS NATURAL FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF JAPAN WHO HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH CONCLUSION OF THE PACT, TO MEET AND KNOW THE LEADERS OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES. THAT MIGHT MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE IN CAR YING OUT THE PACT IN THE FUTURE."

MATSUOKA SAID HE ALREADY KNEW PREXMIER MUSSOLINI AND COUNT CIANO BUT HAD NOT YET MET ADOLF HITLER AND

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VON RIBBENTROP AND REGARDED PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH THEM AS "OF VERY VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE."

" IN HISTORY," HE ASSERTED, "PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE HAS SOMETIMES DECIDED THE ISSUE OF WAR OR PEACE. I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR WHAT THESE LEADERS HAVE TO SAY AND, PERHAPS ALSO HAVE OCCASION TO SAY WHAT I HAVE IN MIND."

MATSUOKA SAID HE "MIGHT BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO MAKE A PERSONAL OBSERVATION OF WESTERN EUROPE IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR," PERHRPS INCLUDING A VISIT TO FORMER BATTLEFIELDS,

BUT THAT "APART FROM THESE GENERAL THOUGHTS I HAVE NOTHING PARTICULAR IN MIND."

HE WILL "PAY RESPECTS TO THE GOVERNMENT HERE" IN A CALL ARRANGED FOR TOMORROW ON PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF.

"I HAVE BEEN SHOWN EVERY POSSIBLE COURTESY," HE SAID.

BERLIN, MARCH 24 -- (AP) -- JOSEF VARGA, HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF COMMERCE, ARRIVED IN BERLIN TODAY TO DISCUSS TRADE PROBLEMS.

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BASES (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY, WILL ACQUIRE FORMAL TITLE TOMORROW OR WEDNESDAY TO THE HEMISPHERE BASE SITES BBTAINED LAST SEPTEMBER FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TRANSACTION WILL BE COMPLETED IN LONDON WHERE THE 99-YEAR LEASES WILL BE SIGNED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND JOHN G. WINANT, THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

ACTUAL SIGNING OF THE LEASES WILL CLIMAX MANY WEEKS OF DIPLOMATIC AND TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICIALS REGARDING LOCATIONS, BOUNDARIES, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE BASES OVER WHICH THE AMERICAN FLAG WILL

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FLY UNTIL THE YEAR 2040.

THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED SIX OF THE BASE SITES--TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, ANTIGUA, ST.LUCIA, BRITISH GUIANA, AND THE BAHAMAS--IN THE HISTORIC "SWAP" WHICH SENT 50 WORLD WAR TYPE DESTROYERS TO THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE BASE SITES IN NEW FOUNDLAND AND BERMUDA WERE GIVEN THE UNITED STATES AS "A FREE GIFT".

WHILE NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LEASE TERMS HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC, IT WAS LEARNED IN INFORMED QUARTERS THAT:

THE UNITED STATES WILL ACQUIRE POSSESSION OF SPECIFIED AND SURVEYED AREAS IN ALL EIGHT BRITISH TERRITORIES WHICH WERE SELECTED BY AMERICAN EXPERTS AS THE MOST STRATEGIC DEFENSE SITES.

THE UNITED STATES WILL OBTAIN RIGHTS TO THESE BASES FOR 99 YEARS, FREE OF ALL RENT.

A LARGE PART OF THE LAND SELECTED FOR BASES IS "CROWN LAND" WHICH WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS WILL ACQUIRE TITLE TO ALL PRIVATELY OWNED LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF ANY OF THE BASE SITES, AND TURN IT OVER TO THE UNITED STATES WITH CLEAR TITLES.

THE UNITED STATES WILL, HOWEVER, MAKE A LUMP SUM SETTLEMENT WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, ON THE BASIS OF REAL ESTATE VALUATION SURVEYS, SO THAT PRIVATE OWNERS WILL BE PAID A FAIR PRICE FOR ANY PROPERTY TAKEN OVER OR DAMAGED.

THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH THE ARMY OR NAVY, WILL EXERCISE FULL ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL AT ALL BASES.

NO DUTY WILL BE CHARGED ON MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE BASES, OR SUPPLIES FOR THEIR ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL.

OFFICIALS SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO DELAYS AS A RESULT OF THE LEASE NEGOTIATIONS, BUT THAT ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION WORK ON SOME BASES ALREADY HAD STARTED AND WOULD BE RUSHED TO COMPLETION.

THE FORMAL LEASES WERE NEGOTIATED IN LONDON BY AN AMERICAN MISSION COMPOSED OF CHARLES FAHY, ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL, JUSTICE DEPARTMENT; COL.HARRY J.MALONY, U.S. ARMY; AND COMMANDER HAROLD BIESEMEIER, U.S. NAVY.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT MONDAY, MARCH 24)

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(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MARCH 24-(AP)-SENATOR TRUMAN (D-MO) INVITED ANY CITIZEN TONIGHT TO REPORT TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING DEFENSE CONTRACTS ANY "INFORMATION OF IRREGULARITIES, BASED ON FACTS, WHERE THE GOVERNMENT'S INTERESTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED."

TRUMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, OUTLINED THE PROPOSED SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY OVER NBC.

"WHEN PEOPLE CREATE DELAYS FOR PROFIT, WHEN THEY SELL POOR PRODUCTS FOR DEFENSE USE, WHEN THEY CHEAT ON PRICE AND QUALITY," TRUMAN DECLARED, "THEY AREN'T ANY DIFFERENT FROM A DRAFT DODGER AND THE PUBLIC-AT-LARGE FEELS JUST THE SAME WAY ABOUT IT."

TRUMAN SAID PUBLIC HEARINGS WOULD BE STARTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON APRIL 7.

"RUMORS ARE RIFE," HE ASSERTED, "QUESTIONING THE MANNER IN WHICH

CONTRACTS AND THE IMMENSE PURCHASES HAVE BEEN HANDLED UNDER THESE (DEFENSE) APPROPRIATIONS.

"IT HAS BEEN CHARGED THAT THE CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN LET TO FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF THE MEN IN CHARGE OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM; THAT PLANTS HAVE BEEN LOCATED ON THE BASIS OF PERSONAL INTERESTS, FRIENDSHIP AND FAVORITISM; THAT LAND PURCHASES HAVE BEEN MADE AT OUTRAGEOUS PRICES AND THAT CAMPS HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN SWAMPS; THAT IN THE NAME OF SPEED MANY OF THE SAFEGUARDS USUALLY OBSERVED IN GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS HAVE BEEN THROWN ASIDE AND OVERLOOKED, ALTHOUGH THESE SAFEGUARDS WOULD IN NO WAY HAVE SLOWED UP THE PROGRAM.

"IT HAS BEEN CHARGED THAT CERTAIN LOBBYISTS HAVE THE INSIDE TRACK ON PURCHASES, CONTRACTS AND PLANT LOCATIONS. RUMORS OF ENORMOUS FEES PAID TO THESE GENTLEMEN PERSIST AROUND THE HOTEL LOBBIES OF WASHINGTON. PURCHASES HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED AMONG A FEW MANUFACTURERS OF SUPPLIES AND IN SOME INSTANCES MORE MONEY HAS BEEN PAID PER UNIT ON LARGE CONTRACTS THAN ON SMALL ONES.

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"IT HAS BEEN CHARGED BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS THAT THE MANNER PROPOSED FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF CERTAIN PLANTS WOULD RESULT IN THE GOVERNMENT MAKING A GIFT TO THE CONTRACTOR OR MANUFACTURER."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 24)

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WASHINGTON,MARCH 24-(AP)-A SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVED TODAY AN $800,000 SUBSIDY TO ENABLE THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINES, INC., TO ESTABLISH A NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRLINE SERVICE.

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THE SUBSIDY, REJECTED IN THE HOUSE, WAS IN ADDITION TO $1,146,000 PROVIDED FOR PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS.

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BRITISHERS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

CORAL GABLES, FLA., MARCH 24-(AP)-BENT ON LEARNING AIR NAVIGATION SO THEY CAN HELP FLY AMERICAN-MADE BOMBERS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, TEN YOUNG BRITISHERS RUBBED SHOULDERS TODAY WITH AMERICAN ARMY AIR CADETS IN THEIR FIRST FULL DAY AT PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS' NAVIGATORS SCHOOL.

DISCHARGED FROM THE BRITISH ARMY SO THEY COULD COME TO THIS QUIET SOUTH FLORIDA RESORT TO ATTEND SCHOOL, THEY JOKED WITH ONE ANOTHER AND THEIR CLASSMATES AS THEY TROOPED ACROSS THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI.

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BUT IN CLASS THE ENGLISHMEN, WHO RANGE IN AGE FROM 19 TO 33, WENT AT THEIR TASKS IN GRIM EARNEST. THEYSRRIVED HERE FROM CANADA SATURDAY.

EXCEPT THAT THEY WORE CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND THEIR AMERICAN CLASSMATES WERE IN UNIFORM, THERE WAS LITTLE TO DISTINGUISH THE TWO GROUPS. THEY WERE QUARTERED WITH THE AMERICANS AND THE ENTIRE CLASS WAS SCHEDULED TO EAT MEALS TOGETHER.

CAPT.CARL DEWEY, PAN-AMERICAN PILOT IN CHARGE OF THE SCHOOL, PREDICTED THAT "THESE MEN FROM ENGLAND WILL FIT RIGHT IN, BECAUSE THEIR SPIRIT IS GOOD AND THEIR ATTITUDE IS RIGHT."

SOME FOUR MONTHS HENCE, THE BRITISHERS PROBABLY WILL BE CALLED UPON TO NAVIGATE HUGE BOMBERS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO THEIR HOMELAND. ORDINARILY THE NAVIGATION COURSE THEY ARE TAKING WOULD REQUIRE SIX MONTHS BUT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN THE COURSE HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED AND

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CONDENSED SO THAT CLASSES NOW ARE EXPECTED TO FINISH IT IN 15 WEEKS.

THE SCHOOL, OPERATED ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS BY THE AIRLINE FOR THE ARMY, ALREADY HAS GRADUATED SEVERAL CLASSES.

AIR COMMODORE C.C.PIRIE, AIR ATTACHE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, EXPLAINED THAT THE MEN WOULD BE ASSIGNED TO DUTY IN ENGLAND, POSSIBLY AS INSTRUCTORS, WHEN THEY ARRIVE THERE. HE SAID THE EMPIRE PLANS TO SEND OTHER GROUPS TO THE SCHOOL HERE "AS RAPIDLY AS SEEMS FEASIBLE."

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SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24-(AP)-WILLIAM L.MONTGOMERY, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A BUSINESS MEN'S GOOD WILL TRIP TO MEXICO, WHICH HE HEADED, TOLD THE FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION TODAY THERE IS A SURPRISING AMOUNT OF PRO-GERMAN SENTIMENT ALL OVER MEXICO.

"GERMAN AGENTS GO UP AND DOWN MEXICO AND TELL THE PEONS THAT THERE IS ABOUT TO BE A REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAT THIS COUNTRY IS ABOUT TO GOBBLE UP MEXICO.

"IN MEXICO CITY IS PUBLISHED A LARGE MORNING NEWSPAPER CALLED EXCELSIOR. THIS PAPER IS NEUTRAL, XXX AND USUALLY REFLECTS OFFICIAL OPINION OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

"IN THE PLANT OF EXCELSIOR, ON THE SAME PRESS AND WITH THE SAME INK, IS PRINTED AN AFTERNOON EDITION, CALLED NOVEDADES, WHICH XXX IS DECIDEDLY PRO-GERMAN."

HE SAID IT CARRIED ONE COLUMN OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

MONTGOMERY, WHO IS MANAGER OF THE FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SAID THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WAS VERY FRIENDLY AND HIGHLY COOPERATIVE.

XA1014PCS

NEW YORK, MARCH 24-(AP)-EXTENSION OF THE JAPANESE BLOCKADE OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA TO KITCHIOS AND HONGSAI BAYS, NORTH OF BIAS BAY, WILL ISOLATE ALL SERVICEABLE PORTS IN THAT PART OF CHINA, A DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST FROM TOKYO SAID TODAY.

THE BROADENED BLOCKADE, IT SAID, WAS PROCLAIMED BY ADMIRAL SHIGETARO SHIMADA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF JAPAN'S CHINESE FLEET, EFFECTIVE AT NOON TOMORROW, TOKYO TIME.

NOT ONLY CHINESE JUNKS BUT VESSELS OF OTHER POWERS WILL BE ~~DETAILED BY JAPANESE WARSHIPS IF THEY TRY TO RUN TH~~ DETAINED

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DETAINED BY JAPANESE WARSHIPS IF THEY TRY TO RUN THE BLOCKADE, DOMEI ASSERTED, AND JAPAN DISCLAIMS ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSSES OR DAMAGE.

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MAR 25

AP38 LONDON ~~MARCH~~ 25
PRESS ~~ASSOCIATED~~ NEWYORK (NOT USED)

01400 ALLENS ALEXANDRIA PASSED BY CENSOR REARADMIRAL I.G. GLENNIE, RECENTLY APPOINTED FLAG OFFICER BRITISH CRUISER SQUADRON, ASSUMED DUTIES MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

456P

HUNDREDS OF REBELS SEIZED AS YUGOSLAVIA ENTERS AXIS

Arrests Follow Disorders in Provinces—Famous Serb Seeks Recruits.

MANY WOULD JOIN BRITISH

Volunteers Also Storm Greek Legation—Anti-Nazis Hope for Aid From Soviet.

Belgrade, March 25 (A. P.).—Hundreds of arrests were made in provincial cities of Yugoslavia tonight as the police sought to halt any serious trouble resulting from national feeling over the country's signing of the Axis pact.

The arrests followed wild anti-Axis demonstrations by school boys, Serb peasants, communists and the revolutionary Comitaji today and tonight.

The gray-haired rebel leader Kosca Pecanac was reported to have left Belgrade for southern Serbia to recruit the sons of his old world war revolutionary comrades for a new fight.

Many Serbs Volunteers.

Pecanac is famous throughout Yugoslavia as the hero of the Salonika campaign in the world war, during which he dropped from a plane in German-occupied Serbia and organized a revolt.

Tonight a group of young Serbs stormed the Greek and British legations in Belgrade, demanding uniforms and transportation to the Albanian and African fronts.

Other anti-German elements apparently are looking to Moscow for aid against Nazi penetration in the Balkans.

Leaflets scattered on Belgrade streets proclaimed that "Russia definitely is against the Germans' expansion in the Balkans." Some Belgrade papers asked: "Was Moscow notified?"

[The Greek radio, picked up here by CBS, quoted a Belgrade dispatch this afternoon as saying that the Soviet Minister there had informed the Yugoslav Government that Russia's interest in the Balkans had not ceased to exist.]

Communists in Croatia, meanwhile, were reported being rapidly organized—for what purpose was not disclosed.

On the other hand, some pro-German demonstrations were reported in Croatia, where leaders in the past have threatened to invite the Germans in if their own difficulties with the Serbs persisted.

Students Carted Away.

Headlines in red ink and blaring radios told Yugoslavs that their country had signed the three-Power pact in Vienna as Germany, Britain, Greece and Turkey cleared the decks for possible large-scale warfare on a new Balkan front.

Even as the pact was signed, pamphlets were distributed declaring that Adolf Hitler would "burn his tongue by nibbling on Yugoslavia."

Moreover, in the capital police riot squads hauled away several hundred boys between the ages of 14 and 19 who left their classrooms in two schools to parade, singing and shouting, "down with Hitler!" and "down with Mussolini!"

Riots in the Provinces.

Reports began reaching Belgrade, meanwhile, that at Cetinje, in Montenegro, reportedly great crowds gathered, shouting "down with the Government!" denouncing the tri-partite treaty with speeches. . . .

[The line was cut at this point in filing the dispatch from Belgrade to the Associated Press office in Berne, Switzerland, for relay to New York. The following is from an earlier dispatch.]

A strict telephone censorship was established in this country a few minutes after it signed up with the Axis today. Correspondents attempting to telephone out of the country found the lines cut whenever they mentioned anything connected with the Axis partners. Yugoslavia had had telegraph censorship but no telephone censorship until today.

Today, however, the Belgrade radio announced that it would begin immediately to interpret all foreign war news for the benefit of the Yugoslav people.

Extra editions featured the notes delivered to Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic by the German and Italian foreign ministers.

Palace attendants said that Regent Prince Paul and the Croat Peasant leader, Dr. Vladimir Macek, listened together to a broadcast of the ceremony at a radio in a study of the White Palace.

Newspapers, with front page pictures of Adolf Hitler, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Premier Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovic, gave the first official announcement of Yugoslavia's capitulation. Newsboys prospered as excited crowds throughout the capital snatched up each edition.

Greek-Nazi Clashes Reported.

Meanwhile reports from Bulgaria said that minor frontier clashes had already occurred between the Greek and the German forces poised for a thrust toward the Mediterranean. One report said that Greek batteries had shot down a Nazi reconnaissance plane over Thrace.

Yugoslav communists, reported acting on orders from Moscow, urged a campaign of sabotage and non-co-operation to disrupt communication lines within the country which might aid the Germans.

A strict telephone censorship was established in this country a few minutes after it signed up with the Axis today. Correspondents attempting to telephone out of the country found the lines cut whenever they mentioned anything connected with the Axis partners. Yugoslavia had had telegraph censorship but no telephone censorship until today.

While Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister were affixing their signatures to the Axis alliance and their Yugoslav opponents were crying treason, these developments increased observers' belief a showdown is imminent.

1. Britain appeared ready to sever diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia and Hungary after advising Belgrade that she could not condone Yugoslavia's alliance with the Axis.

2. Soviet Russia whose attitude has long been a mystery, pledged full and comprehensive neutrality in the event that Turkey, Great Britain's non-belligerent ally, is "obliged to enter the war for the defense of her territory."

Reported Sending Arms.

3. Soviet war materials were reported flowing across the Caucasus frontier into Turkey only a few hours after this pact had been announced in Ankara, and Russian Army and Naval units facing the German forces in southeastern Europe were also reported being strengthened.

4. Reliable spokesmen asserted that Russia had also halted shipments of vital oil supplies to Germany.

5. Reports from Bulgaria said that minor frontier clashes had already occurred between the Greek and the German forces poised for a thrust toward the Mediterranean. One report said that Greek batteries had shot down a Nazi reconnaissance plane over Thrace.

6. Yugoslav communists, reported acting on orders from Moscow, urged a campaign of sabotage and non-co-operation to disrupt communication lines within the country which might aid the Germans.

Nazi Grip on Italy Reported.

Reports were current in Belgrade meanwhile that Germany had sent eighteen or twenty divisions (216,000 or 240,000 men) into Italy to keep internal order and forestall a separate Graeco-Italian peace which might thwart the Nazi plans. The troops were said to have filtered into the country with the greatest secrecy.

British spokesmen declared that a break with Yugoslavia and Hungary might come at any moment, and observers expected the British to follow up such an eventuality by swiftly seizing all Yugoslav merchant ships on the Mediterranean. Yugoslavia's merchant marine of more than 400,000 tons has been making rich profits carrying neutral cargoes through the British blockade.

Diplomats attached the greatest significance to Russia's pledge to Turkey. This was described as the first concrete step the Soviet has taken to influence the course of the war since she signed her non-aggression pact with Germany in August, 1939.

Turks Get Russia's Pledge.

Ankara, March 25 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia clarified her attitude toward the swiftly moving events in the Balkans today by promising to remain neutral if Turkey, Great Britain's non-belligerent ally, were attacked and forced to enter the war in self-defense. The announcement of the Russian pledge, which was believed likely to stiffen Turkish resistance to German overtures, coincided with reports that Russia herself had cut off oil shipments to Germany and was concentrating additional army and naval forces in the Black Sea area.

High diplomatic spokesmen saw in the Russian promise an implication that the Soviet is prepared to give Turkey full material support to defend the Dardanelles, vital gateway between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, against any possible German encroachment. They attached particular significance to the fact that Russia's reassurance to Turkey coincided with the gathering of Axis leaders at Vienna today to welcome Yugoslavia into the Berlin-Rome-Tokio camp. The Soviet declaration was regarded in these circles as a further development of Russian policy first reflected when the Kremlin publicly announced earlier this month its disapproval of Bulgaria's opening her frontiers to German troops.

Say Russia Is Landlocked.

Observers expressed the belief that Russia is increasingly concerned for her own vital interests, not only in the Balkans but in a larger sphere. With German armies less than 100 miles from the Dardanelles, with Germany in control of the entrance to the Baltic, and with Japan established in the Pacific with a vastly superior fleet, Russia is virtually landlocked from a strategic point of view, these observers said. In the Far North, Russia has only one-year-round ice-free port, Murmansk.

Russia's reported action in cutting off shipping to Germany—a step she was said to have taken immediately after the Nazi troops had entered Bulgaria—was seen as a potentially heavy blow to the Reich. Experts said that the petroleum Germany is able to obtain from Rumania, one of her main sources of supply, produces an inferior grade of lubricating oil—a vital factor in the operations of the German air fleet, navy and mechanized army units.

The Russian pledge to Turkey, as announced here in a special communique, promises full and comprehensive neutrality, should Turkey become "the object of aggression and find herself obliged to enter war for the defense of her territory. The pledge is a reaffirmation of the non-aggression pact negotiated between the two countries in 1925. In return for the Russian promise, the Turkish Government said it has given the Soviet similar reassurances.

Anniversary of Older Pact.

Rome, March 25 (A. P.).—The Fascist press, anticipating Yugoslavia's adherence to the tri-partite pact, declared today that the Belgrade Government had steered its policy in that direction ever since it signed a non-aggression treaty with Italy on March 25, 1937.

MAR 26 1941

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YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT'S FALL EXPECTED AS NATION RIOTS AGAINST AXIS PACT

MAR 26 1941

Regime Declared Collapsing In Face Of Growing Public Anger—Hundreds Arrested As Disturbances Grow Throughout Country

Old-Time Hero Reported Recruiting Force To Fight Germans—Young Serbs Seek To Enlist With Greek And British Troops

[*By the Associated Press*]

Bucharest, March 25—Premier Ion Antonescu declared in a speech tonight that "the world will never know tranquillity in this corner of Europe until the Rumanian people are given justice or get it for themselves."

Diplomatic quarters interpreted this as a reference to Rumania's desire to recover the province of Bessarabia, taken by Russia last summer, and half of Transylvania, taken by Hungary last fall.

"Neither I nor the people have accepted or ever will accept as definite the situation I found on assuming power, and before which I was forced to bow," Antonescu continued, "but justice will be done."

[*By the Associated Press*]

Belgrade, March 25 — Yugoslavia signed with the Axis today, and like a spark in a powder house the act set off a series of violently explosive demonstrations in many parts of the country.

Police strove to halt the serious repercussions by making mass arrests of hundreds of persons in provincial cities, but schoolboys, Serb peasants, Communists and reincarnated Comitaji (committee of dissenters)—stemming back to Turkish Empire days—gave rising vent to their anger tonight.

Kosca Pecanac, old-time Comitaji leader and hero of the Salonika campaign of 1918, was reported to have sped out of Belgrade for southern Serbia to recruit the sons of his World War revolutionary comrades for a new fight against the might of Germany.

Youths Rush To Enlist

Young Serbs stormed the Greek and British legations, demanding uniforms and transportation to the Albanian and African fronts to battle against the Axis forces with which their Government has cast its lot.

British, Polish and Greek nationals jammed the legations, seeking to leave the country. Railroad officials said so much baggage already was piled up at the depots that trains for Greece would be jammed for many days to come.

Pamphlets scattered on Belgrade streets proclaimed: "Russia is definitely against German expansion in the Balkans," and the newspapers pointedly asked: "Was Russia notified (of the Axis membership)?"

Late this afternoon, leaders of trade academy students obtained a British Union Jack and lashed it to the school flagstaff.

Anti-Axis Demonstration

There was a strong anti-Axis demonstration in Nis, one of the largest cities and home of Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic, who signed the Axis pact.

Prince Paul, Yugoslavia's chief regent, who reluctantly placed his Government in the Axis, was reported to have twice scheduled radio addresses to the people, but twice canceled them as the outpouring of anger grew greater.

Youths of 10 to 18 refused to attend classes in three Belgrade public schools, gathering to sing nationalist songs in the schoolyards and defying their teachers to silence them. Many were arrested.

8,000 March In Serbia

One of the largest demonstrations was in Kraljevo, Serbia, where the chief of the Radical party lives. More than 8,000 men and women there gathered in the public square, heard an address by Bishop Nikoli, and then paraded through the streets, denouncing the "treacherous Government." Police there made no attempt to interfere.

Most intense feeling was evidenced in Bitolj, capital of old Macedonia, where last November an Italian bombing plane killed nineteen persons. Many demonstrators shouted a desire to enter the Greek army.

Textile Mills Close

The Belgrade textile mills closed in mid-afternoon when workers released for lunch persisted in demonstrations against the Government.

In Hadji Popovic, central Serbian city, 2,000 peasants, many brandishing pitchforks, cried out: "We want war!"

In Skoplje and Cetinje, two strong Communist centers, thousands merely renewed with greater vigor the demonstrations of yesterday.

In Knjazevac, in eastern Serbia, old Comitaji songs were sung by thousands, who fended off the futile efforts of police to keep them moving.

Hymn Is Favorite Song

A favorite song in all the demonstrations was the Comitaji hymn, beginning: "Stand up, you free fighters. Our hour has come. We will battle to the death."

In Vrsac, on the Rumanian border, in the key Montenegran city of Podgorica and in many another the story was the same.

The police charged into the crowd of 8,000 gathered at Kragujevac this evening, injuring some persons slightly and arresting others, but failing to break up the assembly.

The Cetinje crowd, cheering the boy King Peter and the army, demanded that the military commandant make a speech. He refused, but the police could not break up the throng.

Half-Hearted Attempts

In most places, despite the great number of arrests, police were making only half-hearted attempts to restore quiet, and in some cases were declared to have joined in the demonstrations of anti-German feeling.

Those arrested were said to be only the leaders who, authorities feared, might do more than merely demonstrate.

Greek and British flags, heretofore worn on the undersides of lapels, blossomed out on the front side by the hundreds.

Leaders of the Agrarian and Independent Democrat parties said they were preparing strongly worded declarations to be handed to Premier Cvetkovic confirming resignations of their members from the Cabinet as soon as he returns from Vienna.

Say All Must Quit

They said every party member holding a Government job must quit to show his feelings against the Vienna action.

In Croatia, Communists were reported organizing rapidly for undisclosed purposes.

(Here the telephone connection from Belgrade by which this dispatch was transmitted to Bern for relay was inexplicably cut.)

On the other hand, some pro-German demonstrations were reported in Croatia, where leaders in the past have threatened to invite the Germans in if their own difficulties with the Serbs persisted.

But just before the pact was signed, the Communists, seemingly acting on orders from Moscow, were said to be urging sabotage and non-cooperation to hamper the Germans.

Reds Discard Apathy

Observers noted that Russia had discarded her seeming apathy to German moves recently and voiced objections, first reprimanding Bulgaria for admitting Nazi troops and second assuring Turkey of helpful neutrality in case that country is attacked.

The impact of Axis membership was first felt in the sudden disorder of communications lines to other countries, which repeatedly went out of order.

The denunciatory pamphlets scattered in Belgrade and other Yugoslav cities insisted "Hitler has now put his head into a sack in the Balkans," urged patriots to "hold your fists ready for use," and lauded the power of Britain and the United States.

(Here the connection was cut again.)

Other pamphlets declared Hitler would "burn his tongue by nibbling on Yugoslavia."

In Vienna, the Axis nations solemnly assured Yugoslavia they would respect her borders and would not send troops across the country. The passage of German and Italian supply and hospital trains, however, was expected as an early result of the pact.

SIGNS IN VIENNA WITH GERMAN, ROME LEADERS

MAR 26 1941

Nazis Say Greece Is "Only Black Spot Left On Balkan Map"

Reich Terms Alliance An Answer To Churchill And Roosevelt

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vienna, March 25—Adolf Hitler brought Yugoslavia into modified membership in the German-Italian-Japanese military alliance today, and after the one-hour ceremony was over the Germans observed pointedly that Britain's Greek ally was thus left as "the only black spot on the Balkan map."

Yugoslavia got something that was given none of the four other junior partners—a written pledge that troops would not be moved across her territory—but she was understood to have agreed to permit the transportation of war material, hospital supplies and wounded soldiers through the country.

Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia (a part of the old and now dismembered Czecho-Slovakia) and Bulgaria had signed previously.

Reply To Churchill, Roosevelt

The induction of Yugoslavia was at once pictured by official Germany as "an answer to Churchill and Roosevelt"; a defeat, as German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop put it, of "English and American attempts to influence" the Belgrade Government.

Hitler himself did not attend the signing, but twice during the day he received the Yugoslav representatives, Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic.

No phrase of these conversations was given out; it was said merely that they went forward "in the spirit of the traditional friendship of the two states."

To Respect Sovereignty

The German promise to respect Yugoslavia's territorial integrity was put in these words, signed by von Ribbentrop:

"The German Government confirms its determination to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia for all time.

"With reference to the negotiations in connection with Yugoslavia's joining the three-power pact today, I have the honor, your Excellency, in the name of the German administration, herewith to confirm an agreement between the Axis governments and the Royal Yugoslav Government that the governments of the Axis powers during this war will not permit the marching or transport of troops through Yugoslav territory."

Germans Agree Not to Send Troops Across Border, but Belgrade Will Let Arms Pass—Pact Signed in Vienna.

Vienna, March 25 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia joined the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis as a fifth junior partner today, but gained pledges that no Axis troops would cross her frontiers. Berlin officialdom promptly called the act an "answer to Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

In the great yellow hall of Belvedere Palace, Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister, Dragisa Cvetkovic and Alksander Cincar-Markovic, signed a document identical except for the nation's name with that which Rumania signed—a pledge of collaboration against any new anti-Axis belligerent in the European or Asiatic wars.

But where Rumania and, more recently Bulgaria, were promptly turned into vast encampments for German armies, Yugoslavia received the pledges of the three senior partners that her sovereignty and territorial integrity would be respected for "all time." This pledge was given to Regent Prince Paul by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

To Permit Arms Transport.

However, an unofficial version of Yugoslavia's commitments was that she had agreed to permit transport of war material and hospital equipment, as well as wounded, through her territory. Greece (which may provide the battlefields for this equipment) already had warned Yugoslavia that this would be regarded as a hostile act.

[A dispatch from London quoted a reliable foreign informant as saying that Germany has approximately 800,000 troops fully equipped for immediate battle in the Balkans, to enforce the German drive toward the southeast and guard the Soviet frontier. British officials declined to comment on this report or to indicate whether it checked with their intelligence reports.]

Adolf Hitler, attended by his Foreign Minister, received the Yugoslav signers at the Hotel Imperial later. This was the second time they had seen Der Fuehrer during the day. All participants in the signing met him in Belvedere Castle immediately after the ceremony.

The ceremony took place in the presence of Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin. They signed for their respective countries.

The Axis governments addressed identical notes to the Yugoslav Premier. The German note was read by Von Ribbentrop.

Ribbentrop Expresses Joy.

Von Ribbentrop predicted that "this event will have special importance for the future of Yugoslavia and the well-being of her people."

He said there were two special reasons for joy. One, that "practically speaking, the hitherto neutral Balkans had come into the camp of the new order in a body, and the other that "a State which, as reported, England and America tried to influence—which must be described as an unheard of act—now has joined us."

The published version of the ceremony quoted Premier Cvetkovic as replying that it had always been Yugoslavia's policy to keep the peace with neighboring countries.

In Berlin, an authorized spokesman declared that Mr. Churchill had threatened Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia before they joined the Axis and asserted that "President Roosevelt had indirectly made a similar expression toward the Balkans and directly through the Yugoslav Minister in Washington.

Refers to Roosevelt.

The reference to Mr. Roosevelt was based on a recent report in a Hungarian newspaper that the President had offered to support Yugoslavia if she resisted the Axis overtures. Official sources in Berlin declared they had no reason to doubt that Mr. Roosevelt had made such an offer. (The report has never been confirmed in Washington.)

Also in Berlin, the organ of the German Foreign Office, Deutsche Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz, declared that "no pressure and threats from London and Washington could hold back Belgrade."

The commentary, Dienst Aus Deutschland, which has close Foreign Office connections, said that the Yugoslav action "commands higher value because it follows a situation in which to the last moment every effort was made by Anglo-Saxon quarters to turn Yugoslav politics into a contrary channel."

"The southeast European journey of Col. Donovan, sent by Roosevelt, whose most important stopover was Belgrade, is recalled," it added.

Terms of Pact Listed.

The Axis pledge of respect for Yugoslav sovereignty together with authoritative German comment that "we don't want Balkan divisions," gave strength to a well-informed source's elaboration of the German-Yugoslav exchange of commitments.

He listed them as follows—they were not otherwise published:

First, Germany undertook to guarantee Yugoslavia's integrity and obligated Italy and Japan likewise to respect it;

Second, she promised that neither the frontiers nor territory of Yugoslavia would be violated;

Third, she specifically exempted Yugoslavia from giving any active military aid to the three-Power nations;

Fourth, she promised, after conclusion of the war, when she plans the "New Order in Europe," to take into account Yugoslavia's wishes regarding the Aegean Sea.

Yugoslavia, according to this version, undertook:

First, to permit the transport of war and hospital equipment as well as of wounded over her territory;

Second, to dovetail her economic system into that of the Axis;

Third, to end anti-Axis manifestations and influences in Yugoslavia.

Interpretation by Gayda.

Rome, March 25 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, declared today that Yugoslavia's adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis ment expulsion of Britain from southeastern Europe and the isolation of Greece and should "give cause for meditation to the United States."

"The United States today can well perceive that their aid to England is not going for the cause of Europe's liberty, but for that British imperialism which Europe already has condemned," he wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia.

Russia Bares Declaration.

Moscow, March 25 (A. P.).—Tass, official Soviet news agency, issued Russia's declaration of friendship and non-aggression with Turkey today.

Berlin Silent on Russia.

Berlin, March 25 (A. P.).—An authorized spokesman declined comment today on the Russian declaration of benevolent and helpful neutrality in case the Turks are attacked by Germany.

Berlin papers published the story inconspicuously and without comment.

Envoy to Russia Resigns

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP).—Milan Gabrilovich, Yugoslavia's first Minister to Soviet Russia and a leader of the Agrarian party, which opposed alliance with the Axis, announced today he had resigned his diplomatic post.

Gabrilovich said he sent his resignation to Belgrade yesterday after the Cabinet was reorganized without representatives of his party. He did not announce his plans, but it was understood he expects to return to Belgrade.

Military Results Considered

BELGRADE, March 25 (AP).—Yugoslavia's alignment with the Axis was expected today by military observers here to force Britain and Greece to revise their joint defense plan.

Almost certainly, these observers declared, the pen stroke putting Yugoslavia in the Axis camp would rule out the British-Greek strategy of holding the Nazis from Bulgaria along the short Struma River line. Instead, it was said, the defense probably would have to be drawn deeper into Greek Macedonia—at best beyond the broad Vardar River Valley, possibly widening the battle-front to 200 miles, from Albania to the border of Turkish Thrace.

Yugoslavs' Next King Stays Home

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 25—King Peter II, the thin-faced, solemn boy who is scheduled to assume the scepter of Yugoslavia on his eighteenth birthday, September 6, spent this momentous day within the confines of the White Palace.

Whether he even listened to the radio announcement that his kingdom has joined the German Axis was not known.

In contrast with the busy comings and goings of recent days, when the Axis pact was in the making, the only caller at the palace today was Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek, who sat with the King's uncle, Regent Prince Paul, in a quiet study to hear the announcement from Vienna that the Yugoslav Government had signed.

U. S. Minister To Yugoslavia Worked To Last Against Pact

Belgrade Reports That Lane Conducted 4-Week Campaign Outlining American Attitude

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 25—A qualified neutral source said today Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister to Yugoslavia, conducted a vigorous four-week campaign while Yugoslavia was considering joining the Axis to let Yugoslavia know the position of the United States.

The American Minister, this source said, made it clear to dozens of Government leaders from Regent Prince Paul down that the United States would "aid any nation which would defend itself."

Kept Up To End

Lane's campaign kept up until last Sunday when he learned of the final decision to sign the tripartite pact.

The American Minister gained the impression that German demands on Yugoslavia changed frequently and that not until late in the negotiations did Berlin insist on signature to the Axis agreement.

This, it was said, explained the frequently contradictory reports of the German demands.

U. S. Freezing Not Noted

The American Legation was notified today of the freezing of Yugoslavia funds in the United States, but evening newspapers published no word of the action.

Washington's action, however, broadcast by foreign radios heard here.

Government circles took the attitude that they had been amply warned of the possible freezing of funds and were reconciled to paying this price for adherence to the Axis bloc.

Sufficient To Cover

United States diplomatic quarters said the amount of Yugoslav funds in America would "comfortably cover" American investments in Yugoslavia. The last official figures estimated Yugoslavia's gold supply at $60,000,000, of which approximately $40,000,000 was deposited abroad, chiefly in London and New York.

American investments in Yugoslavia are considerably less than $40,000,000, represented chiefly by oil refineries, power companies, large mining interests and several small factories.

Possible Purchases Seen

The possibility that some of these might be bought by Yugoslavs with the blocked funds in New York was advanced in Government quarters. This was done in Rumania with the purchase of the American owned telephone company.

A considerable number of Yugoslav bond issues floated in the United States long since have been written off by holders. Many have gone as low as 7 cents on the dollar.

YUGOSLAVS GET A NEW WARNING

British Ready to Strike if Nazi Troops Enter.

London, March 25 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman declared today that Britain would reserve the right to attack German forces appearing in Yugoslavia and would regard any kind of Berlin-Belgrade agreement as the "thin edge of the wedge of German domination."

Yugoslavia, this spokesman said, had been warned of the "dangers" of even a modified agreement. He expressed belief the Germans would have much more difficulty reconciling the Yugoslav people to any agreement than they had in either Rumania or Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Churchill, in a special message to the Greeks on their Independence Day, reiterated today Great Britain's resolve to sustain Greek independence.

Recalls Earlier Fight.

Recalling the fight 120 years ago, in which independence was won from Turkey, he declared: "Today that epic struggle is being repeated against greater odds, but with equal courage and with no less certainty of success."

The text of his message follows: "On this day of proud memories, I would add one brief tribute to those which the whole civilized world is paying to the valor of the Greek nation. One hundred and twenty years ago all that was noblest in England strove in the cause of Greek independence and rejoiced in its achievement. Today that epic struggle is being repeated against greater odds, but with equal courage and with no less certainty of success. We in England know that cause for which Byron died is a sacred cause. We are resolved to sustain it."

In a message from Cairo to the Anglo-Hellenic League here, British Foreign Secretary Anthony

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Eden paid tribute to the "indomitable courage" of the Greeks and said "we are proud to serve beside such Allies and we pledge ourselves to continue the struggle with them until final victory is won."

Greeks Mark Anniversary.

Belgrade, March 25 (A. P.).—Greece celebrated her national Independence Day today with high tributes for the fighting men who pushed Italian invaders back into Albania and with firm pledges of continued defense of freedom against all odds. Premier Alexandros Korizis said that Greeks faced "new threats on the horizon," determined to give their lives "for the freedom of Greece and the liberation of the world."

Ismet Inonu, President of Turkey, sent King George of Greece a message commending "the gallantry and resistance the Greek forces are displaying in discharge of their national mission." The note coincided with Greece's Independence Day celebrations.

Defense Plan Faces Revision.

Yugoslavia's joining with the Axis—opening the way for an Anglo-German battle front in the Balkans—was expected by military observers today to force Great Britain and Greece to revise their entire joint defense plan. Again, it was said, German diplomacy had apparently won an advantage for German arms before the first shot could be fired.

Almost certainly, these experts declared, the pen stroke putting Yugoslavia into the Axis camp rules out the Anglo-Greek strategy of holding the Nazis from Bulgaria along the short Struma River line. Instead, it was said, the defense would probably have to be drawn deeper into Greek Macedonia—at best beyond the broad Vardar River Valley, and possibly widening the battlefront to 200 miles from Albania to the border of Turkish Thrace.

The Struma line would have been barely thirty miles long, with one flank anchored against Yugoslavia and the other, running into Lake Takhino and thence to the coast, and thus capable of being strengthened by the guns of British war vessels such as battered the Italian strongholds in Libya. The Struma valley is narrow, gouging through mountains, and would leave Nazi forces without rail or highway lines of supply back to their Bulgarian bases.

Vardar Valley Broader.

But the broader Vardar valley, winding down from Yugoslavia farther west and emptying into the Gulf of Salonika, has a railway line and roads. Attack there, military observers said, would probably make the Struma defenses untenable. The Vardar, too, is the direct route to the seaport of Salonika, regarded the No. 1 objective of a German drive.

A defense line west of the Vardar would be more than twice as long as the Struma line—and even, then if German forces moved through Yugoslavia then might turn its flank, or force the British and the Greeks to broaden their defense across Albania and all of Northern Greece.

Evidence of the strategic importance of Yugoslavia's action was reflected in an article in the pro-German newspaper Vreme, which said "the fate of the Balkans lies in the hands of Yugoslavia."

On Albanian Front.

Athens, March 25 (A. P.).—Greek troops in Albania celebrated the 120th anniversary of the Grecian revolution against Turkey today with double rations of wine while their artillery boomed out salvoes against Italians who invaded but have been forced from Greek territory. Religious services were held along the front.

The coincidence of Annunciation Day lent deeper meaning to the celebration of Greece's Independence Day, especially to the more religious among Greek troops fighting in the Albanian Mountains.

In Athens King George II, members of the royal family and Government leaders attended Te Deum services at a cathedral. Thousands lined the streets to see the royal procession.

DASH MATTER

FOLO VIENNA AXIS

-DASH-

YUGOSLAVIA WAS THE FIFTH JUNIOR PARTNER TO LINK DESTINIES WITH THE BIG THREE OF THE ORIGINAL ROME-BERLIN-TOKYO MILITARY ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

THE ORIGINAL TEN-YEAR TRIPARTITE PACT, SIGNED IN BERLIN SEPT. 27, 1940, PROVIDES THAT THE THREE POWERS SHALL "MUTUALLY SUPPORT" EACH OTHER IN THE EVENT ANY ONE IS ATTACKED BY A POWER NOT THEN INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN OR FAR EASTERN CONFLICTS.

THE LESSER SIGNATORIES HAVE NOT ACTUALLY SIGNED THE TREATY, BUT SIGNED PROTOCOLS BY WHICH THEY ACCEPTED THE PACT--WITH SPECIFICATIONS TO FIT THE PARTICULAR CASE.

OTHER SIGNERS AND THE DATES OF THEIR AFFILIATION:

NOV. 20, 1940--HUNGARY.

NOV. 23--RUMANIA.

NOV. 24--SLOVAKIA.

MARCH 1, 1941--BULGARIA.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY SPECIFICALLY STATED THAT ANY TREATY ANY OF THE POWERS HAD WITH RUSSIA WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE PACT.

JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE "CREATION OF A NEW ORDER IN THE GREAT ASIATIC REGION" AND THE LEADERSHIP OF GERMANY AND ITALY "IN CREATING A NEW ORDER IN EUROPE" WERE MUTUALLY RECOGNIZED.

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MAR 26 1941

U. S. APPLAUDS SOVIET STAND TOWARD TURKS

Negotiations Between Washington And Moscow Are Improving

Russia Said To Have $50,000,000 In Orders Pending In This Country

MAR 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 25 — The United States applauded Soviet Russia's friendly attitude toward Turkey today and at the same time wrote off Yugoslavia as a possible British ally by freezing its assets in this country.

These developments quickly followed Yugoslavia's formal entry into the Axis alliance and Russia's promise of "comprehensive neutrality" in the event that Turkey were attacked or entered the war to defend its territory.

Meanwhile, it was learned authoritatively that months-long negotiations between the United States and Russia on trade and other questions had taken a distinct turn for the better.

50 Million In Orders Pending

Russia was said to have about $50,000,000 worth of orders pending for goods in this country and $50,000,000 more projected. Most of these purchases were dependent on the granting of export licenses.

With Russia's assurances that all goods purchased here were intended exclusively for domestic use and growing evidence of Russian opposition to German moves in the Balkans, authorities here were said to look with more favor on Soviet buying.

The formal applause of Russia's reassuring attitude toward Turkey came from Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State. He told his press conference that the independence of a number of

nations in recent months had been destroyed, at least temporarily.

Voices U. S. Satisfaction

At such a time, he declared, the United States found satisfaction in the fact that a great power like Soviet Russia had reaffirmed its intention of maintaining "comprehensive neutrality" in event that a neighboring country were attacked.

He also indicated that the United States had tried to keep Yugoslavia out of the Axis. Recalling President Roosevelt's appeal to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini in April, 1939, to respect the integrity of other nations, Welles said the Government had lost no opportunity since then in making its views known to other nations.

The ink was scarcely dry on Yugoslavia's signature to the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact before the Treasury issued an order making that country the thirteenth with frozen assets in the United States.

Assets Of $50,000,000

Yugoslavia's assets here were estimated at well over $50,000,000. The order prohibits use or removal of any Yugoslavian cash, securities or other movable assets.

The man in charge of foreign funds at the Treasury, John W. Pehle, assistant to Secretary Morgenthau, emphasized the purpose later in a speech in New York.

"Through this medium," Pehle said, "this country serves notice to the world that it has a definite and direct interest in the use to which these assets should be put and that this country reserves the right to prevent any attempted use of such assets in a manner harmful to our defense efforts and our economy."

Greek Papers Display Roosevelt's Message

Athens, March 25 (AP)—Greek newspapers gave prominent display today to President Roosevelt's response to King George's message of gratitude for United States help promised under the lend-lease law.

At the same time, the people of this nation celebrating the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of their independence from Turkey were declared by an official spokesman as believing that the people of Yugoslavia will not allow their country to be "instrumental in stabbing Greece in the back."

The Greek spokesman said that "adherence of Yugoslavia to the tripartite pact was a matter concerning that nation since Greece's policy has been clearly defined."

"Our stand has been definitely taken; our decision is absolutely firm," he said.

TURKEY IS JUBILANT OVER SOVIET PLEDGE

National Assembly Approves Big Bond Issue for Defense

ANKARA, Turkey, March 25 (AP)—Turkey today jubilantly welcomed Russia's assurance of benevolent neutrality as a bulwark against what is considered a growing threat to this country's independence.

Newspapers emphasized anew that Turkey would fight if invaded and has no idea of going the way of other Balkan countries.

The Turkish National Assembly approved a bond issue for 35,000,000 Turkish pounds, part to be devoted to national defense and the remainder to completion of a railroad to Iraq. In case of war, rail communication with Iraq would be vital for transportation of supplies from Great Britain.

ROOSEVELT HAILS VALOR OF GREEKS

President Exchanges Cables With King George.

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt expressed to King George of Greece, in a message made public today, "every certainty that the resources which the United States is making available to free peoples will make it possible for these peoples to create a nobler world." The message said that Mr. Roosevelt was sure "that the will to victory of the soldiers of Greece will be rewarded by success."

It was in response to one from King George expressing the gratitude of Greece for President Roosevelt's address of March 15 in which the President pledged full aid to Britain, Greece and other nations fighting aggression.

King George declared in the name of the Greek Army that "every cannon, every shell placed in its hands will be a gain for the ideas" to which the United States devotes its "immense resources." The King declared that Greek soldiers were "resolved to win."

The President replied:

"I deeply appreciate Your Majesty's cordial message. Greece has abundantly proved herself a free nation worthy of the liberty she is so brilliantly maintaining.

"I have every certainty that the resources which the United States is making available to free peoples will make it possible for these peoples to create a nobler world. I am very sure that the will to victory of the soldiers of Greece will be rewarded by success."

German Tribute To Greeks

Belgrade, March 25 (AP)—Advices from Athens tonight said the German legation, along with other legations there, displayed flags in observance today of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of Greek independence.

Nazi Ace Claims 35th Plane

BERLIN, March 25, (AP).—D. N. B., German official news agency, reported that a German air ace, Capt. Ihlefeld, downed his thirty-fifth plane today while leading a patrol of fighting ships against a group of British Spitfires over the English south coast.

Nazis Extend War Zone To Iceland, Warn Shipping Away From Island

Decree Brings Possible Action Of U-Boats Closer To Shores Of Western Hemisphere

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 25—Germany pushed the zone of her Atlantic war operations westward tonight by decree to within three miles of Greenland, inincluding British-occupied Iceland and surrounding waters.

A proclamation warned navigators against approaching Iceland, which British troops occupied last May at the time of the German invasion of the Low Countries.

Now, the German proclamation said, the British are trying to use Iceland as a base against the German counterblockade of England.

In New York, shipping circles said Britain was utilizing Iceland as a transshipment point for United States cargoes being sent to England.

2,700 Miles From New York

Iceland's capital, Reykjavik, is 2,700 miles from New York. It is 250 miles from the nearest point of Iceland to Greenland.

The proclamation defined the new war zone as follows:

From a point 3 degrees east on the Belgian coast and on this meridian to a point 62 degrees north, from there to a point 68 degrees north and 10 degrees west, then west on the sixty-eighth-degree latitude to the three-mile zone of Greenland, then south along the three-mile zone to a point 65 degrees 24 minutes north and 35 degrees west, from there south to a point 58 degrees 50 minutes north and 38 degrees west, from there to 45 degrees north 20 degrees west.

Back To French Coast

Then east along the forty-fifth-degree latitude to 5 degrees west, from there to the French coast at 47 degrees 30 minutes north and 2 degrees 45 minutes west.

When Germany declared a total blockade of England last August 17 the war zone as laid down included the Shetland Islands but excluded Iceland.

United States ships were not allowed to enter the original zone and speculation now arises here as to whether with the extension of the zone to Iceland, any American ships now will be permitted to go to Iceland.

U. S. Ships Make Run

Three small passenger ships and three freighters operate between New York and Reykjavik. Trade between the two started when the German invasion of Denmark cut that country off from Iceland, her sister kingdom.

Officials said the steamer Godafoss would leave New York for Iceland Tuesday night despite the Nazi blockade extension.

(The British say the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau as well as U-boats have been operating against British shipping well west of Iceland.)

The zone of operations—[illegible]s pushed westward to within three miles of Greenland—includes all waters adjacent to the British Isles and extends as before to the French coast.

Warning Sounded

The Reich warned that ships entering the zone do so at the risk of destruction and that the German Government expressly refuses to accept responsibility for anything which may happen to such ships.

Iceland is an autonomous sister kingdom of Denmark under dual monarchy. Greenland is a possession of German-occupied Denmark.

The official German statement said:

"As a consequence of illegal occupation of the Danish Iceland island by British troops, blockade runners have been attempting to use this island as a base.

"This fact obliges Germany to include this island in her operations zone about England."

MATSUOKA ARRIVES AT NAZI FRONTIER

Hitler Aides Greet Japanese Foreign Minister At Soviet Border

Party Is Expected To Reach Berlin Wednesday For Conferences

[By the Associated Press]

Malkinia, Germany, March 25—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka arrived in Germany at this tiny Russian-German frontier town late tonight, and proceeded immediately to Berlin.

It was nearly midnight when the Japanese Minister reached German territory. He was greeted by representatives of Adolf Hitler. The party is expected to arrive in Berlin Wednesday afternoon.

En Route Two Weeks

Matsuoka has been traveling for nearly two weeks, his journey broken only by a stopover in Moscow that included an interview with Josef Stalin.

In passing through this gateway of eastern Europe, Matsuoka followed the trail blazed by many diplomats since the western European war began.

Malkinia, so small it is not noted on many maps, is about fifty miles northeast of Warsaw on the Bug river, which in September, 1939, was made the Russian-German boundary.

GERMANS REPORT BATTLESHIP HIT IN RAID OFF CRETE

Rome Says British Troopship Also Was Struck in Aerial Attack.

Berlin, March 25 (A. P.).—Heavy bomb hits were scored by Nazi air raiders on a British battleship in the Mediterranean southwest of the Greek island of Crete, the German High Command declared today, and added that an enemy outpost boat was destroyed there and that two large freighters, each of about 8,000 tons, were severely damaged in the course of an air attack on a British convoy south of Crete.

Nazi raiders were said to have struck again at Valletta Harbor on the British Mediterranean island of Malta "in the face of the strongest defense" and to have scored hits on anchored ships and loading facilities.

Foodship Reported Hit.

Rome, March 25 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that Italian planes torpedoed a large steamship transporting troops and bombed other ships in the Mediterranean.

German war planes, co-operating with the Italian Air Force, were reported to have repeatedly raided Malta, damaging a cruiser and several ships in the harbor and bombing workshops and fuel dumps. Nazi planes were also credited with sinking a 10,000-ton British tanker and a picket boat in the Mediterranean.

Alexandria, March 25 (A. P.).—A German plane was reported today to have bombed and machine-gunned the 5,099-ton Brazilian merchant ship Taubate in a 90-minute attack about 100 miles northwest of Port Said. The Taubate continued her westward voyage and reached Alexandria with three wounded seamen.

30.24-8209

Reports Submarine Hit.

Athens, March 25 (A. P.).—The Marine Ministry announced today that the Greek torpedo boat Sphendoni on the night of March 11 had attacked and, "according to all indications, hit" an Italian submarine which had missed the Sphendoni with three torpedoes.

UNCHIVALROUS ACT IS CHARGED TO U. S.

Berlin Attacks Surrender of Escaped Prisoners.

Berlin, March 25 (A. P.).—Authorized Germans described today as "very unchivalrous, to say the least" the action of United States officials in ordering the surrender of two escaped German war prisoners to Canada.

"That's putting it mildly," a Nazi spokesman said. "I'd like to go so far as to say that not even England would do a trick like that."

The fugitives handed over to the Canadians were described here as German marine officers who were "charged with no more serious offense than crossing the United States boundary without entry permits."

Counsel for the two German naval officers, Lieut. Bernhardt Gohlke and Lieut. Heniz Rottman, appealed at Ogdensburg, N. Y., yesterday from an order of immigration officials for their return to Canada.

The appeal contended that, as escaped prisoners of war, their status is similar to that of Baron Franz von Werra, Nazi flyer, who also escaped across the Canadian border into the United States and now is at liberty on bail.

Gohlke and Rottman, however, were refused admission by immigration authorities and turned over to Canadian officials. They escaped from the military prison at old Fort Henry last Friday night.

BRITISH DRIVE NEAR HARAR, RACING RAINS

Hope To Reach Addis Ababa Before Wet Season Slows Advance

Air Force Aids Infantry In Push Toward Capital Of Ethiopia

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, March 25—Capture of Addis Ababa before the rains come in early May appeared tonight to be the goal of British forces in East Africa—already knocking at the gates of the walled city of Harar.

There was every indication the goal would be reached, observers here said, although they thought it unlikely that the Italians would yield the capital of Ethiopia without fighting at least one big battle.

Defended By One Division

One Fascist division (10,000 to 15,000 men) was believed holding Harar under command of General de Simioni. Although the town is walled, its defenses are not regarded as particularly strong.

The way westward from the captured Ethiopian town of Jijiga apparently was opened by the seizure of Marda Pass.

Although British sources in London said the pass, ten miles beyond Jijiga, had been taken, the Italian high command said "strong enemy pressure" in that sector was "being held in check by our troops."

Air Force Helps Advances

Both on the Ethiopian front and in the fighting outside Cheren, British-besieged mountain key to Italian Eritrea, the Royal Air Force reported operations in support of British ground forces.

In continued attacks on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad between Diredawa and Awash, it said, South African flyers' bombs straddled a train and caused considerable damage.

Matching the general headquarters announcement that "our troops have again repulsed another counter-attack southwest of Cheren, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy," the R. A. F. bulletin said more than ten tons of bombs ha been dropped on Italian troop positions in a continuous dawn-to-dusk attack Sunday.

Fierce Fighting Reported

The fight for Giarabub, Italy's last stronghold in eastern Libya to fall, was one of "the fiercest hand-to-hand battles ever fought in the heart of the desert," the Air Ministry news service said today.

The oasis town, long besieged, was taken March 21 after a nine-hour attack by Australians, supported by British planes, artillery and armored cars.

The principal defenses, the news service said, were a series of rocky knolls on the south, "bristling with guns" and tunneled to provide an underground arsenal and shelters.

Fought In Sandstorm

Australians went through gaps in the wire at dawn and fought in a sandstorm "which, while offering some protection, jammed their rifles and blinded them as they crawled toward the Italian machine-gun nests," the news service said.

"Periods of close action followed when bayonets and hand grenades only were used. By 10 o'clock the entire Australian infantry forces were engaged in hand-to-hand struggles."

The news service said the British took more than 800 prisoners and when the battle was over "dozens of Italians lay dead."

BRITISH TAKE ETHIOPIAN PASS

Nazis Move Into Post 150 Miles Below Bengasi.

London, March 25 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen reported today the British capture of Marda Pass, strategic gatev ten miles west of the captured Ethiopian town of Jijiga on the road to Harar, important Italian stronghold in east central Ethiopia. The spokesmen identified Marda Pass as one of the "vital features" reported taken in a recent Cairo communique detailing successes in the East African campaign.

Nazis in Ageila.

Berlin, March 25 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen said today that German troops had hoisted the Swastika over the former British stronghold of Ageila, 150 miles southwest of Bengasi, Libya. The announcement said that Nazi armored units were garrisoned there, but did not disclose how they had gained the position.

Admit British Raids.

Rome, March 25 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command acknowledged today that British forces had occupied Neghelli, Ethiopia, declaring that they moved in after the Italians had abandoned the town.

[The capture of Neghelli was announced by the British on Sunday.]

The Italians declared, however, that their forces were holding off British attacks in the Jijiga sector in Ethiopia and around Cheren in Eritrea. In western Ethiopia, the communique said, British attacks in the Yavello sector were repulsed with heavy losses.

Meanwhile British planes were reported to have bombed and machine-gunned Italian troops near Sirte, Libya, causing some casualties. The Italians also acknowledged that British warplanes had raided Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, killing nine persons, wounding twenty-five and damaging civilian property.

Reporter Sees British Ships and Planes Beat Off Dive Bombers in Mediterranean

By LARRY ALLEN.

Aboard the Formidable in the Mediterranean, March 25 (A. P.).—Britain's battle fleet, hunting trouble even on convoy duty, is beating off solo dive bomber attacks with a skillful co-ordination of planes and pompom guns.

The men on ships and planes express determination that there shall be no duplication of the mass attack on the fleet of January 10. They declare they are out to rid the Mediterranean of the German air menace. Daily flying orders for the fleet air arm carry this notation:

"Gunnery—From dawn onward, as arranged by Hitler and Mussolini, an unlimited number of high-speed targets are available at short notice."

Three times in the last few days, from this aircraft carrier, I have seen German Junkers 88s take a quick stab at the fleet or a crack at the ships it is convoying. British naval pilots and guns shot down one for sure, damaged and possibly brought down the other two.

In Range of Nazi Bases.

No large formations have appeared, although battleships, cruisers, anti-aircraft carriers and destroyers have splashed with their convoys within easy range of the luftwaffe's bases.

This is the way they came:

West of Crete, a Junkers 88 power-dived out of rainy skies, apparently intending to bomb the convoyed ships.

But a few minutes earlier British fighter planes had taken off the broad flight deck of this 23,000-ton carrier, sister ship of the Illustrious, a main target of the January 10 attack. The fighters met the German halfway to his target. The machine gun of a young British flight lieutenant opened up. The bullets ripped into the Junkers' engine and the plane nosed straight downward into the bursts from the big A. A. guns and pompoms of the carrier and nearby destroyers.

Watches Battle in Air.

I stood on the Rear Admiral's bridge and watched the black explosions from 4.5 shells and white ones from the pompoms make the clouds look like a field of mushrooms. The blast of the carrier's gunfire splintered the windows of the Rear Admiral's glass-inclosed bridge as the German plane crashed into the sea.

Farther westward, late in the same day, another Junkers 88 tried to scout the fleet. Again British fighters sped off the carrier deck. They got under the German, tore into his port engine with their machine-gun bullets and he last was seen spiralling toward the sea.

Still another pilot emptied his machine-gun to get rid of a third Junkers and the fleet was unmolested for the rest of the trip.

3 Junkers Try Luck.

There were three brushes during this latest week-long voyage with lone-wolf Junkers-88 dive-bombers, one of which was knocked down for certain and the other two winged and possibly downed.

Skillful coordination of planes, heavy anti-aircraft and pompom guns is the British answer to the dive-bomber challenge. Furthermore, their determination to prevent repetition of the Illustrious incident is stressed daily by such orders as:

"Gunnery—from dawn onward, as arranged by Hitler and Mussolini, an unlimited number of high-speed targets are available at short notice."

Not One Italian Plane

The fact that not a single Italian plane was sighted in this latest swing about the Mediterranean was held by British officers to indicate that il Duce is letting the Germans run the air war here as well as elsewhere.

Neither have the British seen an Italian warship for weeks, and they say the chances of a surface engagement are slim.

Steaming past Italy's Dodecanese islands, British officers said Mussolini could have a battle any time he wanted it.

But these islands, tightly blockaded by the British fleet, have not fulfilled il Duce's dreams for great bases from of Nazi bombers scored seven direct hits with thousand-pound bombs on the aircraft carrier Illustrious and wrecked the cruiser Southampton.

Another British Convoy Runs Axis Gantlet Without Battle

Choice Targets Slip Through Mediterranean, Defying Nazi Bombers And Italian Warships

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard the Aircraft Carrier Formidable with the British Mediterranean Fleet, March 25—Britain's naval titans, steaming within easy range of German dive-bomber bases, have seen another lot of convoys safely through the Mediterranean without a mass challenge from the *Luftwaffe*.

Choice targets, the battleships, cruisers and aircraft carriers failed to provoke an attack such as the assault of last January 10, when waves

which he could send a huge striking force of bombers, submarines and warships against the British, Greece and Egypt.

Other Way Around

Instead, the R. A. F. has showered hundreds of tons of bombs upon the islands — especially Rhodes, Leros and Scarpanto — and the navy has given Scarpanto one severe bombardment.

During my voyage aboard the Formidable a Junkers-88 suddenly powerdived out of the rain-laden skies west of Crete, intent upon bombing the convoy we were accompanying.

British fighters which had zoomed from the flight deck of the carrier a few minutes earlier met the plane and struck it with a burst of bullets.

The Nazi craft nosed downward, directly into bursts of shells from anti-aircraft guns aboard the Formidable and from near-by destroyers, and crashed into the sea.

Terrific Blast

I stood on the rear admiral's bridge and watched big, black explosions from 4.5 shells and white ones from the pompoms make the soggy sky look like a field of mushrooms. The blast of the Formidable's gunfire splintered windows of the bridge.

Farther westward, a Junkers scout was sighted. Again British fighters shot off the carrier into the gleaming sun. They hit the port engine of the Nazi craft, and it was last seen rapidly losing altitude.

In another encounter a British pilot spewed hot lead into a third Junkers. After that the fleet was unmolested for the remainder of its voyage.

Graziani Gives Up Command

Veteran Italian Campaigner Also Quits as Governor of Libya.

Rome, March 25 (A. P.).—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani today resigned as commander of Italy's North African troops, as Army Chief of Staff and as Governor of Libya.

An official announcement said that Gen. Italo Gariboldi, Graziani's Chief of Staff in Libya, had been promoted to the post of Governor, with command of troops in Libya, and that Gen. Mario Roatta, Under-Chief of Staff, had been made Chief of Staff.

Marshal Graziani, who has been Army Chief of Staff since October, 1939, was made commander of the Army in Libya on July 1, 1940, succeeding Marshal Italo Balbo, who was killed when his plane was shot down over Tobruk. Marshal Graziani organized the Italian advance into Egypt which was turned into a retreat when the British recaptured Sidi Barrani last December. He retained command throughout the British counter-offensive during which the Italians were driven from Eastern Libya.

Today's announcement said that he had resigned at his own request.

Rumors that Marshal Graziani

would resign began circulating about the time Marshal Pietro Badoglio retired as Chief of the General Staff on December 6. They became more persistent after the North African disaster. Recently Marshal Graziani was reported to be suffering from a throat ailment which might require an operation.

Gen. Gariboldi commanded the Grand Unit of the Italian forces in East Africa before he became Marshal Graziani's chief of staff in Libya. Gen. Roatta had been Under-Chief of Staff since he replaced Gen. Ubaldo Soddu when the latter was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War, a post in which Gen. Soddu later was supplanted by Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni.

One of Many to Quit.

Italy's military reverses in Africa and Albania have taken a heavy toll of high Fascist commanders—and most of them stepped out just as Marshal Graziani did, by resignation after repeated defeats.

The first to go was Gen. Visconti Prasca, who was replaced as chief of the Italian forces in Albania on November 16 last by Gen. Ubaldo Soddu. On December 6 Gen. Ugo Cavallero superseded Marshal Pietro Badoglio as chief of the Italian General Staff, and Gen. CFavellero shortly afterward was also sent to Albania to take command there from Gen. Soddu. All the resignations were officially explained by ill health.

Marshal Graziani, however, held his positions as Governor of Libya and Commander of the North African forces for months after his invasion of Egypt had backfired and eastern Libya had been lost to the British counter-drive. Repeated rumors that he was about to be replaced were denied in Rome, where the veteran campaigner had sent Premier Mussolini his own account of why he had not been able to stop the British.

Blamed Lack of Tanks.

His report on December 22 last, attributed his reverses to his lack of armored cars, tanks and other mechanized equipment, and said that the British had got the jump on him by starting their push just before the zero hour for a planned Italian drive on toward the Nile. The marshal declared: "I once more confirm to you that everybody there has fulfilled his duty as far as possible."

Marshal Graziani went to Libya first as conqueror and then as administrator. Finally in his capacity as military commander, he saw much of the territory which he himself had won, wrested from his troops. He served as a major in the Italian Army in the world war, then returned to Africa, the scene of his early campaigns.

He became known as the African, led Italian arms in winning Libya for the new Roman Empire in campaigns from 1921 to 1929, served as Governor of Italian Somaliland for a short time after 1934, and then became commander of Italian troops in East Africa at the outbreak of the Ethiopian campaign. It was his army which destroyed the forces of Ras Desta, son-in-law of the Emperor Haile Selassie—one of the blows which added Ethiopia as an Italian colony.

GRAZIANI QUITS AS ARMY CHIEF IN N. AFRICA

Italian Marshal Also Resigns Governorship Of Libya

Gen. Italo Gariboldi Takes Both Posts In Shakeup Of General Staff

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 25—Gen. Italo Gariboldi replaced Marshal Rodolfo Graziani today as Governor of Libya and commander of Italy's North African troops, who once marched into Egypt but were driven back into western Libya by a British counter-offensive.

The official announcement said Graziani had resigned.

Roatta Gets Promotion

Gariboldi immediately left the War Ministry in Rome to take command in Libya from Gen. Mario Roatta, who has been running the army for a month in the absence of Graziani.

Roatta, a veteran of Italian campaigns in Ethiopia and Spain, was given Graziani's third job, army chief of staff.

The long-expected resignation of Graziani came as the Italians acknowledged British seizure of Neghelli, Ethiopia, for capture of which in 1936 Graziani was given the title Marchese of Neghelli.

Graziani had been army chief of staff since October, 1939, and was named commander of the army in Libya July 1, 1940, after Marshal Italo Balbo was killed when his plane was shot down over Tobruk.

"At His Own Request"

The communique on the resignation said:

"At his own request, Marshal Graziani ceases to hold the posts of army chief of staff, Governor of Libya and commander in chief of the Italian forces in North Africa.

"The last post was assumed by general designate of the army, Italo Gariboldi. The post of army chief of staff is assumed by assistant chief of staff, Army Corps, Gen. Mario Roatta.

"Division General Francesco Rossi becomes assistant army chief of staff."

Once In Intelligence

Roatta apparently has commanded the Libyan army recently under orders from Gariboldi in Rome. Both he and Rossi were formerly in the Italian intelligence service, Roatta as chief.

The shifts came after a period of comparative inactivity in North Africa. Since the British forced Graziani's army from Cyrenaica (Eastern Libya) only sporadic air raids and guerrilla warfare have been reported. The Italians admitted today that British planes had bombed and machine-gunned Italian troops near Sirte, Libya, and caused some casualties.

Lasted Longer Than Some

Graziani lasted longer than some others of the Fascist commanders who suffered defeat.

Among other first-flight commanders affected by army shakeups after continued defeats were Gen. Visconti Prasca, chief of Italian forces in Albania until last November 16, Gen. Ubaldo Sodou and Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

By his own account, given Premier Mussolini last December 22, the British got the jump on Graziani while his Egyptian thrust was stalled near Sidi Barrani.

He blamed also a lack of mechanized equipment and supplies, declaring that every Italian in Africa had "fulfilled his duty as far as possible."

GREEK LINE UNBROKEN

Belgrade Hears New Italian Attacks Are Smashed.

Belgrade, March 25 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Athens said today that new Italian attacks on the Albanian front had been repulsed. A spokesman declared that the attacks had cost the Italians two-thirds of the forces sent forward in the effort to break the Greek lines.

Rome, March 25 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today dismissed operations on the Greek front with a terse "Nothing important to report."

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES CUT AGAIN

Sinkings For Week Ending March 16 Only Half Recent Toll

But Ratio Against England Is Still About 4 To 3, Figures Show

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, March 26 — With London air-raid sirens still silent at dawn today, the capital had enjoyed more than 120 hours of unbroken quiet—the longest all-clear period since the beginning of large-scale German raids last September.

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 25—The British reported a sharp drop in shipping losses for a second successive week today while the House of Commons heard an appeal for the Government to apply the blockade ruthlessly against unoccupied France.

An Admiralty report said British and Allied merchantmen lost in the week ended March 16 were twenty-three ships totaling 71,733 tons, compared with destruction of 98,832 tons the previous week and 141,314 tons the week before.

17 British Vessels

Seventeen were British ships totaling 60,670 tons and the remaining six Allied losses totaled 11,103 tons.

The British listed no comparable Axis losses for the week ended March 16, but claimed that in the five weeks up to that date they had destroyed 300,000 tons compared with 410,000 tons lost by Allied and neutral shipping.

This four-to-three loss ratio against the British—expectable in view of the far-flung operations of a larger merchant fleet—indicated a large part of the destruction of Axis craft was along the European coastal routes now vital to Germany's war economy.

"Must Be Ruthless".

The British blockade was described by Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, as "useful only if it is applied ruthlessly" in a statement answering a Commons member's appeal to apply the weapon as stringently to France as to Germany and territories she occupies.

Dalton warned that although the British have agreed to the passage of two shiploads of food from the United States to unoccupied France, the navy would seize any cargoes not navicerted.

Cloudiness over the Strait of Dover limited German air attacks to hit-and-run forays during the day. Three planes which dived out of clouds in an attack were reported chased away by British Spitfires.

Fifth Quiet Night In London

For the fifth straight night London sirens were silent and no reports were received in the British capital of bombs dropped anywhere on the island.

Some quarters in London believed developments in the Balkans were splitting up the German air strength. They said Germany has in recent months concentrated three air fleets of about 5,000 planes against Britain since the fall of France, but now a shift was being made to the Balkans.

30.24-8211

30.24-8211

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-A BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SHOWED A DROP IN BRITAIN'S SEA LOSSES FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE WEEK, WHILE SHE RETURNS BLOW FOR BLOW IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.

TWENTY-THREE BRITISH AND ALLIED MERCHANTMEN TOTALING 71,773 TONS WERE LOST IN THE SEA WAR IN THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 16, THE ADMIRALTY SAID. OF THE VESSELS, 17 WERE BRITISH TOTALING 60,670 TONS AND SIX WERE ALLIED, TOTALING 11,103 TONS.

THIS COMPARED WITH TOTAL LOSSES OF 98,832 TONS THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND 141,314 TONS THE WEEK BEFORE THAT.

THE BRITISH DECLARED THAT IN THE SAME PERIOD BRITAIN'S OWN NAVAL AND AIR RAIDERS WERE SINKING ALMOST THREE TONS OF AXIS SHIPS FOR EVERY FOUR TONS BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES LOST.

COMPARED WITH THE ANNOUNCED TOTAL OF 410,000 TONS LOST TO ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING IN THE FIVE WEEKS UP TO MARCH 16, THE BRITISH SAID AXIS LOSSES IN THAT PERIOD WERE 300,000 TONS.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO DETAILS OF HOW MANY AXIS SHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK, BUT CAME AT A TIME WHEN THE BRITISH HAD BEEN REPORTING INCREASING SUCCESSES IN BOMB RAIDS ON SHIPPING ALONG THE CONTINENTAL COAST.

ALTHOUGH GERMAN AND ITALIAN MERCHANT FLEETS HAVE BEEN SWEPT FROM THE ATLANTIC, COASTAL TRADE IS REGARDED BY THE BRITISH AS VITAL TO THE AXIS WAR ECONOMY.

EXPERTS HERE SAY THE AXIS MUST HAVE FULL USE OF CONTINENTAL WATERWAYS SUPPLEMENTING RAIL ROUTES--INCLUDING COASTAL MEDITERRANEAN AND BALTIC SHIPPING--TO FEED RAW MATERIALS AND ARMS TO ITS INDUSTRIES AND ARMIES.

MUCH OF BRITAIN'S BOMBING STRENGTH HAS BEEN CONCENTRATED IN RAIDS UPON SHIPPING AND RAIL CENTERS, DESPITE GROWING POPULAR DEMAND FOR ALL-OUT BOMBING OF BERLIN.

THE DAILY EXPRESS, NEWSPAPER OF LORD BEAVERBROOK, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, TODAY REPORTED AN "IMMENSE PUBLIC CLAMOR" IN LETTERS TO IT FOR A PERSISTENT BOMBING OF THE NAZI CAPITAL.

THE PRESS EXULTED WITH BLACK HEADLINES ON THE SUNDAY NIGHT BOMBING OF BERLIN, AND AIR CORRESPONDENTS SAID BRITISH RAIDS WOULD GROW HEAVIER AS MORE AND MORE NEW BOMBERS AND PLANES FROM THE UNITED STATES CAME INTO OPERATION.

THE ADMIRALTY X X X FOURTH GRAPH PVS.

DN727AES

LONDON-SECOND ADD ADMIRALTY X X X 141,314.

THE ADMIRALTY SAID THAT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THE GERMANS "HAVE LOST BY SINKING AND SCUTTLING APPROXIMATELY 1,449,000 GROSS TONS OF SHIPPING AND THE ITALIANS 790,000 TONS.

"IN ADDITION, THEY HAVE SUFFERED THE LOSS OF SOME 62,000 TONS OF NEUTRAL SHIPPING UNDER THEIR CONTROL, OR USEFUL TO THEM."

(THE MOST RECENT FIGURE FOR BRITISH, ALLIED AND NEUTRAL LOSSES SINCE THE WAR BEGAN WAS ABOUT 5,000,000 TONS.)

AXIS SHIPPING LOSSES IN THE FIVE WEEKS ENDED MARCH 16 WERE ESTIMATED BY THE ADMIRALTY AT "ABOUT 300,000 TONS."

DN358AES

BRITISH SINK VESSEL

Planes Attack Shipping Off Coast of Holland.

London, March 25 (A. P.).—At a loss of one British plane, the bomber command attacked German shipping off the Dutch coast yesterday afternoon and sank one vessel, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The Air and Home Security Ministries' communique on air attacks by Germany said:

"During daylight today enemy aircraft have been fairly active around the coast, but a few have flown inland.

"Bombs were dropped on a town on the south coast and at a place in west England, but little damage was done and no one was seriously injured."

Berlin, March 25 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that in the course of attacks on England by the German air force six barrage balloons were shot down, hangars, barracks and sheds were damaged on three airfields and, "in low altitude attacks, parked pursuit and bombing planes were machine-gunned."

Nazi Ship Intercepted In the Red Sea

London, March 25 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today the naval sloop Shoreham had intercepted the 8,516-ton German merchant ship Oder as it tried to escape from Massaua, the Red Sea port of Eritrea. No details were given and the communique did not specify whether the Oder was captured or simply turned back.

SWEDEN REPORTED FIRM FOR IDEALS

Minister To U. S. Declares Nation Won't Give Up Her Stand For Freedom

Determined To Make Defense Against Any Attack, Bostrom Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 25—Wollmar F. Bostrom, Swedish Minister to the United States, declared today that "Sweden is and intends to remain at all costs a free and democratic country."

"The belief in our national institutions and in our democratic way of life which used to be taken as a matter of course has become a hard, conscious resolve under the pressure of foreign ideologies," he told a meeting of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. "During the last years we have put our house in order and we are determined to defend it against any attack."

Bostrom's views are reiterated by a second speaker, Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, a former member of the Swedish Senate, a deputy member of the board of governors of the Bank of Sweden and a governmental adviser in economic, social and agricultural questions.

Firm Stand Pledged

"There is in Sweden today a unanimous determination expressed by the spokesmen of the Government and the Parliament and wholeheartedly backed up by the entire people that we are going to stand firm against any request endangering our freedom," Professor Myrdal said.

"We are prepared to fight. Our industry is mobilized and coordinated to serve national defense purposes. One quarter of our income is continuously devoted to building up our national defense.

"Our military strength is improving every week. And we do not stop. We know that we cannot be too well prepared for war."

MUST BEAT HITLER, WILLKIE DECLARES

G. O. P. Leader Cheered On Visit To Canadian War Plants

[Text of Willkie speech on page 9]

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, March 25 — Cheered by thousands and showered with confetti and ticker tape, Wendell L. Willkie visited Canadian war plants today and told factory hands, "We've got to beat Hitler."

Willkie's formula for doing that was expressed in many impromptu speeches made during his tour of the city and its war industries. It was:

"Give Britain ships to keep her alive until the airplanes begin to roll out to bring her superiority in the air—then, good-by Hitler; you're on the way out."

In an interview he also expressed conviction that the United States should send destroyers and "every available ship bottom that we can spare."

Stresses Production Task

He told 1,500 persons at the Montreal Canadian Club that the political, business and labor leadership in the democracies faced a gigantic task of war production "so as to make the totalitarian world seem like toy manufacturers."

"This is a test as to whether the democratic enterprise system can outproduce the totalitarian enslaved method of production. . . . Well, I put it up to you now. I put it up to the businessmen of America to prove it. I think they can. If I did not think they could, I could not believe in liberty."

Hundreds gathered early this morning outside his hotel to cheer Willkie and his wife. They thumped him on the back, jumped on the running board of his car to shake hands and shouted: "Good old Wendell."

Time and again the crowds broke through police lines forcing his automobile to halt until a lane could be cleared. Willkie stood bareheaded to wave and smile to the thousands lining the streets.

In one French-Canadian factory he mounted a steel drum to speak to the workers briefly.

"I'm proud to see you this afternoon, boys," he told them. "We've a big job to do. One way to do it is with your production, England's production and American production. Together they'll give Britain superiority in the air by the early part of next year. With all you boys building, victory is sure to come with liberty at the end of the road."

Australia Lacks Parachutes

CANBERRA, March 25 (AP).—Air Minister J. McEwen said today there were not enough parachutes in the country to permit enforcement of the regulation that every member of the Royal Australian Air Force shall wear one on every flight. The disclosure followed an investigation into an air accident in which an airman lost his life because he had no parachute.

HALIFAX PICTURES BRITISH WAR AIM

Envoy Says Promotion Of "Common Interest" Is Goal Of England

Ambassador From London Declares Nazi Invasion Cannot Succeed

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 25—The principal war aim of the British people and those fighting with them, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, said tonight, "is to win this life-and-death struggle for the cause of human freedom."

It was the Ambassador's first public address since arriving three months ago to succeed the late Lord Lothian and, following tradition, he made it before the Pilgrims' Society of the United States at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. It was broadcast over the three major networks.

Halifax, in his prepared address, not only emphasized the nature of the struggle in Europe but sketched a post-war picture in which "every nation, great or small, will have its place and make its own contribution."

Touches On Invasion

He touched briefly, too, on the question: "When will Hitler invade Britain?" A question he said he could not answer.

"But if you ask me: 'Can such an invasion succeed?' or in other words, 'Will all the help we are planning to send to Britain arrive too late?' Then both my head and heart join to tell you with all the conviction born of my knowledge of how the British people feel, and of being a member of the War Cabinet since its formation, that the answer is a confident and unhesitating 'No.'"

Halifax touched on the "steady drawing together of the thought" of the United States and Britain and "as the struggle has grown more intense, reason and conscience have combined to make us both realize even more clearly the dark menace to things that are equally precious to your country and to mine."

Common Purpose Sealed

"This common purpose has been sealed anew by the recent passage into law of the Lease-Lend Act," he said. "It is difficult to exaggerate what this means.

"Across the seas in the front line, which is Britain, as in the hearts of those submerged for a time under the German wave, there will be felt new confidence; in the camp of the enemy new doubts; as all alike remember the history of the last war and see the time slowly approaching when the weight of this nation must tip the scales."

Lord Halifax pointed out that "we are wont to say that we are fighting for freedom and for democracy—for freedom as the quality of life that we desire; for democracy as the system of government which is at once its best expression and the surest guarantee for its protection."

As to "what we mean when we use these large words," Halifax said, "I can only tell you what I mean, and what I know my fellow-countrymen mean . . . and I do not think you will take any different view."

Principles In Peril

"There seem to us to be certain principals that are essential to life as we wish to live it and see it lived," he added. "These principles are now in dire peril, and we believe, therefore, that we are truly fighting for our lives, since life to us is worthless if the principles on which it is built are to be destroyed."

"Now there is no inch of ground between those who accept and reject these prnciples, or assert or deny these rights," he said. "The Nazi system is bondage, bodily and spiritual, political and economic.

"According to the Nazi philosophy, the state both may and must claim the whole allegiance of man's body and soul. Truth, conscience, mercy, honor justic, love: Where these clash with what is held to be the ever-riding interest of the state, they are regarded by Hitler as offenses."

Clash Of Philosophies

Halifax declared that "this struggle is a mortal clash of two philosophies, and we only delude ourselves if we suppose that the civilization that we share with you can survive a Nazi victory. . . .

"That, then, is why we are at war—to save our freedom and the world's freedom from being murdered, as it has been murdered in Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France."

Halifax declared that "when this great battle has been won, the nations which have preserved or regained their freedom will have a sovereign opportunity to show what freedom means, and what it can do for the welfare of mankind."

"It is not possible to draw detailed plans for the future structure of the community of nations," he said. "These must naturally await discussion in free council by those concerned.

Nations Must Cooperate

"But we are already in a position to see the basis on which agreement must be founded. Nations like individuals can only exist in freedom and security if they are prepared to cooperate for mutual economic welfare, and if need be, for mutual defense. In the economic sphere indeed, everything depends upon such cooperation.

"But no party to such an association as we picture will be ambitious to dominate its partners. Every nation, great or small, will have its place and make its own contribution."

He added that "past experience teaches that a stable international order must admit of ordered change in the relations between states."

"We for our part are prepared to join hands with any state which genuinely seeks the peace and prosperity of the world by loyally observing engagements and by ensuring individual liberty within its borders.

"Unwanted Associations"

"It will be of no value to force unwanted associations upon unwilling nations. We must try to create conditions, political and economic, in which there may grow among the peoples themselves a real sense of their community of interest."

The Ambassador said that "when victory has been won, it must be our aim to promote the common interest in the greatest possible interchange of goods and services. Problems involving common needs can only be solved by common action."

Turning to Hitler's plans for the world under his so-called "new order," Halifax asserted that "German ambitions do not stop at Europe. Already Hitler is scheming to overrun great tracts of Africa and Asia."

Standing Challenge

"Across what have become the Straits of Dakar the invader of Africa, if he could once establish undisputed mastery of Europe, could swiftly pounce upon your Latin-American neighbors to the south," he declared.

"The American continent, a standing challenge to German domination, could be attacked before it had time to arm in self-defense. In any case, the doors of trade in Europe, Asia and Africa would be closed to it except on terms laid down by Germany.

"Would Hitler attempt this last and greatest act of highway robbery? We cannot tell. Some will advance arguments against the likelihood of his so acting; he might, indeed, achieve much the same result without actual armed attack. Others may surely feel with greater force that where national security is involved it is not enough to rest upon a disputed balance of probability."

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, March 25—The German Embassy has invited a number of Chilean officials to a private showing tomorrow afternoon of "Victory in the West," the German movie depicting the conquest of France.

Santiago, Chile, March 25 (AP). The Foreign Ministry announced tonight it had given permission to former King Carol of Rumania, Mme. Magda Lupescu and their party to reside in Chile. They now are in Portugal.

In Buenos Aires, at the same time, sources close to the Foreign Office of Argentina said Carol and his party had requested permission to take up residence in Argentina and that they soon were expected there.

Petain Bids Cities Stop Naming Streets Petain

VICHY, March 25 (AP).—Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain requested admiring city officials throughout unoccupied France today to stop naming streets and squares for him. He wrote the prefects that he did not wish to deprive them of the names of past leaders.

Hereafter, only new streets may be called Rue Petain.

30.24-8213

30.24—8213

Blames Foreign Agents For Nazi Demonstration

Mexican Minister Places Responsibility For Recent Acts Of Students On Outside Interests

Mexico City, March 25 (AP)—Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister, attributed responsibility for a recent pro-Nazi street demonstration by students here to agents of foreign interests, and declared tonight that "Mexican soil cannot be used for fifth-column plots."

Answering questions at a press conference, the Minister said the Government was keeping a close watch and would not allow foreigners to abuse the nation's hospitality.

He said Mexico "has not yet considered the possibility of attaching" German and Italian ships in her ports. Both Germany and Italy owe Mexico for oil shipped from expropriated wells. Negotiations with the United States on undisclosed pending matters were proceeding satisfactorily, he said.

TROUBLE IN SYRIA

French General Puts Towns Under Martial Law.

Jerusalem, March 25 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon, reported today that Gen. Henri Dentz, commandant of the French forces in the Levant States, had ordered several towns placed under martial law to prevent disorders, demonstrations and strikes. The dispatches said that he had failed to placate extremists demanding Syrian independence un- a 1936 pact with France, which holds Syria as a mandated territory.

The nationalist leaders were reported to have refused a compromise offered by Gen. Dentz and said that as far as they were concerned the war had ended. They demanded immediate independence.

The Franco-Syrian pact originally provided for Syrian independence in 1939, but this was not made effective because of the European war.

Afghan Trade Mission Sails For Tokyo Talks

Leaves Manila On Haruna Maru. Vice-Minister Of Economic Welfare Heads Group

Manila, March 25 (AP)—An Afghanistan economic mission, which seeks to foster closer trade relations with Japan, sailed today for Tokyo aboard the steamship Haruna Maru after a brief stop here.

The group was headed by Ghulan Zhaus Kahn, Afghan Vice-Minister of Economic Welfare.

The vessel also carried 109 Japanese evacuees from Singapore.

BRISBANE CHEERS U. S. NAVAL UNIT

Australian City Stops Work to Welcome Squadron.

Brisbane, Australia, March 25 (A. P.).—The largest crowd in this city's history turned out today to welcome the officers and men of seven warships of the United States naval squadron now visiting Australian waters.

Rear-Admiral John H. Newton, commanding the squadron, told his hosts: "We just dropped in to say that we in America are not very far away from Australia after all. President Roosevelt's speech during the lease-lend bill discussion reflected the friendly feelings of the American people."

The day was declared a public holiday and buildings were festooned with flags. Floodlights were installed for a night parade of the 2,600 men of the vessels. The warships have already visited Sydney.

Vice-Chairman Of CAB En Route To London

Edward P. Warner To Help In Expediting Aid To Britain Program

New York, March 25 (AP)—Edward P. Warner, vice-chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, left today on the Dixie Clipper for London, where will act as an assistant to W. Av Harriman, President Roosevelt's special representative to expedite operation of the British-aid program.

Warner will be especially concerned with aviation, and expects to stay in London indefinitely. He is on leave from the CAB.

The Dixie Clipper carried 1,628 pounds of mail and fifteen passengers, including, also, Franklin C. Gowen, second secretary of the United States Embassy in London, returning to his post after a three-month vacation with his family in Chestnut Hill, Pa.

BRITISH ORE SHIP OVERDUE

Greystoke Castle, From Calcutta, Reported 2 Weeks Late

San Pedro, Cal., March 25 (AP)—Officials of the Barber Steamship Company, agent for the British freighter Greystoke Castle, reported today the vessel was two weeks overdue with twelve passengers and 8,900 tons of manganese ore from Calcutta en route to England.

The Lancashire Line freighter, commanded by Capt. John Knight, is of 5,853 gross tons.

200 Tons Of Magnesium Are Ordered Rushed To Great Britain By OPM

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Two hundred tons of magnesium, useful in making incendiary bombs, was ordered rushed to Great Britain today as returning spring opened the way for an intensification of Europe's aerial struggle.

The Office of Production Management directed the Dow Chemical Company to make the magnesium available to the British by April 1.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., director of priorities, also issued a general preference order under which war materials makers will automatically have first call on the metal, as it is needed. He specified that British orders are to be given the same preferred status as United States defense purchases. Producers are required to make deliveries only as directed by the OPM.

A formal memorandum from the metals and minerals division of the OPM declared that a shortage of magnesium exists.

CONVOY SURVIVOR DOCKS AT NORFOLK

Ship's Crew Tells of Big Attack on 45 Vessels.

Norfolk, Va., March 25 (A. P.).—Members of the crew of the 2,936-ton Norwegian freighter Hada County reported on her arrival in port here yesterday that her voyage to England was marked by a brush with submarines and that surface raiders dispersed the convoy on the return voyage to America.

The Hada County, which is operated under the direction of the British Admiralty, was in a convoy of forty-five ships England-bound when submarines attacked in the North Atlantic, the seamen said, and the submarines were driven off or sunk by the four guardian destroyers.

"We are certain that at least one of the submarines was sunk," one man asserted. "We were told that all three of the U-boats were sunk—and maybe that story was true."

On the voyage home, he said, no one on the Hada County saw any raiders, but a wireless order was given to break line.

"A German airplane flew over our ship and the steward fired at it with a rifle," he continued. "It dropped several bombs but they fell a hundred feet away and caused our ship to shake. . . It did not come back."

The seaman said he did not know how many ships in the convoy were sunk, but he knew that many got away.

After breaking convoy, the Hada County made for Norfolk.

Day's Communiques of War Powers

Italian

ROME, March 25 (AP).—An Italian government communique:

At his own request, Marshal Graziani ceases to hold the posts of Army Chief of Staff, Governor of Libya and Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in North Africa.

The last post was assumed by General-Designate of the Army Italo Gariboldi.

The post of Army Chief of Staff is assumed by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Army Corps Gen. Mario Roatta.

Division Gen. Francesco Rossi becomes Assistant Army Chief of Staff.

The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, there was nothing important to report.

Units of the German Air Corps, escorted by German and Italian fighters, repeatedly attacked ships at anchor and port facilities at Valletta, Malta. Five workshops, fuel dumps, several steamers and one cruiser were hit.

In North Africa, near Sirte, British planes bombed and machine-gunned our troops, wounding some.

In the eastern Mediterranean, our planes torpedoed a large steamer transporting troops and bombed other ships. German planes sank a tanker of about 10,000 tons, and a picketboat.

In East Africa, the battle at Cheren continues. In the Jijiga sector, the enemy is exerting strong pressure, which is being held in check by our troops. Neghelli was occupied by the enemy after being evacuated by us. In the Yavello sector of Galla and Sidamo, enemy attacks were repulsed with serious losses. British planes carried out a raid on Asmara, killing nine, wounding twenty-three and causing damage to civilian buildings.

British

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 25 (AP).—A British naval communique:

The Mediterranean fleet has been operating in the central Mediterranean during the period from March 21 to March 24, covering various convoy movements. During these operations one enemy reconnaissance aircraft was shot down and at least one other damaged. No enemy surface forces have been encountered.

CAIRO, March 25 (AP).—The general headquarters communique:

LIBYA: Nothing of importance to report.

ERITREA: Our troops have again repulsed another counter-attack southwest of Cheren, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

ETHIOPIA: A number of prisoners and quantities of equipment were taken during and following the action of Marda Pass, and our forces are now approaching Harar. In the mean time, operations north of Neghelli continued to develop successfully.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA: Enemy troop positions at Cheren were bombed continuously throughout the day of March 23. Over ten tons of bombs were dropped in an attack lasting from dawn to dusk. Further south, bombers of the South African Air Force continued their attacks on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway between Diredawa and Awash. Bombs straddled a train at Arba station a few miles east of Awash, causing considerable damage.

LIBYA: During the night of March 23-24 the airdrome at Tamet and shipping at Sirte were raided by heavy bombers of the R. A. F. Owing to cloud formations it was impossible to see details of the damage done, but it is believed to have been considerable. On other fronts there was little to report.

MALTA: Enemy aircraft raided Malta yesterday, but only slight damage was done.

In all the above operations we sustained no losses.

LONDON, March 25 (AP).—Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

During daylight today enemy aircraft have been fairly active around the coast, but few have flown inland. Bombs were dropped on a town on the south coast and at a place in west England, but little damage was done and no one was seriously injured.

This morning's communique of the same ministries:

Late yesterday afternoon, an enemy aircraft was brought down in Cornwall. During the hours of darkness there has been nothing to report.

An Air Ministry communique tonight:

Yesterday afternoon aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked shipping off the Dutch coast and sank an enemy vessel. One of our aircraft is missing.

German

BERLIN, March 25 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the North Sea, a torpedoboat downed a Bristol Blenheim bomber.

Naval artillery shelled groups of ships off Dover effectively.

German scouting planes effectively bombed three airdromes in south England. In hangars, barracks and sheds fires broke out and permanent damage was done. In low-altitude attacks, parked pursuit and bombing planes were machine-gunned.

In the Mediterranean, German combat planes engaged a strongly protected enemy convoy south of Crete. Two large freighters, each of about 8,000 tons, were severely damaged.

In the face of the strongest defence, German combat planes carried through attacks on harbor facilities at Valletta. Numerous bomb hits on anchored ships and loading facilities were observed.

Southwest of Crete, heavy bomb hits were scored on a British battleship and an enemy outpost boat was destroyed in an air attack.

The tanker of about 6,000 tons observed in a sinking condition mentioned in the high command communique of March 24, it has been determined, was the 10,000-ton tanker Sulheim.

German combat planes destroyed six barrage balloons over southern England.

The enemy neither by day nor night flew into Germany.

In the War Zone

Yugoslavia Held Sure Loser, Whatever Happens in Balkans

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Yugoslav Government's adherence to the Berlin-Rome Axis would seem to give Hitler a gain on paper, but this may be more than offset by Russia's apparent swing away from the Axis in announcing a position of benevolent neutrality toward Turkey if the latter is forced to defend herself.

I said the Nazi chieftain has a gain on paper. It may be more than that, or it may be less. We must await developments to get the full significance of these events.

The Belgrade Government certainly is going to be charged by many of its people with having delivered the country into the hands of the Philistines. Prince Regent Paul—who perhaps is more familiar with his beloved world of art, literature and music than he is with steel-clad Hitlerian diplomacy—has pursued a policy of neutrality right up to the point where he needs it most, and then has sent envoys to Vienna to write it off the books.

If the fiercely independent people of Yugoslavia don't carry out their threat to tear up the agreement, then this big Balkan State will have been pushed right in between the devil and the deep blue sea. Whoever else may win, she looks like an ultimate loser.

Likely to Become Battlefield.

Many sections of the country are threatening to revolt, for Prince Paul's Government has overridden the wishes of a host of his people. An internal upheaval would give Germany a good excuse for military occupation. At best Yugoslavia is likely to become a battlefield for enemy air forces, since Britain has washed her hands of her former ailly and warned of the perils to come.

If the agreement works the way Hitler hopes it will, he will have secured a great military asset in any operations he may undertake against Greece or Turkey. He will at least have insured that Yugoslavia won't fight against him but remain as a guard for the right flank of his Balkan army.

Russia's declaration of neutrality toward Turkey is another of those things we should like to see worked out a bit further before gambling too much on it. However, if it means what it seems to say, it should be a vast encouragement to the Turks to carry out the terms of their alliance with Britain.

Supplies for Turkey.

Indeed, the Russian action may mean that the Muscovites and Nazis have reached the parting of the ways. When Hitler drove his armies down the Balkan Peninsula almost to the Dardanelles, and thereby created a potential menace to Russia's gateway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, he went too far for Bolsevist acceptance.

Near East diplomats read in the Russo-Turkish mutual declarations something more than mere neutrality. They believe the Soviet intends to give the Turks all material aid possible—a God-send if they do enter the war. In fact there are reports that the Russians already are shipping supplies to the Turks through the Caucasus.

Of equal significance, and of great importance, is the report that Russia has cut Germany off from oil since March 1. If this is true, it is a hard blow for the Nazis. One of the most serious German deficiencies is lubricating oil, which is needed not only for military purposes but is the lifeblood of industries.

Leading oil experts long have said that lack of lubricating oil might defeat Germany in the long run, since if the wheels of industry cease to turn, war must end.

Text of Lord Halifax's Address to Pilgrims

Following is the complete text of the address by Lord Halifax before the Pilgrims of the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria last night:

Mr. Chairman, Pilgrims of the United States, my first words must naturally be to thank you for the privilege of allowing me to be your guest tonight and for the generous way in which you have received me, and the Chairman for the all-too-generous words in which he has introduced me to you.

Lady Halifax and I have been deeply touched by the spontaneous kindliness of the welcome which awaited us—I was about to say from the first moment that we touched American soil—but we can never forget that the welcome had begun before we ever landed, with the President's truly wonderful gesture in coming to meet us. And that was an act of kindness which went striaght to the hearts of my countrymen and which they will always gratefully remember.

There has naturally, as you will believe, been an element of sadness for us in saying farewell to our home in England at such times as these. But if we felt pangs at leaving old friends there, you have gladdened us greatly by making us feel that we have the opportunity of making countless new friends here.

I was very sorry that it should have been necessary to postpone the date of this gathering, and in so far as I was the unwilling author of much inconvenience, I would ask leave to express my own personal apologies. But that postponement has had at least one happy consequence, for it has enabled us this evening to enjoy the presence and presiding genius of our Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, than whom no one has done more by the words spoken and written to place before his fellow countrymen and the world the realities of these present times.

My last engagement before leaving England was to meet the Pilgrims at a farewell luncheon which they were good enough to give to me on the eve of sailing. And it is as you, sir, have reminded us, in accordance with tradition that the first public speech of a new British Ambassador in this country should be made before the kindly and distinguished audience of the Pilgrims of the United States.

I must confess that one of my earliest feelings on appointment as Ambassador to the United States was a tremor of apprehension at the number of speeches which I might be expected to make. Nor was it possible for me, if I may make a confession to you, nor was it possible for me, except at price that I should have been reluctant to ask of you, to find relief in the advice once given to me by Lord Balfour when I first entered the House of Commons thirty years ago. I told him that I felt rather like a new boy arriving at a strange school. "My dear fellow," he said, "there is never any need to be nervous in th House of Commons. All you have to do is to speak as often as you can and as long as you can, and you will rapidly lose any sense of mercy for your audience as every bore always does.

Well, the reason of my coming to you is of course well known. I told your fellow Pilgrims in London some of the reasons which had moved me to submit to the King the name of Philip Lothian to be his majesty's Ambassador at Washington. He came to you indeed as no stranger but as one who already knew and loved your country, and who had many good friends among you, and was in especial degree equipped to undertake the task. I little thought at that time that it would fall to me to succeed him after the tragically short period of fifteen months.

Tribute to Lothian

But the value of men's work and men's lives is not to be measured in length of days, and I do not hesitate to say that the year that Lothian spent here was the most formative and the most important of his life. He had long prepared unconsciously for it, and when the opportunity came he gave himself without stint to that which is the purpose of your society, the cause of better understanding between our peoples. And the fruits of his labor stand today for all the world to see. And he would not, I think, have wished any better monument.

Gentlemen, I suppose that seldom before in the world's history can so much have depended on that understanding—and for that reason the Prime Minister of Great Britain rightly described this post that I have the honor to hold "as the most important at this time which any British subject can occupy outside the United Kingdom."

Nor is the reason far to seek why recent months have seen a steady drawing together of the thought of our two countries. You and we have felt from the outset that the instinctive reaction of our two peoples to the challenge offered by the new philosophy of totalitarian dictatorship must be identical. As the struggle has grown more intense, reason and conscience have combined to make us both realize even more clearly the dark menace to things that are equally precious to your country and to mine.

British Morale Bolstered

And this common purpose has been sealed anew by the recent passage into law of the lease-lend act. It is difficult to exaggerate what this means. Across the seas, in the front line, which is Britain, as in the hearts of those submerged for a time under the German wave, there will be felt new confidence; in the camp of the enemy new doubts; as all alike remember the history of the last war and see the time surely approaching when the weight of this nation must tip the scales.

And if the British Commonwealth have felt able, as we have, to count upon the increasing support of your moral and industrial partnership in this business, we hope that you, too, have seen the bearing of the British people to be such as you would have expected from your own people if they were similarly placed.

Certainly, as personality often lingers where at some forgotten time has been stamped the mark of deep human feeling, so day by day the number of those places grows, which will long speak to any Englishman of the courage and self-sacrifice that they have seen.

We are wont to say as you, Mr. Chairman, have just reminded us, that we are fighting for freedom and for democracy—for freedom, as the quality of life that we desire; for democracy as the system of government which is at once its best expression and the surest guaranty for its protection.

What do we mean when we use these large words?

I can only tell you what I mean and what I know my fellow countrymen mean, even if they do not always translate it into precise language; and I do not think you will take any different view.

There seem to us to be certain principles that are essential to life as we wish to live it and see it lived. And those principles are now in dire peril, and we believe, therefore, that we are truly fighting for our lives, since life to us is worthless if the principles on which it is built are to be destroyed.

And we do well, I think, to remind ourselves what these principles are. For they, like the iceberg, of which the greater part is out of sight, lie deep down below the surface of man's outward being.

States Four Principles

And I would state thus what in varying forms is in many minds today:

First, the religious principle of the absolute value of every human soul;

And second, the moral principle of respect for personality and for conscience;

Third, the social principle of individual liberty finding its expression in two ways; in the sphere of politics through equal opportunity, justice and the rule of law; and economically, through the direction of national effort to the creation of conditions that may bring some real security into the daily life of our humblest citizen;

And, finally, the domestic principle of the sanctity and solidarity of the family, which is the natural development of the individual.

And I venture to say that unless we build our life on these foundations—religious, moral, social and domestic—we have no hope of finding the way of happiness.

It is only by slow process that man has learned to apprehend these principles. They have come to him by Christianity and by other great religions. They have drawn vitality from the best of human thought all through the centuries. For us they are expressed and protected by democracy, and that is why we value it. There are, of course, other nations who have different systems of government, but who are not less concerned than ourselves to secure the way of life which those principles reflect. And this is because it is on their maintenance that rights fundamental to human life and progress plainly rest.

And from those principles, I believe, derive rights that, following your Declaration of Independence more than 150 years ago, and following also that historic speech of your President ten days ago, I would assert for all men today:

The right to think, speak and act freely within the law, and to have free access to the thoughts of others;

The right of free association, both national and international, with their fellow men;

The right to live without fear of aggression, injustice or want;

The right to believe and worship as conscience may dictate.

And it is the vindication of those rights that men today passionately desire.

It has sometimes been suggested that the tradition of freedom in Western Europe is a recent growth. But the heroic struggle for popular government, continuously waged since the early Middle Ages, in my own country as in almost every part of Europe proves conclusively how old and how widely rooted is the idea of freedom.

And your country, America, is the creation of men who so valued freedom that they called a new world into being in order to maintain it. The British Commonwealth has grown in an atmosphere of freedom and has developed the principle and practice of self-government. We see the fruits of it in the march of free men from the four corners of the earth, men whose loyalty to the common crown—for them the symbol of liberty—has brought them to fight by sea, and land, and air, at our side today.

Now there is no inch of common ground between those who accept and reject those principles or assert or deny those rights.

The Nazi system is bondage, bodily and spiritual; political and economic.

According to Nazi philosophy the state both may and must claim the whole allegiance of man's body and soul. Truth, conscience, mercy, honor, justice, love; where these clash with what is held to be the overriding interest of the state, they are regarded by Hitler as offenses.

As Hitler plans the world under his so-called "New Order," it would be divided into Germans, the master race, and other nations second-class peoples, with rights and interests subordinated to those of the ruling caste.

For Europe such a system in-

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volves the shackling of industry and commerce, ruthless compulsion in place of free contract, and the permanent enslavement of all peoples.

But, Mr. President, German ambitions do not stop at Europe. Already Hitler is scheming to overrun great tracts of Africa and Asia.

Threat to the Americas

Across what have now become the Straits of Dakar the invader of Africa, if he could once establish undisputed mastery of Europe, could swiftly pounce upon your Latin neighbors to the South. The American continent, a standing challenge to German domination, could be attacked before it had had time to arm in self-defense. In any case the doors of trade in Europe, Asia and Africa would be closed to it except on terms laid down by Germany.

Would Hitler attempt this last and greatest act of highway robbery? We cannot tell. Some will advance arguments against the likelihood of his so acting; he might, indeed, achieve much the same result without actual armed attack. Others may surely feel with greater force that where national security is involved it is not enough to rest upon a disputed balance of probability. We in Great Britain had to answer much the same question for ourselves. I have no doubt that at the price of allowing Hitler to work his will in Europe we could at any time in the last few years have temporarily reached an understanding between the British Commonwealth and the German Reich. But, quite apart from the morality of any such arrangement, what would have been the assurance of its durability? Lust for power is like a cancer that must constantly extend its ravages, and with all the experience we have had at hand I have no doubt whatever in my own mind that any such arrangement would only have served to establish Hitler in a position of still greater strength to attack the British-Commonwealth at his own selected moment. And certainly no pact or treaty ever made with Hitler, who has broken nearly every international promise he has ever made, would either have been or be worth any more than all the others made in all good faith by his European victims.

I am not surprised, therefore, that the overwhelming sense of your people should be to reject the new dispensation that with all its inevitable consequences Hitler seeks to impose upon the world. I have heard it suggested that the evil things against which we strive are less black than they appear. We are but witnessing today, so runs the argument, one of those titantic outbursts of energy that since the dawn of history have blazed the path of progress. As then, so now. Time will purge the dross, until from the ashes new truth and new beauty spring.

Gentlemen, such judgment takes no account of the stark realities with which we are faced. This struggle, as you sir have said, is a mortal clash of two philosophies, and we only delude ourselves if we suppose that the civilization that we share with you could survive a Nazi victory. It is not only with physical invasion that you or I are concerned, but with a spiritual invasion which, if permitted, would work greater havoc than all the tons of high explosive that it is in the power of the German air force to unload.

For human society is ultimately subject to the same law that in the individual sphere makes it impossible for any man to keep his soul alive if he consciously permits his life to reflect two contradictory ideals.

That, then, is why we are at war—to save our freedom and the world's freedom from being murdered, as it has been successively murdered i. Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France. We will never accept Hitler's new order, which is in truth a reversion to the old order before men were civilized and which would paralyze them again under chains of brutal selfish and material force. We reject it because, as the President finely said on the 6th of January, we prefer that conception of a moral order based on noble human qualities that Hitler would destroy, by which nations and men can grow to full stature through service freely given to the common good. And so the principal war aim of my people and of all those who are life and death struggle for the cause of human freedom.

fighting with us is to win this

But, Mr. President, even the achievement of victory would be Dead Sea fruit unless we can also achieve that which must be the greatest peace aim, of securing the world, so far as it is within human power to do so, against the repetition of this tragedy.

Mr. Churchill, in a moving passage at the end of one of the volumes, I forgot which, one of the volumes of the "World Crisis," said:

"Merciful oblivion draws its veils; the crippled limp away; the mourners fall back into the sad twilight of memory. New youth is here to claim its rights, and the perennial stream flows forward even in the battle zone, as if the tale were all a dream.

"Is this the end? Is it to be merely a chapter in a cruel and senseless story? Will our children bleed and gasp again in devastated lands?"

These questions demand an answer today even more insistently than they did when they were first asked twenty years ago. For one large attempt at general resettlement has crashed in ruins and left the pieces to be put together under conditions of infinitely greater difficulty.

This is not the time to appraise the several elements which have conspired to defraud the highest hopes of men. It may be argued that the authors of the Treaty of Versailles were overburdened with political problems to the detriment of economic. But, if so, they are not the only people who have made mistakes. We must all acknowledge part of the responsibility for failure and, if we may, learn wisdom from it.

And when this great battle has been won, the nations which have preserved or regained their freedom will have a sovereign opportunity to show what freedom means and what it can do for the welfare of mankind.

Community of Nations

It is not possible, of course, now to draw detailed plans for the future structure of the community of nations. These must, naturally, await discussion in free council by those concerned. But we are, I think, already in a position to see the basis on which agreement must be founded. Nations, like individuals, can only exist in freedom and security if they are prepared to co-operate for mutual economic welfare and, if need be, for mutual defense. In the economic sphere indeed, everything depends upon such co-operation. But no party to such an association as we picture will be ambitious to dominate its partners. Every nation, great or small, will have its place and make its own contribution.

Moreover, past experience teaches that a stable international order must admit of ordered change in the relations between states. Just as the liberty of the individual must have regard to the needs of the community, so must every nation in future accept its obligations to the general family of nations. All rights, whether personal or national, are always morally linked with duties. The spirit that impels a good citizen to give willing service in one form or other to the State, will imply for the nation a readiness in both political and economic spheres to consider the welfare of its neighbors.

Bid to Friendly States

We for our part are prepared to join hands with any State which genuinely seeks the peace and prosperity of the world by loyally observing engagements and by insuring individual liberty within its borders. It will be of no value to force unwanted associations upon unwilling nations. We must rather try to create conditions, political and economic, in which there may grow among the peoples themselves a real vital sense of their community of interest.

Mr. President, in the British Commonwealth of Nations our experience has taught us that nations differing greatly in numbers and wealth, in race and social structure, can yet freely associate together. What has been possible for them is not impossible for others, and the British Commonwealth which, by the quality of its resolution, is the bastion of world defense today, may well, by its geographical dispersion, become the bridge of greater world unity tomorrow.

In many respects the world must be treated in future as a single whole. Since the last war we have seen an increasing difficulty in securing the distribution of the world's abundance both within and across national frontiers, with adverse effects upon the workers' standard of living everywhere. We had hoped to see the vision of plenty banishing the spectre of scarcity; but what in fact we have seen has been the failure of men to exchange with their fellow men the abundant products of both farm and factory. When, therefore, victory has been won, it must be our aim to promote the common interest in the greatest possible interchange of goods and of services. Problems involving common needs can only be solved by common action.

We see the urgent need for economic co-operation, and we are ready to take part in plans to promote it on a world-wide scale. Our aim will be prosperity justly shared. And even now we are making plans to remedy the impoverishment which must follow in the train of war. We are arranging to establish stocks of food and raw materials which can be released as soon as we can be sure that they will be used for this work of healing and not for our destruction.

Gentlemen, this business of rebuilding after the war will be, of course, a task far beyond the strength of any single nation. Great Britain is resolved to do her utmost, but it is quite clear that if the world is to be brought back to health after so devastating a sickness, it will only be by the united action of all men and all nations of good will.

It will not be easy, for we may be very sure that the upheaval now convulsing the nations will not leave things as they were. A new world is being born as we speak of bitter suffering, and the problems of peace will be in many ways more difficult than the problems of war. New needs will demand new remedies, and there will be room alike for all the courage and imagination of youth, and all the clear thinking of experience that can be rallied to the task.

In this war my country seeks no selfish end. Its immediate cause, as in 1914, was the German breach of a treaty on the one hand and the fulfillment of a treaty by Great Britain on the other. The ultimate cause was Germany's lust for world power and her concentration of her resources for the single purpose of military conquest. And, therefore, it must be our aim in the present war to convince the people of Germany that these traditional ambitions and methods do not pay. One of the greatest tragedies of this time is that for years German youth has been impelled by its rulers to the pursuit of spurious ideals and to the worship of false gods. And the gulf that has thus been dug between them and the younger generation here and in my country will take time to bridge. And, therefore, after the war is over, and until we can be satisfied of Germany's co-operation, I can hardly doubt that nations resolved to preserve both peace and freedom must needs retain sufficient armed strength to make their will effective.

And I dare to hope that in this, as in other matters, our two peoples will appreciate the immense responsibility that will jointly rest upon them; and in the words of Pascal, "We may combine justice and power, making what is just strong, and what is strong just." So I think may the spirit of our co-operation deserve and win the support of all other peoples, like-minded with ourselves to strengthen the foundations of world society.

Thus only will it be possible to ensure that neither Germany nor any other nation shall revert, or has any reason to revert, to those policies which have plunged Europe into five wars within the last eighty years.

Has Praise for Greece

Mr. President, I have not spoken to you tonight about the fortunes of war as they may be in whatever field during the coming months, and of what the future may hold for us of good or ill. Nor of the flagging purpose of the Italian people, following the rout of Mussolini's legions in Africa and Albania, where a small country, as you said, has once again written history in letters of flaming gold for all the world to read. Nor have I spoken of that particular threat to the passage across the ocean highways on which our war effort and your great reinforcement of it rests.

Certainly we do not minimize its gravity or shut our eyes to the fact that it is here that Hitler will put forth his greatest effort. But our experience shows that, while in the coming months these attacks may and will cause us grave losses, our defensive measures are sound, provided they can be developed with adequate strength and with adequate speed.

In the next few critical months it will, as I see it, be a race between the mounting total of our shipping losses and the increase in the defensive weapons that will reduce them below the danger level.

I have no doubt, with the help that you will be able to give, of our ability to win this race.

I have rather preferred to speak to you tonight of other matters that were in my mind, the more so since many of you will have heard the Prime Minister himself some weeks ago make a speech which once more stamped him, I think, as a born leader of men determined to be free. There is, however, one thing more, if I may, that I would like to say.

The question which I find perhaps most frequently on the lips of my American friends is, "When will Hitler invade Britain?"

The question is vital, for Hitler can sprawl across the continents where he will; but unless he can reduce that small island in the North Sea, which is the cradle of the British race, the end he seeks eludes him. And he knows, better perhaps than we do, that provided we can hold, as we surely shall, his dreams—he knows his dreams—are doomed. When, then, will he put it to the test?

For many months people in more countries than yours or mine have been asking the same question. And I daresay Hitler has been asking it of himself, and, therefore, you will hardly expect me to answer it. But if you ask me: "Can such an invasion succeed?" or in other words, "Will all the help that we are planning to send to Britain arrive too late?" Then both my head and my heart join to tell you, with all the conviction born of my knowledge of how the British people feel, and of being a member of the War Cabinet since its formation, that the answer is a confident and unhesitating "No."

Why Britain Will Not Fall

And I base this belief not only upon all the prepartions for defense which have been forging ahead night and day since Dunkerque; not only upon the tireless devotion with which the navy and the army and air force, yes, and men and women throughout the length and breadth of the country have been fitting themselves to do their duty in the ordeal which they know they may have to face at any day and at any hour. Nor on the generous help that you have given and are giving, and that, as Hitler's desperate bid to prevent it is brought under control, will reach our shores in steadily increasing volume. All these things play great parts; but there is something more which it is not easy to reduce to words.

It may be perhaps expressed by what an Englishwoman wrote to an American friend after the first great onslaught from the air:

"There is," she said, "a complete absence of hysteria everywhere and only a lovely growth of friendly behavior."

A woman in a country village writes: "We are expecting the invasion soon now, and we are told that if they get as far as this we have to 'stay put.' It won't be easy, but it's going to be done. We are not going to hamper our men by cluttering up the roads."

And a London woman a week or two ago, when warned to leave her house on account of a time bomb lying near by, declared, if you will pardon her language because it's hers and not mine: "The landlord has tried to turn me out; the bailiffs have tried to get me out; I'm damned if Hitler's going

to do it now."

Or perhaps—or perhaps one gets a glimpse of it in the words of an airman whose leg had been amputated and who in a brief interval of returning consciousness said: "It takes a lot to kill a man from Stoke on Trent."

"Well, I could multiply these stories, and you have no doubt heard others. At some we laugh, but our laughter is not always far from tears. But they may explain why I feel able tonight to tell you with a conviction that is unshakeable that the British people will not be unworthy of the cause by which they stand.

PARIS, MARCH 20-(DELAYED, VIA BERLIN)-(AP)-ERNST SPROCKHOFF, DIRECTOR OF THE GERMAN REICHSBANK, SAID TODAY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD SEEK TO PREVENT INFLATION BY CONTINUING EFFORTS TO FINANCE ITSELF THROUGH TAXATION AND ISSUANCE OF LONG TERM BONDS.

SPROCKHOFF GAVE HIS VIEWS IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF THE PARIS BOURSE TO A WIDER RANGE OF TRADING, EMBRACING STOCKS.

THE INCREASE IN TRADING OPERATIONS, HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, MARKED A FURTHER EFFORT TO HALT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE "BLACK BOURSE" (IN EFFECT A "BOOTLEG" SECURITIES MARKET) AND WAS A MOVE TO FACILITATE OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL MARKET WHICH HAD BEEN LEFT WITHOUT ADEQUATE FACILITIES BY CLOSING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE SHORTLY AFTER OCCUPATION BY GERMAN FORCES.

THE REICHSBANK OFFICIAL EXPLAINED THAT STEPS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO PREVENT WILDCAT SPECULATIVE OPERATIONS AND THAT GENERALLY EARNINGS ON FRINCH SHARES WERE HELD TO BE SUFFICIENTLY LOW TO DISCOURAGE EXCESSIVE SPECULATION.

WHEN THE BOURSE OPENED YESTERDAY IT WAS FACED WITH A LARGE VOLUME OF BUYING ORDERS, BUT REGULATIONS HAD BEEN SET UP TO GUARD AGAINST A RUNAWAY MARKET.

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PARIS--FIRST ADD SPROCKHOFF X X X RUNAWAY MARKET.

BUYERS WERE ALLOWED ONLY ONE-THIRD TO ONE-TENTH OF THEIR REQUESTS. FOR EXAMPLE, BUYERS OF SHARES OF THE CREDIT LYONNAISE, BIG BANKING HOUSE, WERE GIVEN ONLY ONE SHARE FOR EACH THREE ORDERED. BUYERS OF BANK OF FRANCE STOCKS WERE GIVEN ONE FOR EACH TEN ORDERED.

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BY PRESTON GROVER

DIEPPE,FRANCE,MARCH 18-(DELAYED),-VIA BERLIN)-(AP)-ANOTHER SPRING HAS COME TO FRANCE, BRINGING WITH IT A PROMISE OF REPLENISHED FOOD SUPPLIES FROM NEW SPRING CROPS, BUT SHE STILL IS RAW AND BLEEDING FROM WAR.

THIS CORRESPONDENT MADE A TRIP NORTHWESTWARD FROM PARIS TO THE CHANNEL COAST, BACKTRACKING THE COURSE OF GERMANY'S CONQUERING ARMIES THAT SWEPT DOWN FROM NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM LAST JUNE.

IN SHARP CONTRAST WITH THE PICTURE OF LAST SUMMER, WHEN I SAW VILLAGES DESERTED AND GRAIN CROPS ROTTING IN THE FIELDS, ALMOST EVERY AVAILABLE ACRE SEEMS READY FOR CROPPING THIS SPRING.

DESPITE THE PEACEFUL SCENES OF FARMERS PLOWING AND HARROWING FIELDS, OF NEW GRAIN SPROUTING GREEN ON THOUSANDS OF ACRES, THERE IS PLENTY OF EVIDENCE OF A WAR THAT HAS BEEN FOUGHT AND STILL IS BEING FOUGHT.

TANKS PUNCTURED WITH BULLET HOLES LINE THE APPROACHES TO SEVERAL TOWNS. THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN TO SALVAGE A VAST HOARD OF METAL WHICH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS LEFT

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BEHIND AS THEY FELL BACK BEFORE THE BLITZKRIEG.

IT IS EVIDENT THAT EVERYTHING WHICH EITHER COULD MOVE ON ITS OWN POWER OR COULD BE PULLED AWAY ON WHEELS HAS BEEN REMOVED BUT THERE REMAIN LARGE STACKS OF SCRAPPED WAR GEAR.

MY TRIP INCLUDED GOURNAY, ROUEN, DIEPPE, SAINT VALERY-EN-CAUX, LE HAVRE AND NUMEROUS SMALL VILLAGES.

ROUEN, WHICH AT VARIOUS TIMES I HAD HEARD WAS GREATLY DAMAGED OR SCARCELY TOUCHED, TRULY WAS SCARCELY TOUCHED. BRIDGES OVER THE SEINE WERE BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH, BUT SUBSTITUTE SPANS HAVE BEEN PLACED OVER HUGE BARGES.

IN THE VICINITY OF ONE BRIDGEHEAD IS THE FAMED ROUEN CATHEDRAL, SAVED FROM BURNING WHEN THE GERMANS BLEW UP BLAZING BUILDINGS BETWEEN IT AND THE RIVER DOCKS. NATIVES SAY THE GERMAN ACTION WAS INSPIRED BY AN HONEST DESIRE TO SAVE A GREAT EDIFICE.

IF THE CATHEDRAL ITSELF WAS DAMAGED IT WAS NOT EVIDENT TO THE INTERESTED OBSERVER, AND THE OTHER BUILDINGS FOR WHICH ROUEN IS FAMOUS, INCLUDING ITS ANCIENT CITY HALL, STILL STAND AS EXAMPLES OF THE BEST IN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

I DID NOT SEE BEAUVAIS, BUT I WAS TOLD THAT IT HAD BEEN LITTLE IMPROVED SINCE ITS ALMOST TOTAL DESTRUCTION IN JUNE.

ALONG THE ROADS, RAILWAYS AND AT THE EDGE OF MANY COPSES ARE GRAVES, MOSTLY SINGLE OR IN PAIRS, SOME GERMAN, SOME FRENCH, SOME ENGLISH. AROUND EACH THE GERMANS HAVE ERECTED A WHITE FENCE AND MARKED THE GRAVE BY HANGING A HELMET ON A CROSS.

THE GERMANS DECORATE THE GRAVES OF THEIR COMRADES; THE FRENCH THE GRAVES OF FALLEN FRENCHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN. THE DAY I PASSED, THE GERMAN GRAVES WERE FRESHLY DECORATED, FOR IT WAS THE GERMAN MEMORIAL DAY FOR WAR DEAD. THERE WERE ALSO A NUMBER OF FRESHLY FLOWERED ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOUNDS.

ALTHOUGH THE WESTERN FRONT CAMPAIGN ENDED NINE MONTHS AGO, THERE STILL ARE NUMEROUS FRENCH HELMETS ALONG THE ROADS OR IN PILES WITH FENDERS AND WHEELS OF AUTOMOBILES, AND TWISTED TANK ARMOR.

ON THE APPROACH TO THE COAST ARE FOUND THE EVIDENCES OF A WAR STILL GOING ON---HERE AND THERE THE WRECK OF A PURSUIT PLANE OR BOMBER. SOME ARE BURNED. THE LANDING GEARS OF OTHERS REACH SKYWARD, INDICATING THEIR PILOTS HAD MADE AN UNAVAILING EFFORT TO LET THE WHEELS DOWN AND LAND ON A PASTURE OR PLOWED FIELD.

WM838PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 25-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE OLAV OF NORWAY DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE PEOPLE OF NORWAY WERE "DOGGEDLY AND IRRESISTABLY OPPOSED TO THE GERMAN INVADERS AND THEIR NORWEGIAN PUPPETS" AND WERE PLAYING AN ACTIVE PART AS AN ALLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"THROUGH THE LAWFUL GOVERNMENT OF KING HAAKON AND THE CABINET (IN LONDON)", HE SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YORK, "MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR OUTSIDE OF NORWAY; DOLLARS WHICH MAINTAIN FIGHTING LAND, AIR AND NAVAL UNITS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND WHICH ARE TRAINING HUNDREDS OF NORWEGIAN PILOTS IN CANADA."

THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN NAVY AND AIR FORCE, INCLUDING THE LATEST TYPE OF

AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES AND "SOME OF THE TRANSFERRED AMERICAN DESTROYERS," THE PRINCE SAID, "IS TAKING ITS FULL SHARE OF THE TASK OF PROTECTING SHIPPING LANES, PARTICULARLY IN NORTH ATLANTIC WATERS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND ICELAND, IN THE CHANNEL AND IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA."

THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION THAT NORWAY IS MAKING, HOWEVER, OLAV SAID, "IS HER MERCHANT MARINE. APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SHIPS TOTALING NEARLY 4,000,000 TONS, MOST OF THEM FAST, MODERN CRAFT, AND MANNED BY ABOUT 25,000 SEAMEN, ARE AT THIS MOMENT SAILING THE MAIN TRADE ROUTES OF THE WORLD AS WELL AS BRINGING VITALLY NEEDED FOOD SUPPLIES AND WAR MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS TO GREAT BRITAIN."

JOHN COWLES, PRESIDENT OF THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR JOURNAL WHO ACCOMPANIED WENDELL WILLKIE ON HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND, TOLD THE MEETING THAT "WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS, GERMAN BOMBING HAS STIMULATED RATHER THAN REDUCED BRITISH WAR PRODUCTION."

"ALL IN ALL," HE SAID, "I BELIEVE THAT BRITAIN'S CHANCE OF WITH-STANDING HITLER AND EVENTUALLY WINNING THE WAR IS MUCH BETTER THAN I THOUGH IT WAS TWO MONTHS AGO BEFORE GOING TO ENGLAND.

"IF THIS PROVES TO BE THE CASE, AND IF THE UNITED STATES PURSUES A COURAGEOUS AND INTELLIGENT FOREIGN POLICY, IF OUR PEOPLE WILL COME TO RECOGNIZE THAT AS THE MOST POWERFUL NATION IN THE WORLD WE HAVE DEFINITE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES, I BELIEVE THAT THERE WILL BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR US, IN COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH, TO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER THE COURSE OF THE WORLD FOR CENTURIES TO COME.

"WE CAN HELP CREATE A WORLD-WIDE PATTERN OF FREER SELF-GOVERNMENT, OF WIDER TRADE AREAS, AND A HAPPY, MORE SECURE EXISTENCE NOT ONLY FOR OURSELVES BUT FOR MOST OF THE PEOPLE ON THE GLOBE."

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PARIS, VIA BERLIN--MARCH18 DELAYED--AP-A SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DURING JANUARY 18, 266 MERCHANTS IN FRANCE WERE ARRESTED FOR VIOLATIONS OF ORDINANCES RESPECTING THE SALE OF FOOD AND GOODS.

FOR THE MOST PART, THE MERCHANTS WERECHARGED WITH WITH RAISING PRICES IN EXCESS OF THE LEVELS FIXED BY FRENCH OFFICIALS.

MSOCOW, MARCH 26--WEDNESDAY--UNDER A RUSSIAN-GERMAN AGREEMENT WHICH EXPIRED YESTERDAY, NEARLY 90,000 PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE POLISH WAR AND THE ABSORPTION BY RUSSIA OF ESTONIA, LITHUANIA AND LATVIA HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED, TASS, OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY.

THE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED JAN. 10 AT RIGA AND IN THE COURSE OF TWO AND A HALF MONTHS 21,343 RUSSIANS AND LITHUANIANS WHO LIVED IN THE MEMEL AND SUWALKI REGIONS HELD BY GERMANY MIGRATED TO THE USSR, THE AGENCY SAID.

GERMAN NATIONALS IN ESTONIA, LITHUANIA AND LATVIA WHO MIGRATED TO THE REICH WERE ESTIMATED AT 67,800. MIGRATION ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TWO NATIONS RETURNED YESTERDAY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES. ---

PONCE, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 25-AP-A MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS MILTON CONOVER, A FORMER YALE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, W WAS ARRESTED TODAY AT GUAYAMA AND PUT UNDER $5,000 BAIL ON A CHARGE OF POSSESSING MAPS OF NAVAL BASES, BUILDINGS AND STRATEGIC POSITIONS OF THIS AMERICAN ISLAND OUTPOST.

--DASH--

CONOVER HAS NOT BEEN A MEMBER OF THE YALE FACULTY FOR SEVERAL YEARS; ACQUAINTANCES AT NEW HAVEN CONN., SAID THAT THE LAST THEY HEARD FROM HIM WAS THAT HE WAS IN SOUTH AMERICA GATHERING MATERIAL FOR A BOOK. --

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SARAJEVO STUDENTS LEAD VIOLENT RIOTS AGAINST NAZI ACCORD

Other Riots Rage in Belgrade---Axis Mob Attacks Student Parade---Nazis May Enter Yugoslavia.

Belgrade, March 26 (A. P.).—More than 1,000 anti-Axis demonstrators clashed violently with the police tonight in the streets of Sarajevo, the Bosnian town where Gavrio Prinzip assassinated the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, to precipitate the world war.

Two hundred theological students started the Sarajevo demonstrations, parading and singing old Slav hymns. It was reported reliably that the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church would meet with the Patriarch tomorrow to adopt a resolution condemning the three-Power agreement.

Simultaneously, the police and soldiers battled riotous crowds in at least eight points of this capital city tonight as Yugoslav public protests against yesterday's capitulation to the German Axis grew sharper by the hour.

Countless arrests were made, mostly among student leaders and the old Serbian Comitaji of revolutionaries, imbued with new life from the current situation.

Heavily armed guards rushed to the bridges over the Sava and Danube rivers here when the authorities received reports that they would be bombed.

There were riotous scenes all day around Belgrade schools, students taking a leading role in the protests against German collaboration.

British newspaper men were called to the Government press office and told they would be expelled immediately if they continued to write about the swelling disorders. Their telephone lines were cut off all day when they tried to make foreign calls.

First rioting broke out in the center of Belgrade at noon.

Policemen and soldiers armed to the teeth were rushed to the scene and many persons were arrested before the police halted the fighting, which began when Axis sympathizers attacked a parade of students bearing British and American flags.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, declaring today that Germany "had lost no time in revealing her real intention in Yugoslavia," quoted the German radio as follows: "So long as there is no trouble in Yugoslavia, German troops will keep out. But if movements of revolts become a nuisance to Germany, Germany has enough military forces at hand to deal with them."]

High neutral diplomats in Sofia reported over the telephone that a German attack on Greece from Bulgaria originally had been set for April 1, but might possibly be advanced to start this week.

The Belgrade students had already marched through the business district, singing patriotic songs. They were mostly from secondary schools and had formed the procession on their way home for luncheon.

Back from Vienna.

The authorities were apparently prepared to meet any situation. Policemen and soldiers jammed the courtyards throughout the city, ready to cope with any demonstrators who threatened to get out of hand.

Just three hours earlier today Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic returned from Vienna, where they had signed yesterday the pact allying Yugoslavia with the Axis Powers, and immediately after his arrival Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek, who met the special train, reported to the Premier on disorders which had flared up in all parts of the country while the treaty was being signed.

The first official step taken after Cvetkovic's arrival was to close until Monday Yugoslavia's public schools where thousands of older boys had destroyed pictures of Adolf Hitler and called sit-down strikes. Police cordons were thrown around some of the larger schools.

While Cvetkovic consulted with Chief Regent Prince Paul, unconfirmed reports circulated that authorities had ordered a search of the homes of opposition leaders who resigned from the Government before the Axis alignment. It was rumored that several arrests had been made.

Somber Scene at Station.

The scene at the station was somber when Cvetkovic and his Foreign Minister stepped from their train at 9:04 A. M. Hundreds of persons were already reported under arrest in the provinces as a result of yesterday's demonstrations which had threatened to reach grave proportions.

One of the largest demonstration was in Kraljevo, Serbia, where more than 8,000 men and women gathered to hear speakers in the public square, then paraded through streets denouncing what they called the treachery of the Government.

In Hadji Popovic, a central Serbian city, two thousand peasants, many armed with pitchforks, marched shouting: "We want war!" Thousands participated in similar demonstrations elsewhere, openly expressing sympathy with Greece and Great Britain.

Riotous scenes took place in some Belgrade schools as the boys defied their teachers, broke up furniture and shouted: "Down with Hitler! Down with Mussolini! Down with Cvetkovic!"

Message To Hitler

The German radio broadcast today the text of a message Cvetkovic sent Adolf Hitler following Yugoslav adherence to the Axis. It follows:

"At the moment of leaving Reich territory I have the honor of expressing to Your Excellency my special thanks for the friendly reception you caused us to be given in Germany.

"I am convinced that this reception has reflected the friendship which your nation feels toward the Yugoslav nation."

Recruiting Reported

Hundreds of persons already were reported under arrest in the provinces as a result of yesterday's demonstrations.

Serb peasants, students, Communists and the Rejuvenated Comitaji (Committee of Dissenters) which dates back to Turkish empire days took a leading part in the disorders.

Kosca Pecanac, onetime Comitaji leader and hero of the 1918 Salonika campaign, was reported in southern Serbia recruiting sons of his World War comrades for a new fight against German domination.

Teachers Defied

An indication the widespread student demonstrations were highly organized was seen in the sudden appearance of hundreds of identical Yugoslav flags, all bearing the slogan "Long Live the King!"

(The Government which capitulated to the Axis is headed by a regency council, named to act during the minority of King Peter II, now 17 years old.

Boys in some Belgrade schools defied their teachers, broke up furniture and shouted "down with Hitler, down with Mussolini, down with Cvetkovic"

A number of youths who were made virtual prisoners in one school when police surrounded the building vied with each other in writing inflammatory slogans on cards and hurling them out of windows into a crowd of curious spectators.

Youth Role Cited

At another school, placards were hung from windows reading "Better Die Than Be Slaves," "We Must Renounce The Vienna Pact," "Down With Hitler" and "Long Live Liberty And King Peter."

Political observers noted that secondary school students not more than 15 years of age played a large part in the demonstrations. They expressed belief the participants probably were inspired by parents who feared they would be subjected to fine or imprisonment if they demonstrated themselves, but counted on the youth of the students to win them easier treatment.

'Platonic Reaffirmation'

Rome, March 26 (AP)—An authoritative Italian source said today Soviet Russia's announcement that she would remain neutral should Turkey be forced to enter the war was generally regarded here as a platonic reaffirmation of Russia's already evident desire to remain outside the conflict.

The Italian position toward the development was described as one of "extreme reserve."

Urges Serbs to Resist Nazis.

London, March 26 (A. P.).—L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, urged Serbs, Croats and Slovenes by radio tonight to resist German domination of Yugoslavia and to "keep the flame of national spirit alive." Mr. Amery, perhaps the Government's best linguist, spoke in Serbo-Croatian.

"In this war are you going to be content to leave glory to the Greeks alone and be classed with the Rumanians and Bulgars as second class men who follow the Germans because they dare not face them in the field?" he asked.

Riots Spread At Belgrade And Serajevo

Students Protesting Axis Pact Battle Police; Many Jailed, Schools Closed

Sofia Hears Attack On Greece Is Near

Nazi Threat Is Reported to 'Protect' Yugoslavia, Too, if Disorders Go On

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, March 26.—This capital and the Bosnian city of Serajevo, where a student assassin touched off the World War, were the scenes tonight of violent street riots led largely by students enraged at Yugoslavia's membership in the Axis.

In Serajevo, where Gavrilo Princip assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary on June 28, 1914, more than one thousand rioters battled police who tried to put down the demonstrations. The fight started when 200 theological students paraded, singing Slavic hymns and crying out against Germany.

In Belgrade police battled rioters at eight or more separate points and made many arrests among dissident students and the reinvigorated Comitadji of oldtime Serbian revolutionaries. Soldiers and police hastened to guard against threatened bombing of bridges across the Danube and Sava Rivers, which meet here.

May Attack Greece at Once

Word came by telephone from high-ranking neutral diplomats in Sofia, capital of German-occupied Bulgaria, that despite Yugoslavia's internal stresses the Axis alignment might permit a German attack on Greece this very week. They said the German drive southward was set originally for April 1, but might be hastened by several days.

The Yugoslav temper was heightened by a broadcast in German which said Nazi troops would enter the country to "protect Yugoslav independence" under the Vienna treaty if the demonstrations continued. The station was believed to be a "bootleg" transmitter.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting the German radio, said German troops would march in "if movements of revolt become a nuisance to Germany." The B. B. C. announcement was heard in New York yesterday by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

In signing with the Axis yesterday Yugoslavia received assurances that the Axis members would respect her frontiers and would not move troops across her territory.

The government press office told all British newspaper men they would be ejected from the country if they continued to write about the disorders. Their telephone connections to foreign countries were cut off all day.

Homes Raided, Many Jailed

Police raided homes of citizens suspected of sympathy for Great Britain and the United States, and there were unnumbered secret arrests during the day.

Street fighting flared in Belgrade at noon when students, carrying British and American flags and singing patriotic songs, paraded through the main streets. Axis sympathizers attacked them. Police and soldiers, gathered in every public square, made countless arrests before halting the melee.

All-day disturbances among students resulted in closing of schools until Monday. In one school the students heaped up their benches and burned them with torches made of photographs of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini.

In many others classrooms were wrecked and walls were defaced with scrawled gibes at Germany.

Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich, who returned from Vienna today, went into conferences seeking to quell the disorders. There were unconfirmed reports that he had ordered a search of the homes of opposition leaders who quit the government in protest against the Axis pact.

Political observers remarked that much of the disturbance was led by secondary schoolboys no more than fifteen years old, and surmised that they were inspired by parents who opposed Germany, but feared harsh treatment if they themselves participated.

Vice-Premier Vladimir Matchek hurried to Zagreb to try to placate leaders of the Independent Democratic party, who were said to have ordered all their members to resign from local governments of Croatia in protest against the capitulation to the Axis.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, TOURING THE CITY BY AUTOMOBILE, WAS FOLLOWED EVERYWHERE. WHEN THE SCENE OF A RIOT WAS REACHED, A DETECTIVE PROMPTLY APPEARED, QUESTIONED THE CHAUFFEUR AND NOTED OUR IDENTITIES AND CREDENTIALS IN A NOTEBOOK.

AT ONE SCHOOL WHERE "DOWN WITH THE TRIPARTITE PACT" WAS SCRAWLED IN GIGANTIC LETTERS ON A WALL PEDESTRIANS GATHERED TO SPELL OUT THE INSCRIPTION WITH MOVING LIPS AND NODDED THEIR HEADS SAGELY.

"DOWN WITH HITLER" SIGNS APPEARED IN NUMEROUS PLACES DESPITE ORDERS TO ALL OFFICERS TO DESTROY THEM WHEREVER FOUND.

ONE WOMAN NEWS VENDOR (WHO APPARENTLY COULD NOT READ) COMPLAINED "FOR TWO DAYS NOW MANY OF MY CUSTOMERS BUY PAPERS AND THROW THEM ON THE GROUND AND STAMP ON THEM. I DON'T UNDERSTAND WHY."

HAIL MATSUOKA IN NAZI CAPITAL

High German Officials Turn Out for Welcome.

Berlin, March 26 (A. P.).—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka arrived in Berlin today for discussions which German commentators said were designed to make the three-Power pact a more effective instrument for organizing the "new order" in Europe and the Far East.

Matsuoka's train which carried him from Moscow where he had talked with Joseph Stalin drew into Anhalter station as twilight descended on the city. Streets had been blocked off and tens of thousands of citizens were on hand to give him a wild greeting.

The authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said the visit was "more significant than a mere friendly exchange of opinions."

To Discuss New Order.

When Matsuoka begins conferences tomorrow with Adolf Hitler and other German leaders, the commentary said, they will "view problems from a world-wide perspective and will stabilize and clarify the pre-conditions for the fundamental reform of international life."

The German capital had a rousing welcome for the Japanese Foreign Minister, backgrounded by jubilation over Yugoslavia's entrance into the Axis camp.

Top Men on Hand.

With the exception of Hitler and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, virtually all the top men in the Government and the Nazi party were on hand to greet Matsuoka.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop welcomed him and led him to an automobile in which he was driven to Bellevue Palace in the Tiergarten, Hitler's guest house for distinguished foreign visitors.

Five top-hatted diplomats were in the welcoming party, representing the junior partners of the tripartite agreement—Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, wore a bowler. Ribbentrop and Dino Alfieri, the Italian Ambassador were in uniform.

The decorations were more elaborate than those seen on any other recent State occasion and culminated in a gigantic rising sun made of paper, white chrysanthemums and red poppies.

Factories and schools were ordered to close early to give the workers and children time to get in line along the route from the railway station to Bellevue Palace—Der Fuehrer's guest house for State visitors.

Meanwhile today Der Angriff, the newspaper of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, published an interview in which Matsuoka was quoted as saying: "Fishing is one of my greatest hobbies. When I returned from Geneva in the spring of 1933, I went out in solitude for half a year and fished. Then I came back to Tokio convinced that England and America would always oppose Japan's progress in the Far East and, for that reason, our place was on the side of Germany.

Matsuoka entered German territory late last night at Malkinia, on the Russian border. He was quoted in an interview today as saying he became convinced in the solitude of a long fishing trip that Britain and the United States would always oppose Japanese progress in the Far East.

The interview, which took place aboard Matsuoka's train, was published in *Der Angriff*, newspaper of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

"Fishing is one of my greatest hobbies," Matsuoka was quoted. "That is the best way in which I can get away from it all and reach conclusions."

"When I returned from Geneva in the spring of 1933 I went out in solitude for half a year and fished. Then I came back to Tokyo convinced that England and America would always oppose Japan's progress in the Far East, and for that reason our place was on the side of Germany. I remained of that opinion and fought for perfection of the three-power pact."

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had urged Berlin residents to "decorate your houses with flags and personally take part in this historic event."

"The reception accorded this distinguished visitor in the Reich's capital," Goebbels declared, "will most effectively demonstrate the insoluble union of nations bound together by the three-power pact."

Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, said he had not "the slightest doubt that the Foreign Minister's visit will contribute much toward strengthening our (Japanese-German) cooperation."

Oshima envisaged world peace as result of "the glorious final victory of Germany."

(Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast yesterday from Tokyo that Matsuoka probably would stay in Berlin until March 30, leaving that night for a three-day visit in Rome.)

Harada To Visit Berlin

Vichy, France, March 26 (AP)—Kenkichi Harada, Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Vichy, present seat of the French Government, is expected to leave for Berlin today, it was disclosed here.

TOP OFFICIALS MEET TRAIN OF TOKYO MINISTER

Conversations With Hitler On "New World Order" Begin Today

Discussion Of U. S. Lease-Lend Act Expected To Be Held

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 26—In a ceremony scarcely less spectacular than those for visiting royalty, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka of Japan, was welcomed here today for conversations which German commentators said would be intended to promote the Axis new order in both Europe and the Far East.

There were suggestions that the United States' Lease-Lend Act would be thoroughly studied.

Top Nazis At Station

At the station to receive Matsuoka were the top men of the Nazi Government and party—save only Adolf Hitler himself and Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering. Representatives of the German armed forces, including Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command, were on hand.

There, too, in shiny top hats, were representatives of five "Little Axis" partners—of Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia. Nearly everybody was in uniform—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri among them—but the Japanese Ambassador, Hiroshi Oshima, turned up in a bowler hat and a civilian overcoat.

Matsuoka Is Grave

Matsuoka looked grave and a little tired as he emerged from his train to be greeted by Von Ribbentrop and then to go solemnly and with immobile face down the line of notables.

There was a large rising sun, of paper, white chrysanthemums and red poppies, and in an alcove Hitler Youths shouted and blew bugles.

The Japanese reviewed a military honor guard amid the hoarse heils of throngs of men and women from the shops, industrial plants and public services.

The workers had been given leave with full pay and equipped with paper Japanese and Nazi flags. The way to Bellevue Castle, Matsuoka's official residence while here, was heavily decorated and thick with shouting Germans.

Will See Hitler Tomorrow

The visit of the Japanese Minister, observed the authoritative commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland*, "is more significant than a mere friendly exchange of opinions. It will (result in) a view of problems from a world-wide perspective and stabilize and clarify the preconditions for a fundamental reform of international life."

Conversations with Hitler, it was added, will begin tomorrow, and during Matsuoka's stay, Japanese diplomats from other European capitals will be here to see him.

Dienst aus Deutschland remarked that the visit was "a fitting answer to the efforts of the Anglo-Saxon powers to slow up the wheel of progress."

Cheers Bring Hitler Out

The crowd milling through the capital's streets rushed to the chancellery after Matsuoka's car wound into its grounds. Then arose a persistent chorus for Hitler, who made a brief appearance on a balcony.

The Japanese Foreign Minister issued a message to the German people assuring them the "Japanese nation is with you in joy and sorrow."

Matsuoka said Japan has faith in Hitler and the capacities of the German people.

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PACT REACTION PLEASES NAZIS

Mention Anglo-U. S. Foes of Yugoslavia's Signing.

Berlin, March 26 (A. P.).—German officialdom seemed well pleased today at world reaction to the Axis pact with Yugoslavia, signed yesterday in Vienna. Authorized spokesmen declared that the "shock caused by this new diplomatic step, which was so bitterly contested by the Anglo-American coalition of opponents to the new European order, is more than remarkable."

"Not that we care one way or another," they added. "It is a matter of complete indifference to us what others think about the effect of the tri-partite pact expansions on the world in general, or upon the Far East and the Balkans in particular. Our diplomacy knows no pause."

Asked whether other States were expected to join, these spokesmen declared: "We are firmly convinced of it."

No Offer to Greece.

This German diplomatic activity, it was expressly stated, does not extend to Greece, however. "Greece, which finds herself in a military struggle against our ally, is no object for diplomatic activity by the Reich," the spokesmen said.

Authorized interpretation of the implications of Yugoslavia's adherence to the pact, and of the notes addressed to Yugoslavia by the Axis Powers, was cautious. In the main it was summed up thus: The three-power pact cannot be amended by any new signer. Every adherent in principle accepts all its obligations. Practically, however, certain things are not expected of joiners. For instance, Germany does not expect Balkan troops to fight for her. Also, so long as the war lasts, the various claims of Balkan and neighbor States against each other for territorial revisions must rest.

Soviet Pledge Called Platonic.

Rome, March 26 (A. P.).—An authoritative Italian spokesman said today that Russia's announcement that she would remain neutral should Turkey be forced to enter the war was generally regarded here as a platonic reaffirmation of Russia's already evident desire to remain outside the conflict. The Italian position toward the development was described as one of extreme reserve.

German Blockade of Iceland Aimed at Shipments From U. S.

Nazis Threaten to 'Answer With Deeds' Any Challenge of Effectiveness—American Cutters on Patrol Off Greenland.

Berlin, March 26 (A. P.).—German naval and air forces henceforth will exert all their powers to see that Iceland doesn't become a handy mid-Atlantic supply depot for Great Britain, it was indicated tonight by informed commentators in Berlin.

As always when the question concerns purely military or naval matters, there was little disposition of Germans to talk about extending the sea war to the shores of Greenland, under the newly declared German blockade zone.

"We will say it with deeds," was about the only authorized observation.

These sources declared that the blockade had been extended to include Iceland after receipt of reports that American ships had been unloading supplies there for transshipment to Britain.

[Speaking in Berlin on January 30, Adolf Hitler presaged the extension of the Nazi blockade when he declared that help "from America" would be of no avail and added: "That the German people have no quarrel with the American people is clear to everybody who does not want consciously to twist the facts and claim its opposite. It the States of that continent, however, now attempt possibly to interfere with the European conflict, then the war aims will change even faster. Then all Europe will rise in its own defense. Let there be no deception about one fact: Whoever believes he can help England must at all events know one thing: Every ship, with or without convoy, that comes within range of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed."]

Welles Studies Aspects.

Washington, March 26 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, said today that administration officials were studying all aspects of the situation created by Germany's extension of counter-blockade operations to within three miles of Greenland and thus to the threshold of the Western Hemisphere.

Pending this study, he declined to say what steps might be taken or whether the European combat zone might be extended to Iceland, now within the German blockade area, and thus exclude American shipping from that former Danish colony. No United States ships have been operating to Iceland, although ships of other registry have recently been plying between the islands and New York.

Mr. Welles likewise declined to say whether a possible extension of the American neutrality zone to the Western Hemisphere boundary between Greenland and Iceland was one of the questions under consideration. The neutrality zone patrolled by American warships now extends only to a point a short distance east of Halifax.

Covered by Monroe Doctrine.

The proximity of the new deadline to Greenland attracted immediate attention here, because authorities have made it known on several occasions that Greenland is considered a part of the hemisphere and, as such, covered by the Monroe Doctrine.

Although officials here have denied that any United States forces have been sent to Greenland, Coast Guard vessels have been maintaining a close patrol of the vicinity. At one time recently four heavily armed patrol vessels were reported on duty there, with a total crew strength of 500 men.

Trade between the United States and Iceland began after the German invasion of Denmark isolated the latter from her mother country.

Six ships—three small passenger vessels and three freighters—are currently operating between New York and Raykjavik, plying a distance of 2,700 miles.

These ships evidently were of Danish registry, however. Informed of Berlin assertions that American ships had been unloading at Iceland for reshipment to Britain, Maritime Commission officials said that no ships of American registry "now or have been" operating to Iceland.

Contains Cryolite Mines.

Greenland contains valuable cryolite mines, said to be the world's only commercial source of the important mineral used in refining aluminum—an essential in aircraft construction.

Several months ago a United States Consulate was opened in Greenland to look out for American interests. The United States meanwhile has been the colony's supply source for the foodstuffs and medicines which were cut off by the occupation of Denmark.

Greenland and Iceland recently have been mentioned as possible North Atlantic stepping-stones for delivery of warplanes to Great Britain.

See Position Unaltered.

London, March 26 (A. P.).—British sources said today the German announcement of extension of the sea war zone to include Iceland made no difference to the British.

"The Germans have been sinking anything they saw," one source commented, "so the position is unaltered."

The British air force coastal command has been tremendously increased for the battle of the Atlantic by new, fast long-range American-made patrol bombers that can scout the seas as far as Iceland, a reliable person disclosed today.

Newer types of Lockheeds have been bolstered, this informant said, by the American consolidated "Catalina" patrol bombers. The number of planes set aside for the coastal command from Britain's growing plane reserves was not given, but the service was declared to be getting "bigger and bigger all the time."

Ship Held Up Here.

Capt. Peter J. Bhornson, skipper of the steamship Godafoss, is awaiting instructions from the owner of the ship, the Iceland Steamship Company, Ltd., before attempting to make the New York-Iceland crossing.

The ship was ready to leave Pier 8, East River, Coenties Slip, late yesterday when agents of the line brought word that the Germans had extended their blockade zone. Capt. Bhornsen decided to take no risk without express orders.

Welles Studies Reply to Wider Nazi Blockade

May Warn Reich, Keep U. S. Ships From Iceland or Extend Neutrality Zone

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—An American answer to Germany's extension of her sea blockade to the border line of the Western Hemisphere was in preparation tonight. Whether it would take the form of a warning to Germany or more decisive measures to keep hostile operations out of hemisphere waters officials would not say until they had completed a study of all aspects of the problem.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said the whole question was under consideration and that he probably would make a statement in a day or two.

These possibilities were advanced unofficially: A warning to Germany to keep submarines and other war vessels out of the Western Hemisphere; an extension of the European combat zone to include Iceland, thus closing that British-occupied island to American shipping; an extension of the Pan-American neutrality to the easternmost limit of the Western Hemisphere, which would mean o widened patrol by American war vessels—a move which might at the same time relieve the British convoy problem by protecting supply ships half-way across the Atlantic.

Nazis to 'Answer With Deeds'

BERLIN, March 26 (AP).—Authorized Germans said today that the Nazi sea blockade was extended to include Iceland after reports were received that American ships had been unloading there for transshipment of materials to England. (This was denied at Washington.)

The sources said "we will answer with deeds" any questions of the effectiveness of the extended blockade.

Nazis to Watch Iceland

Berlin, March 26.—(AP)—Germany declared tonight her determination to do everything militarily possible to keep Iceland from becoming a mid-Atlantic supply depot for Britain and followed up with a special High Command announcement that 31,500 tons of shipping had been sunk by aerial bombs today.

The bulk of this toll was reported to have been taken far west of the British Isles, well into the extended zone of German war operations which now includes Iceland. The Germans say the British are trying to use this island, which is occupied by British troops, as a base to crack the German blockade of American supplies to England.

A rare high command special communique said a long-range bomber sank a 10,000-ton freighter in a strongly-defended convoy several hundred kilometres west of the Shetland Islands, and that in the same region one 9000-ton and one 6500-ton merchant ship fell victims to long-distance battle planes.

Report Two Ships Hit.

The communique said, a 6000-ton tanker was sunk in the mouth of the Thames river and another 6000-ton ship damaged off the southeast British coast.

A report that the British planned to run the blockade from Iceland with a fleet of tiny boats that could skitter away from heavier Nazi war vessels was given as one reason for the blockade extension.

Germany intends to make it difficult or impossible for large and more vulnerable cargo vessels to take supplies from America to Iceland, these sources said, thus nipping the "mosquito merchant fleet" plan before it can begin.

Moreover, American ships that approach Iceland presumably will be treated as any non-belligerent vessel approaching England, Berlin sources added. (On Jan. 30 Adolf Hitler warned the world against aid to Britain, and said "every ship that comes within range of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed.")

Germany long has had its eye on Iceland. German reconnaissance planes have made at least one flight to Reykjavik to have a look around, and Nazi craft from time to time have been reported in that vicinity.

GERMANY CLAIMS 25,000 TONS MORE IN SEA WARFARE

Reports Two 10,000-Ton Merchantmen Sunk by Long-range Bombers.

Berlin, March 26 (A. P.).—Nazi long-range bombers were reported by informed spokesmen to have sunk a 10,000-ton British merchant ship today in the course of an attack on a convoy protected by five destroyers, two cruisers and six patrol boats in the North Atlantic. They added that a British freighter, also attacked from the air, had been left sinking 250 miles west of the Hebrides.

DNB, the German official news agency, reported that another 10,000-ton ship was sunk by long-

distance planes in an early afternoon attack off the north Scottish coast. The sunken vessel was said to have been convoyed by two small naval craft.

Earlier today the German High Command reported that German warplanes destroyed 5,000 tons of merchant shipping and damaged an additional 15,000 tons in attacks on vessels in the vicinity of Great Britain yesterday. One vessel of 2,000 tons was sunk east of Clacton-on-Sea by a direct hit, and another of 3,000 tons was destroyed at the entrance to Bristol Channel, the communique declared.

British Sink 16,000 Tons.

London, March 26 (A. P.).—The sinking of a 10,000-ton German tanker off the Norwegian coast and a 6,000-ton Nazi supply ship off the Netherlands was announced by the Government today as Nazi warplanes made sporadic daylight attacks on Britain, damaging industrial buildings in two southern towns.

The tanker, an Admiralty communique said, was torpedoed by the British submarine Sturgeon. A plane torpedoed the supply ship this afternoon. No date was given for the first sinking.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security said the daylight raids cost the Germans two planes, one shot down by fighters, the other by anti-aircraft fire.

Later today a lone wolf raider dive-bombed and machine-gunned a town in the southwest of England, causing a few casualties and some property damage.

Foul weather over the Channel grounded the Royal Air Force and the Germans alike last night, giving London its fifth consecutive night without a single alarm—longest all-clear period since the air war was intensified last September.

German bombers made their most recent appearance in force over Plymouth last Friday night, while the last R. A. F. attack was directed against Berlin, Hanover and Kiel or Sunday night.

Tells of Damage in Berlin.

An official of the Economic Warfare Ministry said today that in British raids on Berlin in December and January bombs had penetrated to underground railways. Another blew the roof off a movie theater, he said, basing his statements on reports from R. A. F. observation and other sources.

The official also declared that hits had been made on a very important railway junction, causing considerable dislocation. He said the Berlin Police Presidency and law courts were damaged, the top floors of the widely known Wertheim department stores were burned out and minor damage also was done to important industrial plants.

The heaviest damage during the two months, he said, was at Mannheim, where the main docks were hit, several barges sunk, traffic blocked, several engineering shops destroyed and others damaged.

He said he understood that the damage to war factories ran into millions of marks. The official reported that near Mannheim's main freight station a shed housing a field post office for the German Army of Occupation received a direct hit when Christmas traffic was at its peak.

Danish Freighter Sunk.

Marine sources here reported today that the 975-ton Danish freighter H. H. Petersen, which plied between Canada and Baltic ports before the war, had been sunk by enemy action and that the crew had been rescued.

British Beat Off Nazi Night Attacks On North Sea Convoys

German Supply Ship And Tanker Sunk—American Bombers England's Answer To Counter-Blockade

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 26—British war vessels shepherding convoys through the North Sea beat off a series of night attacks by German torpedo boats and shot down a German plane with a hit full in the nose, the Admiralty announced tonight.

These reports were issued as reliable sources said Britain's answer to German extension of the Atlantic counter-blockade is a swarm of big American patrol bombers that comb the seas for Nazi craft as far as Iceland—500 miles from the nearest English cape.

Lockheed and Consolidated "Catalina" bombers bear the brunt of the aerial scouting.

The Admiralty said naval light forces hit several of the speedy E-boats and that it was probable some were lost.

The plane—a Messerschmitt 110—was shot down when it made a daylight attack on a convoy guarded by the destroyer Versatile, built during the World War. No British damage was reported.

Earlier officials announced a British plane had torpedoed and sunk a 6,000-ton German supply ship today off the Dutch coast and the Admiralty said the British submarine Sturgeon torpedoed and sank an 8,000-ton German tanker off Norway.

German activity over Britain was light today, but two southern towns reported industrial buildings damaged by German aircraft.

One German plane was reported downed by ground guns, another by fighters.

Eire Bans Equine Sports

DUBLIN, March 26 (AP)—Because of the spread of hoof and mouth disease, the Eire Department of Agriculture today banned horse racing, horse-jumping contests, polo, hunting, dog racing and coursing throughout the country, effective Saturday.

Sims' Kin Dies in R. A. F.

Was Grandson of Admiral; Brother Also Serving With British

LONDON, March 26 (AP).—Sgt. Denis Guy Sims, a grandson of the late Admiral William S. Sims, commander of United States naval forces in European waters in the World War, has died while serving with the Royal Air Force.

Sgt. Sims was an aerial gunner and wireless operator. No details of his death were announced. His brother, H. A. Sims, a corporal, recently received the military medal.

'Ladies From Hell' Get Back In Fight With British Forces

Famed Black Watch Reforms After Great Losses In Last June's Retreat From France

By J. NORMAN LODGE
Associated Press Correspondent

London, March 26—Depleted in the British retreat from France last June, the famed Scottish Black Watch has been reformed and again is on war duty as a regiment of the Fifty-first Highlanders Division.

The black-tartaned "Ladies from Hell" for more than 200 years have helped to make British history; wherever Britons have fought, there usually has been at least one battalion of the tough Highlanders.

One Thing Certain

Where they will fight next they don't know, but as an officer said, "Fight it'll be, laddie, with such a bonnie lass as Queen." (Queen Elizabeth is Scottish.)

Their's is the only regiment of the British army allowed to wear the red hackle of courage. The hackle—a tuft of red feathers that dangles from the tam-o'-shanter—was won against the French in 1795. French cavalry overwhelmed the red-coated regulars, captured two of their cannon, and turned them on the British.

Only the Highlanders' lines held. The red hackle was made their official decoration by a War Office memorandum of 1822.

Organized In 1729

Organized in 1729 to keep the peace in northern Britain, the regiment has fought from Africa to Flanders and from India to North America.

The watch was decimated in covering the British retreat from France last spring, only a few hundred of the kilties escaping to form the nucleus of the present regiment.

Other regiments in the present Fifty-first Division are the Seaforths, Argyll and Sutherlands, the Camerons and the Gordons.

How Black Was Chosen

Earl Crawford formed the first unit of the Black Watch. He was a Lowlander and had no clan regalia or tartan. He ordered dark kilts to set his retainer apart from the red-coated regular British army.

Their duty of watching other clans combined with their dark kilts to give them the Gaelic name "Am Freiceadan Dubh," or Black Watch.

The Watch first saw foreign service in the Battle of Fontenoy in Flanders in 1745, when their unorthodox fighting upset the French, even though the British and their allies eventually lost.

A Chaplain Fights

It was at Fontenoy that Adam Ferguson, chaplain of the regiment, told his colonel "damn my commission," and led a group of Highlanders into the fray, his double-edged sword swinging.

The Black Watch fought against the French in Colonial America in 1763.

In the Battle of Waterloo, the regiment was one of four cited in dispatches by the Duke of Wellington.

Of 53,000 Highlanders who went to France with the World War British Expeditionary Force, 10,024 were killed and 24,000 wounded. Along with its Canadian battalion, the regiment won eight Victoria Crosses.

In Full Nazi Uniform He Saunters in London

London, March 26 (A. P.).—Unchallenged, a man in the full uniform of a German Army officer strolled through London streets for hours yesterday, looked in at busy Scotland Yard and peered through the Buckingham Palace gates. It was merely another uniform to Londoners, grown accustomed to the sight of British, Dominion, Colonial, Dutch, Czech, Norwegian, Free French and other Allied soldiers.

As a matter of fact, the "German officer" was Donald Collins, a film actor, employed by a newspaper to point up an editorial campaign urging closer surveillance of aliens.

BRITISH COLONIES AID GREEK EFFORT

London Reports Supplies Are Being Sent

London, March 26 (A. P.).—Supplies of tin, rubber, hemp, hides, chemicals and coffee have been shipped to Greece from British colonies, the Colonial Office said today, to help in the Greek war effort.

Athens, March 26 (A. P.).—The Greek High Command today reported "exchange of artillery fire at various points on the front with restricted patrol activity."

Italian war planes were acknowledged to have bombed a rural district in the western Peloponnesus, but were said to have caused no damage or casualties.

Rome, March 26 (A. P.).—Italian air squadrons repeatedly bombed Greek supply bases and troop encampments on the right bank of the Devol River in the northern sector of the Albanian battlefront yesterday, the Italian High Command said today. Ground operations were reported limited to normal artillery activity.

The Italians also declared that their fighter planes machine-gunned the Herakleion (Candia) air base on the Greek island of Crete, setting one plane afire on the ground, and that "enemy planes attacked some of our Ægean bases, resulting in several wounded."

British Meat Ration Cut Again Monday

London, March 26 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Food announced today that the weekly meat ration purchases in Britain will be reduced next Monday from 1 shilling, 2 pence (about 23 cents) per person to 1 shilling (20 cents).

Famed Pilgrim Church In London Is Destroyed

Built In 1616 It Was Shrine For Many Preachers Who Emigrated To America In 17th Century

London, March 26 (AP)—The seventeenth century Congregationalist Pilgrim Fathers' Memorial Church has been destroyed by incendiary bombs, it was disclosed today.

The church, in Southwark, South London, was built in 1616, and some of the Pilgrim Fathers worshipped there before they went to America. Burned with it was a pulpit Bible containing the signatures of prominent English and American preachers who had delivered Pilgrim Fathers' memorial sermons there.

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British Admit Enemy Has Taken El Agheila

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, March 26—The British acknowledged today that "a small enemy detachment" on Monday occupied El Agheila, 150 miles southwest of Bengasi, Libya. British patrols had previously been withdrawn from the town, a communique said.

(The communique did not identify the troops, but the German high command said yesterday that the Swastika was flying over El Agheila.

(El Agheila lies on the Mediterranean Gulf of Sidra. It was there that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's army came to a stop after the victorious drive from Egypt.)

British In New Positions

British troops, the communique said, have taken new positions around the strongly contested Eritrean mountain town of Cheren and have repulsed another Italian counter-attack.

The British said they took many prisoners and equipment.

In Ethiopia "operations continue to develop successfully in all sections," the communique added.

One British force is driving toward Harar, walled provincial capital, from Jijiga, with the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad at Diredawa as its goal, while other forces are moving north on Addis Ababa from Neghelli and st other columns are heading toward the Ethiopian capital from the west and northwest.

Railway Bombed Again

An R. A. F. communique said the British continued to bomb the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway between the capital and Diredawa, damaging trains, railway stations and bridges, while a Free French air squadron raided an Italian encampment twenty miles north of Gondar, hitting buildings and transport.

Tripoli was also raided Monday night, the communique said, and fires and explosions were seen among Government buildings and in the harbor. Another raid on the Dodecanese airports at Scarpanto and Calato and shipping at Astropalia Island was said to have resulted in a direct hit on a merchant ship (at Astropalia) and damage to several German planes.

BRITISH REPORT NAZI TROOPS MET IN AFRICA

Some Germans With Fascists In Seizure Of El Agheila

Axis Forces Take Town, But English Discount Its Importance

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 26—British headquarters conceded tonight that there were some German troops in an Axis mechanized detachment which last Monday occupied El Agheila, westernmost point of the British spearhead in Libya, and that there probably were other detachments in the vicinity directly westward.

This is by no means an indication of a general German-Italian advance, they declared, for the British have been keeping a careful watch on Germans landing at Tripoli, only North African harbor left to the Italians and repeatedly attacked by the R. A. F.

Some Fires Started

The latest raids were on Monday and Tuesday nights, the British reported, and caused fires and explosions among Government buildings and harbor works.

The bulk of the Axis detachment in El Agheila is Italian, the British added. British patrols withdrew Sunday before the town was occupied, a communique stated.

The town is 150 miles southwest of Bengasi on the Gulf of Sidra, at the point where the victorious Imperial Army of the Nile halted its westward drive.

Held Of No Importance

British officers said the town was of no importance; a ruined mud fort, a few bad wells, and having a peacetime population of about twenty. Besides, its position is exposed militarily.

In Eritrea and Ethiopia, last spots of stiff Italian resistance in East Africa, the R. A. F. reported widespread air raids, particularly at Cheren, in support of the British land forces' efforts to take that Italian stronghold which guards the route to Asmara.

Many Italian prisoners and considerable equipment were reported taken as the British gained new positions around Cheren and repulsed a counter-attack.

Railroad Bombed

In Ethiopia, the British said they heavily bombed the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway between Diredawa, where the British hope to cut the railroad, and the Ethiopian capital.

In conjunction with this action, forces pushing westward from Jijiga, advanced on Harar, walled city which stands as a guardian of Diredawa.

A Free French air squadron joined in the attacks in Ethiopia, bombing an Italian encampment twenty miles north of Gondar, the British reported.

Heavy Losses at Cheren.

Rome, March 26 (A. P.).—Heavy losses were suffered by British and Italian troops alike yesterday as heavy fighting continued in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, the Italian High Command said today, adding that on the western Ethiopian front, the British made another attempt to force a crossing of the Dabus River, but were again thrown back.

The Italians said that their fighter planes shot down a British fighter in an air battle over Cheren, and that their bombers attacked an unidentified British base, "hitting numerous planes on the ground."

Brazilian Ship Reports Attack.

Alexandria, March 26 (A. P.).—The 5,099-ton Brazilian freighter Taubate underwent repairs here today to her superstructure, which was damaged 100 miles out in the Mediterranean yesterday in a machine-gun and bomb attack which the crew attributed to a German plane. She prepared to sail for New York and Boston en route home.

Dodecanese Doomed?

By Larry Allen

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With the British Battlefleet Off Crete, March 26—Bombardment and blockade are expected by the British to cost Italy her Dodecanese Islands, where Italian garrisons already face serious shortages of food and war supplies.

The twelve rocky islands, strung out off the Aegean coast of Turkey, have been cut off from Italy for months by the British fleet.

The more important islands of Rhodes, Leros and Scarpanto have been bombed heavily, and the British navy gave Scarpanto one severe shelling.

Serious shortages of gasoline and war supplies on the islands were given by the British as one reason for the dwindling in the past few months of Italian air attacks upon the Middle East.

The British have shown no disposition to rush a cleanup of the islands by landings, however, taking the position that blockade would starve out the Fascist forces.

They said morale of the garrisons had been lowered steadily, accentuated by Greek and British successes in Albania and Libya. Greek refugees from the islands were quoted as saying talk of revolt was spreading among the Greek population, which outnumbers Italians on the islands 12 to 1.

TWO FRENCH ZONES TO EXCHANGE FOOD

Washington Cables Leahy for Full Report

Vichy, March 26 (A. P.).—The Paris newspaper Aujourd'hui says that a clearing accord has been arranged between occupied France and the non-occupied zone for the exchange of food.

The occupied zone will send 800,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of bran, 200,000 tons of sugar and 800,000 tons of potatoes, according to the paper, while the unoccupied zone will send 190,000 head of cattle, 565,000 sheep, 600,000 pigs and calves, 36,000 tons of oil, 100,000 tons of vegetables, 8,000 tons of cheese and 1,700,000,000 liters (about 450,000,000 gallons) of wine.

A Government spokesman said that the French-German accord reached last October permitted the two zones to exchange food without interference by the occupation authorities. He said that the figures published in Paris represented the maximum amounts for a twelve-month period.

The Germans agreed that if, by necessity, they requisitiond any part of the food sent into the occupied zone, a corresponding amount could be subtracted from the food the occupied zone was required to give the German Army, he said.

It was understood the American authorities were not notified of the clearing agreement. The Supplies Ministry said that, because of the agricultural situation in France, commercial exchange between the two zones was necessary or the country "would be completely asphyxiated."

U. S. Asks for Report.

Washington, March 26 (A. P.).—The State Department cabled Ambassador Leahy in Vichy today for a complete report on a new food accord reported to have been reached between the Occupied and Unoccupied Zones of France.

Acting Secretary of State Welles, in announcing this at his press conference, said that the department as yet had no official information regarding the agreement reported by the Paris newspaper Aujourd'Hui.

Pending receipt of a report from Ambassador Leahy, State Department officials withheld comment on what effect, if any, the arrangement might have on plans already approved for two Red Cross shipments of flour to Unoccupied France or on French efforts to obtain further grain supplies in the United States.

Vichy Reveals Food Exchange Between Zones

Says Germans Won't Touch Supplies Sent North; U.S. Cables Leahy for Details

VICHY, March 26 (AP).—A hitherto little - publicized food exchange agreement, reached last October between the German-occupied and unoccupied zones of France, was disclosed in more detail today.

French officials emphasized that the Germans would not molest the shipments, but that if they did, by necessity, requisition the northbound foodstuffs, then an equivalent amount could be subtracted from the stocks the occupied zone must supply to the German Army. The unoccupied zone was expected to obtain a large portion of its share of the supplies for the exchange from North Africa.

The amount of the exchange, as reported by the Paris newspaper "Aujourd'hui" and which officials here said was for a year's period, follows:

The unoccupied zone will send to the German-held zone 190,000 head of cattle, 565,000 sheep, 600,000 pigs and calves, 36,000 tons of oil, 100,000 tons of vegetables, 8,000 tons of cheese and 1,700,000,000 liters (about 400,000,000 gallons) of wine. In exchange the unoccupied zone will receive from the north 800,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of bran, 200,000 tons of sugar and 800,000 tons of potatoes.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman disclosed that the French Navy had been escorting merchant ships on the high seas "for many months" and that no ship so accompanied ever had been stopped by British war vessels. But it was said that the small escorts could not be regarded as "armed protection" because they were not strong enough to put up a fight.

FRENCH BARTER UPSETS FOOD AID

Deal May Affect Red Cross Shipments; Leahy Asked For Report on Exchange

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The entire question of sending American food supplies to unoccupied France was reopened today after a large barter deal between the occupied and unoccupied zones was reported from Vichy.

The reported agreement was announced in the Paris newspaper Aujourd'hui and was said here to be a complete surprise to the United States government. It called for a sweeping trade of livestock, vegetables, and other supplies from the unoccupied zone for grain, sugar and potatoes from the German-occupied area.

The State Department called immediately for a full report from

Ambassador William D. Leahy in Vichy. Until this was received and studied, officials declined to say what effect it might have on the pending Red Cross "experimental" shipments of American foodstuffs and plans for aiding unoccupied France in the future. Preparations have already been made to send two Red Cross cargoes of flour to "free France."

Reached Last October

(A hitherto little publicized food exchange agreement reached last October between the German-occupied and unoccupied zones of France was disclosed in Vichy. French officials emphasized that the Germans would not molest the shipments, but that if they did, by necessity, requisition the northbound foodstuffs, then an equivalent amount could be subtracted from the stocks the occupied zone must furnish the German army.

(The amount of the exchange as reported by the Aujourd'hui and which officials here said was for a year's period: The unoccupied zone will send to the German-held zone—190,000 head of cattle, 565,000 sheep 600,000 pigs and calves, 36,000 tons of oil, 100,000 tons of vegetables, 8,000 tons of cheese, and about 450,000,000 gallons of wine. In exchange the unoccupied zone will receive from the north—800,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of bran, 200,000 tons of sugar, and 800,000 tons of potatoes.)

Reviewed With Misgivings

It was noted here that under the barter arrangement the unoccupied zone would surrender supplies in which shortages do not exist and in return would receive grain needed to remedy a lack of bread. Despite this, the deal was looked upon with misgivings in the light of efforts by the American government to help unoccupied France.

Most of the supplies to be furnished by the unoccupied zone, it was said here, would have to come from France's North African colonies. This was expected to raise also the question of whether British blockade authorities would continue to permit French supply ships to go from North Africa to unoccupied France in view of the possible benefit that Germany would receive through the occupied section.

(A Vichy government spokesman disclosed that the French navy had been escorting merchant ships on the high seas "for many months" and that no ship so accompanied ever had been stopped by British war vessels. But is was said that the small escorts could not be regarded as "armed protection" because they were not strong enough to put up a fight.

Berlin Reports Escort

(The Berlin radio in a broadcast heard by N. B. C. in New York reported a large French merchant ship was convoyed by French warships under orders to protect her from the British even if they must use their guns on a vayage from French West Africa to Casablanca, Morocco.

(The French Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan recently threatened to use his warships to convoy French ships with food through the British blockade bu, thus far there had not been an incident involving British naval vessels and such French convoys.)

The United States arranged for shipment of the Red Cross flour with British permission after receiving assurances as to its use from the Vichy government. One stipulation was that "not a single pound of similar or equivalent foodstuffs will be permitted to pass from unoccupied France to occupied France."

UPRISING IN LEVANT FOUGHT BY FRENCH

Arabs' Demand for Liberation Linked to Foreign Agents—12 Killed in Clashes

By The Associated Press.

VICHY, France, March 26—Martial law prevailed in several Syrian cities tonight following two days of riots in which at least twelve persons were killed in Damascus and Aleppo.

Garrisons of the French colonial army were held ready to deal with further uprisings, under order of General Henri Fernand Dentz, commander of French forces in the Levant States. Food shortages and nationalist agitation were blamed for the rioting, which some sources added was incited by foreign agents.

Earlier outbreaks occurred on Feb. 28 in native quarters, which later were closed by French authorities, and as comparative calm returned General Dentz began discussions with native leaders. The uprisings recurred on March 19, and General Dentz suspended the conversations.

Following the Damascus riots of yesterday and today, cafes were ordered to close by 10 P. M. and officials said conditions were too serious for General Dentz to leave the Syrian capital.

[A dispatch from Damascus said French authorities had acted to isolate Damascus from other Syrian cities.]

General Dentz had been reported earlier as having arrived in Vichy for a visit, but officials said this report was caused by a misunderstanding.

Commander in Syria Arrives in France

Vichy, March 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Dentz, commander of French forces in the Levant States, where Syrian outbreaks appear to have become serious, was reported to have arrived in France unexpectedly last night. Officials gave out little information concerning his visit.

There were reports that the Government in the mandated territory of Syria had been forced to close schools and establish a 6 P. M. curfew after student Nationalist demonstrations.

Dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon, said yesterday that some troops had been placed under martial law to prevent strikes and disorders growing out of demands for Syrian autonomy.

FRENCH WARSHIPS ESCORT VESSELS

Vichy Says British Have Not Stopped Units.

Vichy, March 26 (A. P.).—A Government spokesman said today that the French Navy had been escorting merchant ships on the high seas for many months.

Although not actually convoyed, groups of ships from the colonies have been policed by small war vessels, the spokesman declared.

He asserted that no ship so accompanied ever had been stopped by British war vessels.

The disclosure was made when the spokesman was asked to comment on Spanish newspaper reports that a merchant ship loaded with cocoa, coffee, tobacco and bananas was en route to Casablanca, French Morocco, escorted by a French warship.

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, who is also Navy Minister, declared on March 10 that France's food position was so grave that it would be necessary to give armed protection to merchantmen if the British Navy did not permit them to pass through its blockade.

Officials said that the escorts now in use could not be regarded as "armed protection," because they were not strong enough to put up a fight.

DEVELOPS CAR FUEL

French Scientist Claims 300 Miles to the Tankful.

Vichy, March 26 (A. P.).—Georges Claude, a French scientist, has announced to the Academy of Science in Paris that he has made a new automobile fuel composed of 60 per cent ammonia and 40 per cent acetylene.

The new mixture starts motors without preliminary preparation, he said, and a tankful will run a car 300 miles.

VICHY FOR NEW ORDER

French Envoy Says Petain Leans Toward Nazis.

Vichy, March 26 (A. P.).—Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador of France to Paris, announced today that Chief of State Marshal Petain favors participation of France in creation of the new order in Europe.

De Brinon told the press that Marshal Petain considered that France should resume collaboration with Germany and take a clear position against the Free French movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

France May Increase Work Week 8 Hours

Vichy, March 26 (A. P.).—The French Government was authorized today to increase the work week from forty to forty-eight hours by industries or regions.

Workers placed on a forty-eight-hour week would receive 10 per cent increases in salary.

Paris Can Still Laugh At Foe, but It's Costly

PARIS, March 18 (Via Berlin) (Delayed) (AP).—A suburban butcher in this occupied zone has been arrested for his flippant attitude toward law and order in displaying three mutton haunches in his shop window with these signs attached:

"For the tax collector.
"For the Chief of Police.
"For the ward cop."

New Arm of Nazi Army Throws Artificial Fog

Expert Denies Variation of Smoke Screen Is Harmful

BERLIN, March 26 (AP).—German troops now carry their own "fog."

The Ebeltruppe (fog troop) is the youngest branch of German military service. Its purpose is to obscure the enemy's vision with a new variation of the smoke-screen technique.

A military expert, writing about the new troop in the "Westdeutscher Beobachter," said, without giving the composition of the artificial fog, "the fog troop is still in the early stages of development," and hastened to add that the "fog" is not injurious.

The new troop, armed with fog throwers, is fully motorized and capable of swift movement and maneuver, the writer, an army captain, explained.

The artifical fog, he observed, is designed to take the place of smoke screens to prevent the foe from determining locations of infantry and artillery or the strength and direction of an attack.

DENIES GERMANS TOOK ART

James Hazen Hyde Says His Place at Versailles Is 'Intact'

MAR. 26

James Hazen Hyde, who returned to America a fortnight ago after many years residence in France, said yesterday the published report from Vichy that he was to get back from the Germans the art collection from his mansion at Versailles was "inexact."

"No articles of art were removed from my place at Versailles or from my town house in Paris," Mr. Hyde said at the Hotel Savoy-Plaza. "Everything is intact. A few bottles of wine may have been taken."

Mr. Hyde said further that he planned to stay in New York indefinitely and that Mrs. Hyde, now in Paris, would join him here. A former vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, he expressed himself as "delighted to be home" when he arrived here after remaining an expatriate in France for more than thirty-five years.

NAZIS AIMING TO RULE WORLD, DONOVAN SAYS

Colonel Calls On U. S. To Make Up Mind As To What It Will Do

Germany Will Know She Has Been In Battle In Balkans, He Avers

[By the Associated Press]

Washington March 26—Col. William J. Donovan, just returned from a tour of European and African war zones, depicted Nazi Germany tonight as aiming at "absolute domination" of the whole world and called upon Americans to "make up our minds what we are going to do."

More specifically, he declared in an address over three major radio networks that assistance given to England under the lend-lease bill "is going to mean nothing in winning the war unless the goods we produce and ship reach their destination," and inquired:

"Are we going to deliver the goods?"

Must Be Answered Now

"This question must be answered now," he continued. "Are we prepared to take the chance? For there is a chance. There is a danger, and whatever we do we must recognize that the danger of attack exists."

Donovan said it was "foolishness" to believe "that it is for us to choose whether or not we will be attacked by Nazi Germany" or "that we can avoid attack if we will avoid provocation."

"A dozen European countries prove the foolishness of that belief," he declared. "We have no choice as to whether or not we will be attacked.

"That choice is Hitler's and he has already made it—not for Europe only, but for Africa and Asia and the world. Our only choice is to choose whether or not we will resist. And to choose in time while resistance is still possible, while others are still alive to stand beside us."

Formidable, Ruthless Foe

Describing Germany as "a formidable, a resourceful and a ruthless foe," he warned:

"Don't underrate her. If we do, we deceive ourselves. Her victories have brought her new military and industrial strength. She got the jump at the start of the war. And has held it. But not yet has she met a full test.

"And until this test comes, it is better not to overrate her. Her greatest gains have been made through fear. Fear of the might of her war machine. She has so played upon that fear and her recent diplomatic victories are its product."

But, he added, "there is a moral force in wars that, in the long run, is stronger than any machine."

Painted True Picture

"I have seen these men, these Greeks and Britons, in their fighting," he said. "Whatever the result in that (Balkan) field, Germany will know she was in a battle. And I say to you . . . all that Mr. Churchill has told you of the resolution and determination and valor and confidence of his people is true."

Donovan held that two provisions of the lease-lend bill "could be considered acts of war"—authorization for the building of warships for England and for the repair of British ships in United States yards.

Must Not Delude Selves

"Germany has ignored these acts, as she has many others in the past year and a half," he said, "but we must not delude ourselves into thinking that she hasn't stored it up against us. We'll have to pay for it.

"We see in the papers that German

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raiders are in the South Atlantic, and that there are rumors of their presence in the North Atlantic. They may be there to frighten us and stop us. As a self-governing people, we must determine for ourselves what is the right thing for us to do. And having decided, we must then accept the consequences."

Talked With President

Donovan left December 7 on a tour of observation which took him to England, the Balkans, the Mediterranean area and Africa, but disclaimed any official status.

He had an interview with President Roosevelt and other officials upon his return, however, just before the President went on his vacation.

Following an earlier visit to Europe a few months ago on a mission for Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, he collaborated in a report on German fifth-column tactics. Donovan, an attorney with offices here and in New York, served in the World War with the "Fighting Sixty-ninth."

Gives Findings On Trip

He delivered his report tonight of his findings on his recent trip:

England—"The people went about their daily tasks as if no pall of war lay over them."

Gibraltar—"Strongly fortified."

Malta—"Still endures after something over 120 bombings and is still serviceable (as a British base)."

Cairo—The British have done a better job than they have let the world discover" in the African campaign.

Greece—The Greeks "were not afraid" and "to them, liberty is a living thing."

Will Seek To Aid Greeks

Yugoslavia—Many Serbian soldiers "will seek to give some aid to Greece."

Turkey—"Not equipped with modern arms and not prepared to carry on an offensive at this time," but "proud" to be an ally of Britain.

Palestine—"I saw battalions made up of companies of Jews and of Arabs together, their political differences submerged in the need of common defense."

Baghdad—Germans seeking by propaganda "to incite rebellion among the Arabs in Irak and in Syria."

Everywhere, Donovan said, he found a belief "that Hitler's talk of an empire that will endure for a thousand years" was "a plain state ment of Nazi aspiration" in event of victory.

HALIFAX DECRIES VINDICTIVE PEACE

Asserts, However, Post-War World Will Prevent New German Menace

Envoy Believes England And U. S. Will Remain "Awfully Close Together"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 26—A spirit of cooperation among all nations translated into practical action was pictured by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, today in a discussion of the post-war world.

"I would not exclude Germany for one moment from cooperation," he said, "if Germany is willing to cooperate with sincerity, with good-will, and with the intention to be a good European.

"All I am saying in regard to Germany is that after this war the world will not be prepared to take any more risks about Germany not cooperating."

No Vindictive Peace

The tall, slim Peer discussed Britain's prosecution of the war and her after-war aims with a score or more American and British newsmen.

Alternately twirling a charm on his watch-chain and toying with his horn-rimmed glasses, the Ambassador asserted Britain did not want a vindictive peace.

"But," he added, "we are going to see, as far as we can, and I haven't the smallest doubt that you will be with us in this, that steps are taken to insure the world against a repetition of this affair at the hands of Germany."

"Must Be Close Together"

Lord Halifax, speaking of post-war adjustments, said "I believe that your country and mine will have to remain awfully close together, and if they remain as close as I would like to see them, I think that they will be the, so to speak, magnet, the rally point, of other countries who feel the same way."

He said it was his "deliberate and considered conviction" that the confidence of the British people together with "a combination of four activities—military, naval, air and blockade—with your help we can secure victory over the Nazis and their Axis allies that we think is essential for the peace of the world."

"War Would Take Longer"

On the question of American aid to Britain, Halifax agreed with a questioner that "it is very much a question of how fast you can do it."

"If we don't do it fast enough, what happens?" he was asked.

"Well," replied the Ambassador, "the war will take longer, but you needn't think that in any circumstances we are going to lose because we are not .We will, if we have to fight for twenty years—we will win the war, but the sooner you can help the shorter the job will be."

After luncheon, Lord Halifax went to City Hall for a formal call on Mayor LaGuardia and later opened the clubrooms fo. the new British Merchant Navy Club.

Nazis Call Halifax's Words Same Swindle

Berlin, March 26 (A. P.).—British Ambassador Lord Halifax's words last night in New York were characterized by authorized Germans today as "the same British methods—the same swindle—as preceded 1918."

WILLKIE STRESSES SUPPORT OF CHINA

Says America Must Act As Means Of Preserving Own Freedom

Asserts U. S. Should Assure All Free Governments Of Weapons

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 26—Wendell L. Willkie said tonight that China's struggle against Japan would go down in history "as one of the decisive battles in mankind's long fight for freedom and for a better life."

He urged America's moral and material support of the Chinese as a means to preserve its own freedom.

Campaign Seeks $5,000,000

Speaking at a dinner at which United China Relief opened a nation-wide campaign to raise $5,000,000, Willkie said the United States should assure China and all nations fighting "aggressors" of "weapons on a vast scale," of relief, and of our determination to keep free governments from defeat.

"The truth is," he said, "that freedom cannot exist in isolation. Freedom cannot exist in prison. We in the United States, who have demonstrated our ability to be free, cannot keep freedom all to ourselves. To remain free we must share freedom with others."

Called Vital To Democracy

He said China's struggle was a vital part of the defense against the world attack upon the economic and governmental systems of democracy, and that totalitarianism would be thrust upon the United States unless this attack was defeated.

Whether this country chose to trade with victorious totalitarian governments or to exist in isolation, he said, conditions would make it necessary for the Government "to step in to run our industries, our enterprises, our jobs, and finally our lives. We would lose our freedom in the very process of trying to save it."

Anti-Parachute Defense To Be Tested in Smyrna

Turks 'Settle Down, Await' Nazi Drive on Greece

ISTANBUL, March 27 (Thursday) (AP).—Rehearsals in preparation against any surprise attack by parachute troops were ordered today in Smyrna, north of the Italian Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Turkish political quarters said that following the Turkish-Russian joint declaration of "comprehension and neutrality" and Yugoslavia's adherence to the Axis, there was "nothing left but to settle down and await the German attack on Greece, and perhaps later on Turkey."

Neutral diplomats reported that Turkey and Russia had obtained information that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's immediate objective involved both an attack on Greece "to expel the British" and an assault upon the Dardanelles.

NEIMÖLLER'S FATHER DIES

German Cleric Succumbs At 81. Son In Nazi Prison Camp

Berlin, *Thursday*, March 27 (AP)—The Rev. Heinrich Niemöller, 81, father of the Rev. Martin Niemöller who is in a concentration camp for challenging the Government on theological grounds, died at his home in Elberfeld last Sunday.

His death was disclosed in a brief notice in a Berlin newspaper.

The younger Niemöller was arrested nearly four years ago.

Heads Netherlands Bank

AMSTERDAM (via Berlin), March 26 (AP)—M. M. Rost van Tonningen, a leading Dutch Nazi and banker, has been appointed head of the Netherlands Bank, succeeding Dr. Leonardus J. A. Trip, resigned. Mr. van Tonningen served from 1931 to 1936 as League of Nations expert on Austrian finances. J. Robertson was appointed vice president of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank of Amsterdam, replacing J. J. Westerman Holstyn, who was dismissed.

New U. S. Envoy Received at Lisbon

Lisbon, March 26 (A. P.).—The new American Minister to Lisbon, Bert Fish, presented his credentials today to President Oscar Carmona and said that the bonds of friendship between the United States and Portugal remain unweakened in the tragic days through which the world is now passing.

Except for that passing reference to turbulent world conditions, Mr. Fish made no mention of the war, and President Carmona also limited himself to expressions of greeting and good will.

CAROL WILL SAIL SOON

Ex-King to Live in Chile With Mme. Lupescu.

Lisbon, Portugal, March 26 (A. P.).—The Chilean legation announced today that former King Carol of Rumania and his companion, Mme. Magda Lupescu, now in Portugal, would sail soon, aboard a Portuguese or Brazilian ship, to take up residence in Chile.

Jose Mario, the Chilean Minister to Portugal, announced yesterday that his Government had given permission for the pair to enter Chile.

NEW TYPE NAZI BOMB LEVELS 400 HOUSES

London Clergyman Describes Results Of German Weapon

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—A London clergyman said today that the Germans had been using a new-type bomb which in at least one instance demolished 400 houses in the vicinity of a single explosion.

The Rev. Michael Coleman, acting vicar of All Hollows Church, Tower Hill, said the bomb was a blunt-nosed instrument which dug into the earth about four feet. He saw one fall and said it sounded like a speeding train. When it exploded it caused a concussion felt 12 miles away and leveled 400 houses.

He had heard, he added, that a similar-type bomb exploded at Herndon, near London, and demolished 1,200 houses, but said he could not vouch for the accuracy of this report.

19 Die As Canadian War-Patrol Vessel Burns Off Halifax

Halifax, N. S., *Thursday*, March 27 (AP)—The Canadian war patrol ship Otter burst into flames at sea off Halifax yesterday and nineteen members of the Royal Canadian Navy were killed.

The announcement made early today said flames suddenly enveloped the Otter and that only twenty-two of her complement of forty-one survived by taking to lefiboats.

Two officers and seventeen men drowned or died of shock and exposure, the Department of Naval Services said. Two officers and twenty men were picked up by a merchant ship and another warship.

Lieut. Denis S. Mossman, of Halifax, commander of the yacht which had been converted for war-time duty, was saved in the hazardous rescue in which lifeboats of the merchant ship were smashed after one of the Otter's lifeboats swamped, throwing its occupants into the wind-swept Atlantic.

The Otter was on patrol off Sambro light at the mouth of Halifax harbor when the fire broke out, and was soon in flames from stem to stern.

Bermuda Assembly Protests Secrecy On British Pact With U. S.

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 26 (AP)—A majority of the Bermuda House of Assembly forced an adjournment of the House today as a protest against lack of information on the British-United States agreement for lease of defense base sites in this colony.

The House voted, 15-14, in the unprecedented action.

A secret session of the House had been set for last night to hear details of the lease, but it was called off. It had been announced the members would hear from Bermuda delegates who went to the United States and Britain in connection with the base plan.

Some of the fourteen who opposed the adjournment protest today advised against the action, urging their colleagues: "Let us wait. We might hamper the negotiations."

Japanese Envoy Feels At One With Roosevelt

Former Ambassador To Berlin, Signer Of Axis Pact, Sees President Working For Peace

San Francisco, March 26 (AP)—A Japanese-American war would be "a great crime against humanity, but it takes two to maintain a friendship," Saburo Kurusu, retired Japanese Ambassador to Germany, said in an interview today.

"I think President Roosevelt feels the same way as I do—he is working to preserve peace and for the welfare of mankind," Kurusu added.

Kurusu, who negotiated and signed the German-Italy-Japan treaty last year, is en route home from Berlin. He sails for Toyko tomorrow.

3,000 See Nazi "Victory" Film

Santiago, Chile, March 26 (AP)—The German propaganda film, "Victory in the West," was shown here tonight to 3,000 guests of the German Embassy, including Chilean political and military leaders.

In the War Zone

Belgrade Rioting an Indication Of Hitler's Problems in Balkans

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Signs are piling up that the Yugoslav brick which Hitler has jammed into the foundation of his new order by main force is of doubtful value.

The rioting in Belgrade today, and the countrywide demonstrations of anger against both the Government and the Axis, are fair proof that the Fuehrer has made this brick without straw. If he keeps it from crumbling he will need still more force to hold it in place.

Still, the Nazis acclaim this as a triumph, and against his backdrop are staging a great welcome to impress visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka with the power of the Axis. Hitler wants more active support from his Nipponese partner.

Matsuoka has come West to estimate the strength of the Axis machine for himself, and see whether Japan wants to gamble everything on it. In view of this it would be worth a bit to read his shrewd mind as the echoes of the anti-Axis demonstrations in Yugoslavia reach his ears.

The Yugoslav developments, with their repercussions in Moscow and Turkey, certainly have added to the mad-hatter complications of the Balkan situation. It will be interesting to see Hitler's next move.

Greece Not Main Interest.

Here it should be said that his main concern in the Balkans isn't the smashing of Greece, strange as that may seem in view of the way the spotlight has been held on that fiery little country, which has been stealing the show ever since Mussolini made his disastrous error by invading it last October. The Nazi Chieftain's eyes are ranging far beyond the borders of Greece.

As a matter of fact, indications are that if he could follow his own inclination, he would let Greece well alone for the moment. If he strikes at Greece now it will be largely because he can't afford for appearance sake to let his partner be forced clean out of Albania and into the green Adriatic.

Hitler's chief purposes in driving down the Balkans, as I have pointed out in this column before, have been (1) to get control and seal up the bottom of the peninsula so as to prevent the opening of a new war front against him: (2) to safeguard himself against Russia; (3) to get set for a possible attempt in due course to force the Dardanelles and drive into the Near East, to the rich oil wells of Irak and Iran on the one hand, and the Suez Canal and Egypt on the other.

Encounters New Problems.

But Turkey's stanch adherence to her alliance with Britain and Russia's surprising shift to encouragement of the Turks against Germany, have created a fresh and uncomfortable problem for Hitler.

The way things are going he may get that war-front opened up against him after all. What's of greater moment, there is always the danger that Russia may come in against him if the time seems opportune.

That's why the Nazi leader undoubtedly would be glad if the Greek difficulty could be solved without his having to fight. For if he launches an attack against Greece he will run a chance of precipitating the very free-for-all which he has been trying to avoid.

The position is further complicated by the fact that the terms of the Axis pact with Belgrade would seem to preclude the use of the great Varder valley in lower Yugoslavia for passage of Nazi troops to strike at Greece.

That's the ideal way to launch an offensive against the strategic seaport and railhead of Salonika, and the easiest way to get at Greece proper.

Also, with so many Yugoslavs yelling "treason" at their Government, and demanding war against the Axis, one would think there might be a chance that the people would win their point. And Yugoslavia has a million troops under arms.

Thus it seems that if and when Hitler makes his attack on Greece, he will have plenty on his mind, and maybe on his hands.

Texts of the Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, March 26 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya—On Monday last a small enemy detachment occupied El Agheila, from which our standing patrols had been previously withdrawn.

Eritrea—Our troops have gained further positions covering Cheren and yet another enemy counter-attack has been repulsed, leaving many prisoners and equipment in our hands.

Ethiopia—Operations continue to develop successfully in all sections.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

In support of successful military operations in Eritrea and Ethiopia yesterday, aircraft of the Royal Air Force carried out numerous raids on enemy position.

Eritrea—Cheren was again persistently attacked, several tons of bombs being dropped during the course of the day.

Ethiopia—Farther south the heavy bombing of the railway between Addis Ababa and Diredawa was carried out successfully. Trains, railway stations and bridges were damaged. In the Gondar area an enemy encampment twenty miles north of the town was raided by aircraft of a "Free French" squadron. Bombs fell among buildings and transport.

Libya—During the night of March 24-25 Tripoli was raided by R. A. F. bombers. Fires, followed by explosions, were caused among government buildings and in the harbor.

Dodecanese Islands—Airdromes at Scarpanto and Calato and shipping at Astypalaea Island were bombed and machine-gunned yesterday. A number of German aircraft on the ground at Scarpanto were severely damaged. At Astypalaea one merchant ship received a direct hit and was subsequently machine-gunned. Other damage was caused at Calato.

Malta—Enemy aircraft attempted to dive-bomb the harbor at Malta, but no serious damage or casualties resulted and only slight damage was done to civilian property. One JU-88 [Junkers bomber] was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and others were damaged. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 26 (AP)—The South African Air Force issued this communiqué today:

On March 24 the South African Air Force bombed the main railway north of Diredawa. There were hits on bridges, the station and buildings.

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué tonight:

Yesterday and today aircraft of both the Bomber and Coastal Commands have made several successful attacks on enemy shipping.

Yesterday aircraft of the Bomber Command intercepted and bombed a small enemy convoy off the Dutch coast. Off Ameland an anti-aircraft ship was damaged and near Borkum a naval patrol vessel was bombed.

An aircraft of the Coastal Command, while on patrol yesterday, attacked and scattered several enemy minesweepers.

Today a pilot of the Coastal Command torpedoed and sank an enemy supply ship of about 6,000 tons.

One of our aircraft is missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communiqué:

Single enemy aircraft have been active during daylight today, mainly over the southern half of England. Bombs have been dropped at several points. Most of them did little damage, but at two places in the west of England several houses were destroyed and at two towns in Southern England some damage was done to industrial buildings. The number of casualties is nowhere large, but includes some people killed.

In the course of the day one enemy aircraft has been destroyed by our fighters and another by ground defenses.

A communiqué issued by the Admiralty stated:

H. M. submarine Sturgeon (Lieut. Comdr. D. St. Clair-Ford, R. N.) has sunk an enemy tanker of about 8,000 tons off the Norwegian coast. H. M. Sturgeon fired her torpedo in the mist and rain. An explosion followed. When visibility cleared about twenty minutes later only the after part of the tanker was seen to be above water.

The Admiralty also issued this communiqué:

Operations carried out by our light forces in the North Sea during the last few nights have resulted in driving off attacks made by German E-boats on our convoys. Several E-boats were seen to be hit and it is probable that some will have failed to return to their base.

During these operations no damage or casualties have been sustained either by His Majesty's ships engaged or by any of the merchant vessels in the convoys attacked by E-boats.

A German aircraft was shot down yesterday while attempting to attack a convoy in the North Sea. The German, a Messerschmitt 110, was hit full in the nose by the guns of H.M.S. Versatile (Commander J. H. Jauncey, R. N.). No damage or casualties were sustained either by H.M.S. Versatile or by the merchantmen to which she was acting as escort.

Greek

ATHENS, March 26 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué tonight:

Local infantry and artillery fighting.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

Enemy aviation bombed Preveza. One woman was wounded and slight damage was caused to a farm building. Enemy aviation also bombed a village of Western Peloponnesus without casualties or damage and bombed without effect small vessels near the Aegean coast.

German

BERLIN, March 26 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

Our air force on March 25 destroyed 5,000 tons and damaged about 15,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping around England.

The following were sunk: A merchant ship of 2,000 tons east of Clacton-on-Sea by a direct bomb hit and a second of 3,000 tons in the entrance of the Bristol Channel.

A ship of 8,000 tons was set afire off Great Yarmouth.

A ship of 4,000 tons was left with a list north of Newquay after a low-altitude attack.

South of the Faroe Islands another ship of about 3,000 tons was hit.

In South England a combat plane effectively bombarded the gas works of an industrial city. During air battles over the English south coast, the enemy lost one Spitfire plane.

In the North Sea one of our outpost boats shot down an attacking enemy torpedo plane.

The enemy last night flew neither into Reich territory nor the occupied area.

Th High Command issued this special communiqué:

The air force, taking advantage of good weather, struck new effective blows at British sea commerce. According to reports so far received a total of about 31,500 gross tons of enemy cargo ship space was destroyed and 6,000 gross tons seriously damaged.

Several hundred kilometers west of the Shetland Islands in the Atlantic Ocean a German long-distance battle plane attacked a strongly defended convoy and with a direct hit sank one fully loaded freighter of about 10,000 tons. In the same region of the sea two additional merchant ships of 9,000 and 6,500 gross tonnage fell victims to other long-distance battle planes.

At the Thames mouth close to the English coast a light battle plane destroyed a tanker of about 6,000 gross tonnage. The ship caught fire after a bold attack in which the plane's weapons also came into play. In addition a commercial ship of 6,000 tons was listed and stopped after a bomb hit on the British southeast coast.

Italian

ROME, March 26 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

On the Greek front there was normal artillery activity. Our air squadrons repeatedly bombed enemy supply bases, deposits and camps on the right bank of the Devol River.

In North Africa, Italian and German planes bombed and machine-gunned enemy mechanized forces.

On the night of March 25 the enemy made an air raid on Tripoli.

Our fighter planes again machine-gunned Herakleion [Candia] air base on the island of Crete. One enemy plane was set afire on the ground.

Enemy planes attacked some of our Aegean bases, resulting in several wounded.

In East Africa the battle of Cheren [in Eritrea] continues violently. There were heavy losses on both sides. In Galla-Sidamo [in Ethiopia] enemy attempts to force a passage of the Dabus River again were repulsed.

Our fighters downed one Hurricane in air fighting over Cheren. Our air formations bombed an enemy base, hitting numerous planes on the ground.

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LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS IN TRAINING FOR THE INVASION OF EUROPE FORECAST BY GOVERNMENT LEADERS DEMONSTRATED THEIR AMPHIBIAN TECHNIQUE TODAY WITH ASSAULT BOATS RESEMBLING IN DESIGN THE BIRCHBARK WAR CANOES ONCE USED BY AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE BOATS ARE SO LIGHT THEY CAN BE PORTAGED BY FOUR MEN. IN A DRILL DEMONSTRATION AT THE SCHOOL FOR AMPHIBIAN SHOCK TROOPS, SOLDIERS LEAPED ABOARD, KNELT IN POSITION, TOOK UP PADDLES AND SPED AWAY. IN PRACTICE, THEY SING THE SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMAN TO TIME THEIR PADDLING.

IN ADDITION, THE SHOCK TROOPS USE AN UNSINKABLE RECONNAISSANCE BOAT WITH GUNWALES ONLY A FEW INCHES ABOVE THE WATER. IT WILL CARRY TWO MEN SITTING ON INFLATED RUBBER SEATS, OR CAN BE USED AS A RAFT TO CARRY EQUIPMENT WHILE PROPELLED BY SWIMMING SOLDIERS.

DN733AES

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH AIR FORCE COASTAL COMMAND HAS BEEN "TREMENDOUSLY INCREASED" FOR THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC BY NEW, FAST LONG-RANGE AMERICAN-MADE PATROL BOMBERS THAT CAN SCOUT THE SEAS AS FAR AS ICELAND, A RELIABLE SOURCE DISCLOSED TODAY.

NEWER TYPES OF LOCKHEEDS HAVE BEEN BOLSTERED, THIS INFORMANT SAID, BY THE AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED "CATALINA" PATROL BOMBERS.

THE NUMBER OF PLANES SET ASIDE FOR THE COASTAL COMMAND FROM BRITAIN'S GROWING PLANE RESERVES WAS NOT GIVEN, BUT THE SERVICE WAS DECLARED TO BE GETTING "BIGGER AND BIGGER ALL THE TIME."

WY135PES

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-AN ECONOMIC WARFARE MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT IN BRITISH RAIDS ON BERLIN IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY BOMBS PENETRATED TO UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

ANOTHER BLEW THE ROOF OFF A MOVIE THEATER, HE SAID, BASING HIS STATEMENTS ON REPORTS FROM RAF OBSERVATION AND "OTHER SOURCES."

THE OFFICIAL ALSO DECLARED HITS WERE MADE ON A "VERY IMPORTANT" RAILWAY JUNCTION, CAUSING "CONSIDERABLE DISLOCATION."

HE SAID THE BERLIN POLICE PRESIDENCY AND LAW COURTS WERE DAMAGED, THE TOP FLOORS OF THE WIDELY KNOWN WERTHEIM DEPARTMENT STORES WERE BURNED OUT AND MINOR DAMAGE WAS ALSO DONE TO A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

THE HEAVIEST DAMAGE DURING THE TWO MONTHS, THE OFFICIAL SAID, WAS AT MANNHEIM WHERE THE MAIN DOCKS WERE HIT, SEVERAL BARGES SUNK, TRAFFIC BLOCKED, SEVERAL ENGINEERING SHOPS DESTROYED AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE DAMAGE TO WAR FACTORIES RAN INTO MILLIONS OF MARKS. THE OFFICIAL REPORTED THAT NEAR MANNHEIM'S MAIN FREIGHT STATION A SHED HOUSING A FIELD POST OFFICE FOR THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT "WHEN CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC WAS AT ITS PEAK."

B1042AES

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, LEADER OF "FREE FRENCH" FORCES, IS MAKING A TOUR OF FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, THE RADIO AT BRAZZAVILLE IN THAT COLONY REPORTED TODAY.

DN728AES

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-BRITISH SOURCES SAID TODAY THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXTENSION OF THE SEA WAR ZONE TO INCLUDE ICELAND MADE NO DIFFERENCE TO THE BRITISH.

"THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN SINKING ANYTHING THEY SAW," ONE SOURCE COMMENTED, "SO THE POSITION IS UNALTERED."

DN616AES

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-FORMATION OF A "UNION OF GERMAN SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN" WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY GERMAN SOCIALIST GROUPS WHO SAID THEIR OBJECTIVE WAS TO AID IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE "DEFEAT OF HITLER AND HIS ALLIES."

A STATEMENT SAID THE SOCIALISTS WERE CONVINCED THE OVERTHROW OF HITLER WAS NECESSARY TO INSURE PERMANENT PEACE AND GERMANY'S FUTURE.

MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS IN THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS WERE SAID BY THEIR OFFICERS TO NUMBER "THOUSANDS."

ABOUT 70,000 GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS LIVE IN ENGLAND, 8,000 OF WHOM HAVE BEEN INTERNED.

Z710AES

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, GERMANY, MARCH 26-(AP)-ALFRED ROSENBERG, GERMANY'S LEADING EXPONENT OF THE THEORY OF ARYAN RACIAL SUPERIORITY, ASSERTED TODAY IN OPENING AN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON THE JEWISH PROBLEM THAT IT WAS THE REICH'S DUTY "TO GIVE A COMPLETE PICTURE OF JEWISH ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER PEOPLES."

THE RESEARCH WILL GO BACK 200 YEARS, HE SAID, ADDING:

"THROUGH THE VICTORY OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND OF GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, IT HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE TO SECURE HITHERTO UNKNOWN RECORDS AND TO CARRY OUT THIS INVESTIGATION.

"CONTRARY TO THE PRACTICE OF THE DEMOCRACIES, WE HAVE OBSERVED THE RESULTS OF JEWISH BEHAVIOR, ESPECIALLY IN ITS LATEST PHASE," HE SAID. "OUR EXPERIENCES HAVE ESTABLISHED THE POISONOUSNESS OF JEWISH BLOOD IN THE COURSE OF THEIR LONG HISTORY, EVEN AS ONE DETECTS POISONS IN CERTAIN PLANTS.

"AFTER PAINFUL EXPERIMENTS ON ENTIRE NATIONALITIES WE HAVE SOUGHT PROTECTION OF OUR OWN RACIAL BLOOD.

"HISTORY WILL LIKEN THE FIGHT OF THE DEMOCRACIES AGAINST THIS AWAKENING NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS," ROSENBERG CONCLUDED, "UNTO THE FIGHT OF THE DIE-HARDS OF THE INQUISITION PERIOD AGAINST THE AWAKENED NATIONAL CULTURE AND PERSONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLES."

DN621AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS THAT YUGOSLAV SHIPPING MEN IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZING TO TRANSFER THEIR ALLEGIANCE AND ASSISTANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN THE MOMENT YUGOSLAVIA'S ADHERENCE TO THE AXIS BRINGS HER INTO CONFLICT WITH BRITAIN.

THERE ARE SIX LEADING COMPANIES, REPRESENTING 25 TO 30 VESSELS OF 200,000 TONS, INVOLVED IN THE "FREE YUGOSLAV" MOVEMENT, THE PAPER SAID.

THE PAPER SAID IT HAD LEARNED THAT A NUMBER OF SHIPPING MEN CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH YUGOSLAV INTERESTS HAD COME TO THIS COUNTRY SEVERAL MONTHS AGO FROM LONDON, PRESUMABLY TO DIRECT OPERATIONS IN CASE CONNECTIONS WITH BELGRADE WERE SEVERED.

THE TIMES QUOTED IVAN S.IVANOVIC, TREASURER OF COMBINED ARGOSIES, INC., AGENCY FOR SEVERAL SHIPPERS, AS SAYING, "THE BULK OF YUGOSLAV

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TRAMP SHIP OPERATORS WHOSE STEAMERS ARE IN UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICAN AND OTHER WATERS, WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH THE AXIS."

HE DECLARED, THE PAPER SAID, THAT NO OFFICIAL ACTION WAS NEEDED OR WOULD BE TAKEN AS LONG AS HIS COUNTRY AND GREAT BRITAIN REMAINED NOMINALLY FRIENDLY.

WD1211AES

BATAVIA, NETHER ANDS EAST INDIES-MARCH 26--AP-ANETA, THE NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THE COMMAND OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY HAD ADDED A THIRD DIVISION TO THE TWO NOW IN JAVA TO GUARANTEE QUICKER AND MORE EFFICIENT ACTION IN CASE OF INVASION.

UNITS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS ARE IN WEST JAVA, MIDDLE JAVA AND A PART OF EAST JAVA, THE AGENCY SAID, AND THE NEW DIVISION WILL BE ASSIGNED TO PROTECT THE REMAINDER OF EAST JAVA, BALI, LOMBOK AND THE SPICE ISLANDS. ----

CALLAO, PERU, MARCH 26-AP- GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS IN REFUGE HERE SINCE THE OUTBREAK

CALLAO, PERU, MARCH 26-AP-GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS IN REFUGE HERE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR ARE SERVING APPARENTLY AS WAREHOUSES FOR COTTON PURCHASED BY XXXXX GERMANY&S AXIS PARTNER JAPAN.

DURING THE PAST TWO DAYS THE FREIGHTERS LEIPZIG AND MONSERRATE HAVE LOADED SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF COTTON THEN STEAMED BACK TO THEIR ANCHORAGES. THEY GAVE NO INDICATION THAT THEY WOULD DARE THE BRITISH SOUTH PACIFIC BLOCKADE.

JAPANESE SHIPS ALSO HAVE BEEN LOADING THE COTTON PURCHASES FOR WEEKS, AND APPARENTLY THE GERMAN VESSELS WERE CALLED UPON TO HELP AVOID DOCK STORAGE CHARGES.

HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, MARCH 26-AP-THEIR MEDIATION OF THE THAI-INDO-CHINA ~~GRDERXW~~ BORDER WAR CONCLUDED, THE K JAPANESE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THEY WERE WITHDRAWING 4,500 SOLDIERS FROM TONKIN AND WERE RETAINING TROOPS ONLY AT H HANOI, GIALAM AIRPORT AND ~~XXX~~ HAIPHONG.

THE JAPANESE FORCE AT TONKIN NOW IS SAID TO NUMBER 13,000, WHEREAS THE INDO-CHINA-TOKYO AGREEMENT PERMITTED ONLY 6,000. ----

MADRID, MARCH 26-AP-THE ORANGE GROWERS SYNDICATE ANNOUNCED TODAY GERMANY HAS BOUGHT 270,000 TONS OF SPAIN'S 700,000-TON 1941 ORANGE CROP, THE LARGEST SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.

GERMAN PAID 250,000,000 PESETAS (ABOUT $22,500,000) THE SYNDICATE SAID. ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SCANDINAVIA WERE OTHER CUSTOMERS WHILE DOMESTIC MARKETS WILL CONSUME APPROXIMATELY 250,000 TONS.

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 26--AP--SEIZURE OF SEVEN OUT OF 12 AXIS SHIPS REFUGED IN MEXICAN PORTS WAS URGED TODAY BY SENATOR TITO LIVIO CALCANEO OF ~~XX~~ TABASCO STATE IN SETTLEMENT OF PETROLEUM BILL OUTSTANDING AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

IN HIS RENEWED REQUEST THAT MEXICO REQUISITION THE SHIPS, THE SENATOR CONTRADICTED THE STATEMENT FROM THE ITALIAN LEGATION YESTERDAY SAYING "ITALY DOES NOT OWE ANTHING TO MEXICO."

LIVIO CALCANEO SAID THERE WAS A LARGE UNPAID BALANCE ON $2,500,000 WORTH OF ~~X~~ OIL TRADED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ~~XX~~ FOR THREE TANKERS, WHICH, HE SAID, HAD NOT BEEN DELIVERED OWING TO THE WAR CONDITIONS. HE SAID THE BALANCE WOULD BE WIPED OUT BY THE SEIZURE OF SIX IRALIAN SHIPS.

HE SUGGESTED ONE GERMAN VESSEL SHOULD BE TAKEN OVER FOR WHAT GERMANY OWES FOR PETROLEUM.-----

NEW YORK, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC REPORTED TONIGHT A LARGE FRENCH MERCHANT SHIP WAS CONVOYED BY FRENCH WARSHIPS UNDER ORDERS TO PROTECT HER FROM THE BRITISH EVEN IF THEY MUST USE THEIR GUNS ON A VOYAGE FROM FRENCH WEST AFRICA TO CASABLANCA, MOROCCO.

--DASH--

THE FRENCH VICE-PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN RECENTLY THREATENED TO USE HIS WARHIPS TO CONVOY FRENCH SHIPS WITH FOOD THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE BUT THUS FAR THERE HAD NOT BEEN AN INCIDENT INVOLVING BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS AND SUCH FRENCH CONVOYS.

RQ904PES

NEW YORK,MARCH 26-(AP)-SHIPPING CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT THAT THE 3,028-TON BRITISH FREIGHTER ANDALUSIAN, WHICH ESCAPED THE NAZI RAIDER ATTACK ON THE JERVIS BAY CONVOY IN MID-ATLANTIC LAST NOVEMBER, WAS SUNK LAST WEEK OFF THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

THEY ALSO SAID THE JOSE G., A PORTUGUESE MOTORSHIP UNLISTED IN LLOYD'S REGISTRY, WAS FEARED LOST EN ROUTE FROM LISBON TO THE BRITISH ISLES WITH A CARGO OF CANNED FISH AND SUGAR.

THE BRAZILIAN FREIGHTER TAUBATE, 5,099 TONS, WAS REPORTED BOMBED BY NAZI PLANES 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF PORT SAID, BUT LATER REACHED PORT AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

THE 2,212-TON DANISH FREIGHTER EMILIE MAERSK AND THE 4,528-TON BORE VIII AND 476-TON GULLKRONA, BOTH FINNISH, WERE SAID TO BE TOTAL LOSSES IN THE BALTIC.

THE GREEK LINE FLAGSHIP NEA HELLAS, 16,991 TONS, WAS REPORTED PURCHASED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SHIPPING TO BE OPERATED BY THE ANCHOR LINE.

BEFORE HER SALE TO GREEK INTERESTS TWO YEARS AGO, THE 19-YEAR-OLD VESSEL WAS THE ANCHOR LINER TUSCANIA. AFTER BRINGING HUNDREDS OF WAR REFUGEES TO AMERICA, SHE WAS TIED UP IN LISBON WHEN THE ITALO-GREEK WAR BEGAN.

MARITIME SOURCES SAID THAT TWO DANISH MOTOR TANKERS HAD BEEN RELEASED BY A BRITISH PRIZE COURT AT TRINIDAD "TO BE USED IN DEFENSE OF THE REALM."

THEY WERE THE 8,571-TON SCANDIA AND THE 9,119-TON CHRISTIAN HOLM, INTERCEPTED RECENTLY BY A CANADIAN AUXILIARY CRUISER AFTER LEAVING ST.THOMAS. THEY HAD BEEN TIED UP THERE SINCE THE INVASION OF DENMARK.

(LAST FEB. 9 THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE TWO DANISH VESSELS HAD BEEN PLACED IN A NEW YORK-VENEZUELAN RUN WITHOUT PERMISSION OF DANISH AUTHORITIES. THE RADIO SAID A COPENHAGEN NEWSPAPER HEADLINED THE REPORT AS "PIRACY AGAINST DANISH SHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES.")

WD1102PES

NEW YORK,MARCH 26-(AP)-THE SPANISH LINER MAGALLANES LEFT HER BROOKLYN DOCK TONIGHT WITH 191 GERMAN PASSENGERS ENROUTE TO THEIR HOMELAND BY WAY OF CORUNA, SPAIN.

THE PASSENGERS, CHECKED OFF AND BADE FAREWELL BY A GERMAN CONSULATE ATTACHE AS THEY BOARDED THE LINER, INCLUDED 142 WOMEN, 14 CHILDREN AND 35 MEN. THE MEN WERE OVER THE MILITARY SERVICE AGE, MANY OF THEM INFIRM.

SOME OF THE WOMEN SAID THAT THEIR HUSBANDS, OF MILITARY AGE, HAD RETURNED TO GERMANY MONTHS AGO, BY WAY OF JAPAN, TO SERVE IN THE ARMY.

WD1038PES

WASHINGTON,MARCH 26-(AP)-JAN VALTIN, INTRODUCED ON THE RADIO FROM "AN UNNAMED SPOT SOMEWHERE IN AMERICA," SAID TONIGHT THAT "ANYONE WHO WORKS AGAINST NAZI GERMANY IS DIGGING HIS OWN GRAVE."

VALTIN, WHO IN HIS BEST SELLER "OUT OF THE NIGHT" . LD OF EXPERIENCES AT THE HANDS OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW OVER THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM THAT "REVOLUTIONS WOULD NOT

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BE MADE IN AMERICA WHILE THERE IS ABUNDANCE HERE" AND THAT "AMERICANS WOULD NEVER SUBMIT TO BLIND OBEDIENCE TO THEIR LEADERS."

ASKING ONCE THAT A QUESTION BE REPEATED BECAUSE HE HAD AN EARDRUM "CRACKED BY A NAZI WHIP," HE SAID THAT ALL IN TOTALITARIAN NATIONS "HAVE JOBS MAKING WAR MATERIALS," BUT "ALL HAVE FEAR. THERE IS HARDLY ANY ONE IS GERMANY NOW WHO DOES NOT HAVE SOME HORRIBLE MEMORY."

AJ1136PESNM

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., MARCH 26-(AP)-LATIN AMERICA IS READY FOR COOPERATIVE CAPITAL INVESTMENT, DR.LUIS QUINTANILLA, MEXICAN EMBASSY COUNSEL, TOLD A HARVARD STUDY GROUP TONIGHT.

"BUT," HE ADDED, "IF YOU TRY TO EXPLOIT SOUTH AMERICA AGAIN, YOU WILL HAVE FASCISM FROM CAPE HORN TO THE RIO GRANDE."

SPEAKING BEFORE STUDENTS IN THE HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT AT HARVARD, DR.QUINTANILLA ASSERTED LATIN AMERICA DID NOT EXPECT TO BE TREATED AS "A SOURCE OF RICH MATERIALS AND CHEAP LABOR. WE HAVE OUTGROWN THE PRIMITIVE STAGE OF EXPLOITATION."

DR.QUINTANILLA SUGGESTED INVESTMENT OF NORTH AMERICAN CAPITAL IN LATIN AMERICA NOT ONLY TO MAKE A REASONABLE PROFIT, BUT TO WORK FOR THE BETTERMEN OF LATIN AMERICA.

"THE DANGER TO DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA," HE SAID, "COMES NOT FROM THE PAID PROPAGANDISTS AND FIFTH COLUMNISTS, BUT FROM THE LESSER KNOWN SABOTEURS OF DEMOCRACY WHO PUT OBSTACLES IN FRONT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT."

DR.QUINTANILLA PRAISED THE UNITED STATES' "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY AND SAID "THE CRY OF 'DEATH TO YANKEE IMPERIALISM' COMES NO LONGER FROM THE MASSES, BUT FROM FASCISTS AND REACTIONARIES."

U1213AES

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 26-(AP)-CAPT. FRITZ WIEDEMANN, GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL, ASKED FEDERAL COURT TODAY TO DISMISS AN $8,000 SUIT ON THE GROUNDS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HIM WERE "SCANDALOUS, REDUNDANT, IRRELEVANT AND IMMATERIAL".

THE PETITION ALSO ASKED, IN EVENT DISMISSAL WAS NOT GRANTED, THAT MRS.ALICE CROCKETT, PLAINTIFF, BE COMPELLED TO BE MORE SPECIFIC IN HER ASSERTIONS THAT WIEDEMANN HEADED A GERMAN ESPIONAGE SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

MRS.CROCKETT FILED THE SUIT MARCH 2 ALLEGING THAT WIEDEMANN OWED HER $8,000 FOR A TRIP SHE SAID SHE TOOK TO GERMANY IN 1939 SHORTLY AFTER HE ASSUMED OFFICE HERE.

SHE ASSERTED SHE WENT TO GERMANY AT WIEDEMANN'S REQUEST TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER HIS SUPERIORS THOUGHT HE WAS DOING A SATISFACTORY JOB. HER SUIT ALSO CHARGED THAT WIEDEMANN HAD RECEIVED $5,000,000 TO SPEND IN ESPIONAGE AND THAT HE TOLD HER HE HEADED SUCH WORK IN THIS HEMISPHERE

XA757PCS

Yugoslavs Oust Pro-Axis Regime, Prepare for War, 1,200,000 Rush to Arms; U. S., Britain Pledge Help

UPRISING GIVES CONTROL TO BOY KING; BERLIN ASKS HOW PACT IS AFFECTED

Coup Ousts Pro-Axis Factions---Regent Paul Flees to Greece---Gen. Simovic Forms New Government and Takes Defense Steps---Germans May Try Invasion---Pro-Hitler Leaders Are Arrested in Belgrade.

Budapest, March 27 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia's 17-year-old King Peter II took over his royal heritage today in a military coup d'etat executed amidst riotous disapproval of the two-day old pact with the Axis. His new Government, which is of anti-German complexion, ordered new measures of defense.

[The first dispatch from Belgrade today said Yugoslavia was pushing preparations for war with lightning speed. More than 1,200,000 soldiers were reported ordered to battle positions.]

Entrance of German troops appeared to most diplomatic observers to be certain once Yugoslavia indicated fully an about-face from her Axis alliance.

The sudden change of Governments was accomplished in a night of rioting and bloody demonstrations. The country was reported quiet tonight however.

Whether the new government would repudiate the Vienna pact signed Tuesday and make ready to defy the panzer divisions of the Reich now on her borders was not certain. The kingdom is almost ringed by German and Italian troops.

[Rumors circulated in London today that the first act of the new Yugoslav Government was to reject adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis. The rumors lacked any confirmation in official British quarters.]

Gen. Dusan Simovic, chief of Yugoslavia's air corps, took over as Premier and formed a Cabinet.

Regent Prince Paul, who approved the Axis pact, was reported to have fled to Greece with his Grecian wife, Princess Olga, and the Government of Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic, who went to Vienna to sign the agreement with Adolf Hitler, was overthrown.

Axis Signers Under Arrest.

Reports from Belgrade said that Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic, who also had an important role in the pact signing, and most of the members of the overthrown Cabinet were under arrest.

Many persons were killed and wounded in demonstrations throughout the night, the Belgrade reports said. Fourteen were said to have been killed in Banjaluka alone. There was rioting in the main streets of Belgrade all night.

The Belgrade radio today broadcast an appeal to army garrisons throughout the kingdom to support the new King and Government and help to preserve order.

Defense preparations were capped by orders broadcast from the Belgrade radio calling on all reservists within the country to report and all those abroad to register immediately at handy consulates. The Yugoslav Army has been under virtual general mobilization since the negotiations with the Axis began.

The Belgrade radio said the new Cabinet was sworn in by King Peter.

Carry British and Soviet Flags.

Troubles similar to those in Belgrade also occurred in Bitolj, in southern Yugoslavia. In demonstrations in the capital and provinces crowds carried British and Russian flags and shouted, "Long live Britain and Russia! Down with Germany and Italy!" Students marched with linked arms and sang patriotic and nationalistic songs. Many were arrested.

Gen. Simovic, who is 59 years old and a veteran aviator, was chief of Yugoslavia's air force and is a former chief of the general staff. He was raised up to chief of the air corps last November after an army shake-up which resulted from a bombing of Bitolj by planes, never officially identified, during the Italian-Greek conflict.

Two other members of the new Government, it was learned, are Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, former Minister of

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Agriculture, and Srdjan Budisavijevic, former Minister of Social Planning, both ardent Serbs, who resigned from the "capitulation" Cabinet of Cvetkovic rather than approve the Axis accord.

Macek in Old Post.

Lazare Markovic also went back into the new government as Minister of Justice, a post he held in 1939. Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek, the Croat peasant leader, took over his old post in the new government.

Second Vice-Premier Jovan Jovanovic resumed his post and Momtchilo Nincic, Foreign Minister in 1924, also resumed his old position in the Cabinet.

Others of the Cabinet included: Minister of Finance, Smon Kutte; War and Navy, Gen. Ilic; Education, Trisunovic; Commerce, Andres; Mining, Kulonovic; Labor, Kulovic; Social Welfare, Grolgol; Posts, Josip Torbar; Food, Kosanovic, and Minister without portfolio, Dakovic.

The Government represents all elements of the Yugoslav population. In addition to Macek there are two other Croats.

[A Reuters—British news agency—dispatch to London said Miho Krek, a leader of the Slovenes, also had joined the Government as Minister without portfolio.]

The Serb military organization Tepici expressed its loyalty to Peter in a broadcast, and the powerful Sokol athletic organization called upon its members, both youths and adults, to be present at a mass meeting at 5 F. M. in Belgrade for instructions.

Reports from Belgrade pictured crowds swarming into the streets immediately after they heard of the change of Government. Flags and bunting were broken out, and buildings were decorated. Marching throngs cheered the new monarch, who ordinarily would not have taken over the throne until September 6, his eighteenth birthday.

Newspapers brought out special editions carrying the King's proclamations in large type on their front pages, together with pictures of the monarch.

Reports from Belgrade said Patriarch Gavrilov of the Serb Orthodox Church called upon the populace in a mass meeting before his residence to support Peter.

All railway trains were halted at the Yugoslav frontier and passengers were not permitted to enter the country. Among the trains stopped was the Berlin-Budapest section of an express for Istanbul and Athens. All telephone calls, even diplomatic communications, were cut by the Yugoslavs.

Among several Belgrade radio broadcasts was one declaring "events in Yugoslavia are a purely internal adjustment without any connection with foreign affairs."

"The people showed that the former Government was unsuitable to lead a united people," it added. "All that happened was in the interest of the whole nation."

King Peter would normally have taken over full power on September 6, when he becomes 18 years old. He ascended to the throne on October 9, 1934, when his father, King Alexander I, was assassinated at Marseilles.

Athens Cheers News.

Athens, March 27 (A. P.).—Reports of the overthrow of the Yugoslav Government caused spontaneous street celebrations here today and Government leaders beamed, but there was no official comment.

Turks Learn of Dangers.

Ankara, March 27 (A. P.).—The official Turkish radio declared a belief today that "the Yugoslav army will defend the nation if necessary."

Turks followed Belgrade developments with interest.

The radio called attention to a series of speeches being made all over Turkey by leaders "to make clear the dangers to Turkey from outside."

"The nation must be ready, strong, united," it said.

Gavrilovic Awaits Orders.

Moscow, March 27 (A. P.).—Milan Gavrilovic, who resigned as Yugoslavia's Minister to Moscow two days ago in protesting his country's adherence to the three-Power pact, decided today to remain in Moscow to await orders.

The change of governments had not been announced to the Russian public this afternoon.

Military Governor Named.

The British radio, in a broadcast heard in New York by the listening station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, reported that a military governor had been appointed for Belgrade, who issued a proclamation declaring:

"The glorious Yugoslav army is ready to defend the independence and integrity of the country. The army has taken the oath of allegiance to the new War Minister, Gen. Ilic."

The commandant appealed for the people to stand united behind the army.

Army Takes Helm, Ready To Defy Reich

Troops Hurry to Border; Crowds Demolish Axis Offices, Maul Germans

Nazi Asks Meaning Of Coup. Is Rebuffed

Regent Seized Fleeing to Hungary; Nation Rallies Around Boy King Peter

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, March 28 (Friday).—A new Yugoslav government, set up by the army yesterday in a coup d'etat against the regime which had signed the Axis pact, was rushing an army of 1,200,000 men to battle positions today, ready to confront any German troops. War fever against the Nazi Reich rose toward the point of explosion.

Prince Paul, the chief Regent, whose government made the decision to adhere to the German-Italian-Japanese alliance, was seized by the army at Vinkovici, a railroad junction near the Hungarian border. He had been reported variously as in flight to Hungary or Greece.

[A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Belgrade said early today that it was officially announced that Prince Paul, accompanied by his family, had left the capital for Athens at 11:50 p. m. last night, at his own request.]

The new government, which is headed by the veteran air corps chief, Gen. Dusan Simovich, with seventeen-year-old King Peter II taking over for the first time full sovereignty, gave short shrift to the German Minister at Belgrade, Viktor von Heeren, when he rushed to the Foreign Office yesterday morning as soon as the new Cabinet was made known.

Asks Meaning of Coup

He had exactly six minutes to state the German position—reported abroad to be a virtual ultimatum. When he asked about the new government's attitude toward the Axis pact, which the former regime signed Tuesday at Vienna, it was reported that the new Foreign Minister, Momtchilo Nincich, replied merely: "I can't tell you that yet."

Otherwise the policy of the new government will be based on friendship for the Axis, Nincich was reported to have added.

Neutral diplomats, however, said this was merely an attempt to stall for time while the military and internal situations were consolidated in preparation for war.

[From Berlin it was reported that unofficial German political circles expressed the opinion that Yugoslavia was fully aware that renunciation of the Axis pact would be tantamount to giving Germany the signal to march in and compel her to live up to the pact. Her refusal to consider the pact as binding, it was said, might lead directly to dissolution of Yugoslavia in a manner similar to that of Czecho-Slovakia.]

Despite official hedging, there was no mistaking the belligerent temper of the people. All seemed to believe that this country finally had a real "war Cabinet" which would break with Germany and Italy.

Greek diplomats jubilantly declared that, with even a part of the Yugoslav Army to assist, their troops could complete the occupation of Albania in three weeks at most and that then, with British aid, 2,200,000 fighting men would be ready to confront the Nazis.

The Yugoslav public demonstrations for war against the Axis made it clear that thousands here desired just such a development.

Nazis Hurry to Border

[German occupation forces in Bulgaria were rushing early today toward the Yugoslav frontier, a report from Sofia said. An informed source there said that the Nazi southward movement of troops, under way since the occupation of Bulgaria, had been reversed.]

The Yugoslav capital was suddenly decorated yesterday with Yugoslav, British, Greek and American flags. There were continuous demonstrations in the main streets against the Axis powers, and cheers for Great Britain and Greece. Crowds gathered before the American Legation and gave Minister Arthur Bliss Lane ovations as he entered or left the building.

All day and far into the night throngs shouting for war milled about the streets. They wrecked the German-Italian travel agencies, smashing plate-glass windows, strewing furniture and papers [illegible] tearing Nazi and Fascist fla[illegible] shreds and tramp[illegible]ic tur[illegible]

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini.

At the German office a crowd of nearly 10,000 shouted derisive threats for hours after their leaders displayed six guns which they said had been found in desks there.

The same wildly excited demonstrators attacked and battered Germans and Italians in the streets. The most prominent German victim was the Assistant Nazi Air Attache, Herr Moser, who was reported by the German Legation to have been seriously injured. The German Minister made an angry diplomatic protest.

Several German automobiles bearing swastikas were overturned and wrecked. The German Legation warned all German nationals to leave this country as soon as possible.

After the frontiers of the country were reopened last evening entry was refused to all travelers carrying German passports.

The anti-Axis demonstrators dragged the Swedish Minister, M. Malmar, from his car and beat him severely because the minister, speaking German, was believed to be a German citizen. The sixty-year-old envoy was in serious condition.

Crowds composed jingles about "preferring death to the Axis," which they roared with typical Serb gusto. They carried caricatures of Hitler and Mussolini. Some wore British, American and Greek emblems on their coats and some carried the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes or the blue-white Greek flag.

They shouted to any one who looked like an American or an Englishman: "Tell them in Washington and London this is how we really feel!"

Germans who had taken over the city's best hotels and restaurants and other public places in the last few months suddenly went into hiding or left by automobile for the Reich.

The Patriarch of the Orthodox Church, Dr. Gavrilo Dozich, surrounded by nineteen bishops here for a holy synod meeting, spoke to the crowd from a balcony. A great shout went up when he boomed out: "The Church people are ready to protect the honor and glory of our country. You should rally around the new King and be prepared for what comes. The Church is always with you."

From early morning yesterday until late at night the Belgrade radio blared forth martial hymns, interspersed with repetitions of the proclamation issued soon after down Thursday by King Peter announcing he was assuming the throne.

Revolution Is Bloodless

The "revolution" was virtually a bloodless affair, loosed on an unsuspecting government at 2 a. m. Thursday. Eight hours later the turnover was so complete that King Peter met his new Cabinet at the fortress in the heart of the city and rode on a white charger through the main streets while the cheering people pelted him with flowers.

Reports from the provinces were scanty, but they indicated that the coup followed a pattern similar to that in Belgrade, with all the army, from the topmost officers to the lowliest privates, wholeheartedly supporting the new regime.

There were indications of how closely the secret had been kept. Cvetkovich himself drove to his suburban home before midnight Wednesday and went to bed. Vice-Premier Vladimir Matchek went to Zagreb to try to quiet the unrest in Croatia. One German Legation official remarked that evening: "Well, it's all over here now. I guess I'll be going to some busier and more interesting place soon."

But at 2 a. m. tens of thousands of soldiers were hauled from their beds, got quick instructions, put on uniforms and steel helmets and strapped full packs on their backs. They were sent to prearranged points. In Belgrade they surrounded police headquarters and the radio stations, the Parliament House, all government offices, including the Premier's office, and the barracks of the gendarmes.

Tanks, anti-aircraft guns and light artillery rumbled through the deserted streets. The police capitulated without an argument and the government offices were deserted.

Meanwhile, in the suburbs, a picked squad or army officers paid an early morning call on the Premier. He was being guarded by other army men.

"We have come for Cvetkovich," the newcomers said.

"But we have orders to protect him," the guards answered.

"We have orders to take him at whatever cost," the officer in charge of the squad replied. He whipped out his revolver and ordered the guards to stand aside.

Cvetkovich was routed out of bed and taken to the War Ministry as the other members of his capitulation Cabinet, some still in their pajamas, were being brought in from their beds. At the War Ministry were four high officers who had flown to Belgrade from Serajevo during the night. Orders were being flashed in every direction.

[Premier Cvetkovich and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovich were released from imprisonment at army general headquarters and allowed to go to their homes, the United Press reported from Belgrade. The two men remained under "house detention" it said.]

Pro-Nazi Editor Seized

All telephone communications with the rest of Yugoslavia and with foreign countries were cut and at Belgrade switches were thrown on all telephone exchanges, cutting even intercity communications. Soldiers began stopping motor cars and searching the occupants and herding pedestrians to the city park air-raid shelters.

By 8:15 a. m. four separate parades of civilians were on the way to the public square in the heart of the city. Newspaper extras appeared and crowds swarmed around the vendors, reading the headlines and cheering. Trucks loaded with flowers appeared. The flowers were thrown over parading soldiers. Soon the square was a solid mass of singing and chanting men, women and children.

The board of directors and the editor of the pro-German newspaper "Vreme" were arrested. Crowds in

various parts of the city stormed the motion-picture theaters showing German films, destroyed signs and wrecked ticket booths. Clerks of hotels were besieged by Germans and Italians demanding railroad tickets, although no trains were running abroad.

Complete mobilization was announced unofficially at 1:15 p. m. Railroads began vast troop movements to the frontiers. Packhorses in a seemingly unending line moved through Belgrade streets, carrying ammunition and machine guns.

Wave after wave of fighter and bomber planes blackened the sky as they headed for frontier airports.

YUGOSLAV KING SYMBOLIC OF YOUNG SERBS

Modern Children's Crusade Big Factor In Rise Against Nazis

Fierce Spirit Of Independence Flares Even In Schoolrooms

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, March 27—Thrust into leadership of Yugoslavia six months ahead of schedule, slim, serious King Peter II symbolizes the fierce spirit of youthful independence which protested capitulation to Germany by the nation's elder statesmen.

The 17-year-old King is in the vanguard—perhaps unconsciously—of a modern children's crusade, a part of the revolutionary movement which overthrew the Yugoslav Government today.

Youth set the pace. Dispatches from Belgrade have told of students rioting in schools, wrecking their desks in protest against Axis demands.

Disputes Settled With Hatchets

One story relates how boys hung a picture of Adolf Hitler on a classroom wall and pelted it with chalk.

The hot-headed Serbs are bred in an atmosphere where disputes are sometimes settled with hatchets, and they traditionally learn to argue politics before they learn to read.

An American visitor tells of being introduced to the 8-year-old son of a Serbian.

Out Of The Mouths Of Babes

"Say something in English to the nice man," the father told the boy.

"Hitler is a dirty so-and-so," piped the child.

That defiant phrase has echoed in the streets of Belgrade hundreds of times recently as youngsters shrilled denunciations of Hitler, Mussolini and their own leaders.

Peter himself has spent a quiet life learning his duties and has had no part in the student disorders. He normally would not have taken over leadership of the country until his eighteenth birthday anniversary next September 6.

Peter Young And Their King

But observers point out that the student population is fired with strong nationalism, and that Peter is both young and their born king. Demonstrators acclaim him.

The schoolboy demonstrations against Axis affiliation—topped by an ultimatum to the Minister of Education and the closing of Belgrade schools—provided, moreover, a vicarious demonstration of some parents' feelings. The parents feared arrest, but wanted it known that the Axis was unpopular.

Sometimes Shoot Teachers

Serbian lads have never been lacking in deviltry, however, even in normal times.

Several schools are burned at the end of every academic year, sometimes by students disgruntled because they weren't promoted.

And in Bosnia, tough students have been known to shoot their teachers.

King Peter's First Order

(By the Associated Press)

Belgrade, March 27—The first proclamation of the 17-year-old King Peter II, today called upon his countrymen to "fulfill their duties to King and country."

His proclamation said:

"Serbians, Croatians, Slovenes: In this moment, so grave for our people, I have decided to take the royal power into my hands.

"The members of the Regency Council have appreciated the correctness of the reasons for my action and immediately resigned of their own accord.

"My royal army and navy have at once placed themselves at my disposal and are already carrying out my orders.

"I appeal to all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to rally 'round the throne.

"Under the present grave circumstances this is the surest way of preserving internal order and external peace.

"I have charged Army Corps General Simovic with the formation of a new Government.

"With trust in God and the future of Yugoslavia, I appeal to all citizens and all authorities of the country to fulfill their duties to King and country."

Boy King's Secluded Life In Yugoslavia

[By the Associated Press]

Few of the 15,000,000 people who live in Yugoslavia have ever glimpsed their young King, Peter II, for he has led a fairly secluded life, with a great deal of studying to fit him for the throne. He will be 18 on September 6.

His grandmother was the late Queen Marie of Rumania and his mother, Queen Marie, is the sister of ex-King Carol of Rumania. On the maternal side, therefore, he has strong ties with the British royal family. On his father's side he is pure Serb.

Father Assassinated In 1934

Peter was to have got his schooling in England, but the assassination of his father, King Alexander I, at Marseille, France, in 1934, changed all that, and tutors were brought to the White Palace in Belgrade to teach the boy.

Later, at the Belgrade Military Academy, where his drillmates called him "Petrushka," he learned languages—Serbo-Croat, French, German, English and Russian—and a knowledge of constitutional and administrative law, as well as physics and chemistry, mathematics and geography.

Trained In Sports

His teachers also stressed outdoor sports because of the boy's frailty and he was taught to ride, play football and hockey and to swim. He also likes to tinker with things, taking radios and telephones apart and dabbling in movie photography.

The French Government once gave him an electric automobile, and Germany presented an electric locomotive.

The peasants know his appearance, because his picture is on almost every Yugoslav stamp and hangs in nearly every peasant home, restaurant, saloon and public building.

New Premier Of Yugoslavia Built Air Force

Simovich Is Veteran of Balkan and World Wars; 22 Members in Cabinet

BUDAPEST, March 27 (AP).—Gen. Dusan Simovich, the new Premier of Yugoslavia, fought in the Balkan wars, was a captain in the World War and since then has been successively assistant chief of aviation, head of the general staff and chief of aviation. He is credited with having reorganized the Yugoslav Air Force along modern lines.

The new cabinet at Belgrade includes the following:

Premier—Gen. Dusan Simovich.
Vice-Premier—Dr. Vladimir Matchek.
Second Vice-Premier—Jovan Jovanovich.
Foreign Minister—Momtchilo Ninchich.
Minister of Justice—Lazare Markovich.
Finance—Simon Kutte.
War and Navy—Gen. Bogoljub Ilich.
Interior—Srdjan Budisavijevich.
Agriculture—Branko Cubrilovich.
Education—Mihar Trisunovich.
Commerce—Ivan Andres.
Mining—Dzafer Kulonovich.
Labor—Fran Kulovich.
Social Welfare—Milan Grolgol.
Postal—Josip Torbar.
Food—Sava Kosanovich.
Minister Without Portfolio—Marko Dakovich.

The new Cabinet represents all elements in racially diverse Yugoslavia, and contains twenty-two members, five more than the old one. Ten members are newcomers to politics.

Matcheck, Croat peasant leader, was held over as Vice-Premier, and Cubrilovich, Serb peasant leader, retruned to the post from which he resigned in protest against adherence to the Axis pact. Budisavijevich, an ardent Serb, resigned the post of Minister of Social Welfare rather than agree to the signing of the Axis pact. As Minister of Interior he is in charge of all police. His first act in that capactiy was said to have been the imprisonment of former Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich and former Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovich.

Another hold-over from the former Cabinet was Vice-Premier Jovanovich, while Nincich returned to the post he held in 1924, and Markovich returned as Minister of Justice after a two-year interlude. As Foreign Minister in 1924, Nincich signed a friendship pact with Italy, but he was reported to have retired in anger when Italy occupied Albania.

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Friday, March 28—German occupation forces in Bulgaria were rushing today toward the Yugoslav frontier, apparently as the result of the ouster there of the Government of Regent Prince Paul.

An informed source said the Nazi southward movement of troops, under way since the occupation of Bulgaria, had been reversed suddenly and a rush of Nazi reinforcements was sent in the direction of defiant Yugoslavia.

"The movement of the past several weeks in men and materials has been completely reversed," the source said.

The general view here was that the Yugoslav coup would sooner or later precipitate a general Balkan war. Some German troops in southern Bulgaria were immediately shifted toward the Yugoslav frontier near where it meets the Greek line.

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Friday, March 28 (Via Transatlantic Telephone). United States Minister Arthur Bliss Lane said early today, "I have not yet been able to carry out my instructions from Washington but expect to do so very soon" at a meeting with Yugoslavia's new Premier.

Lane told of an enthusiastic demonstration in progress in front of the United States Legation.

He commented wryly that communications had been "rather difficult" all day Thursday.

He said he had heard nothing of German troop movements, and declined comment on other angles of the coup that overthrew the Yugoslav "Axis" Government.

Swedish Minister Beaten As 'German' in Belgrade

By The Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Friday, March 28—Anti-Axis demonstrators dragged Swedish Minister Malmar from his car and beat him severely because the Minister, speaking German, was believed to be a German citizen.

The 60-year-old envoy was in a serious condition.

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Germans Remind Yugoslavia Of Czecho-Slovakia's Fate

Belgrade Must Stick By Pact Or Suffer Invasion, Nazis Say—Berlin Demands Explanation

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Friday*, March 28—Unofficial German political circles advanced the opinion today that Yugoslavia knows perfectly well that for her now to renounce the Axis pact would be tantamount to giving the "go sign" to Germany to march in to compel her to live up to it.

It was understood by these circles that the German Government, which last night demanded an explanation of Yugoslavia, left no doubt that the new Government must come through with an unequivocal statement of its position on the pact.

Mere phrases like "bringing Yugoslav neutrality into line with the pact" were considered insufficient.

That the new Yugoslav Government cannot do otherwise than stick to the Axis was regarded as self-evident by German politicial circles.

Refusal to regard the pact as binding, it was intimated, might lead directly to dissolution of Yugoslavia much in the manner of Czecho-Slovakia.

Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy and Germany might all claim slices of the kingdom if it declined to "play ball," it was said.

Political circles expressed confidence, however, that the Belgrade shakeup did not affect the Yugoslav realm as far as relations with the tripartite pact members was concerned.

In the German view, the new government cannot disavow the Vienna signatures of its former Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and former Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic.

The general belief was expressed in these circles that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was triumphant too early and that Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, extended his congratulations too soon.

Spokesmen said last night that the German communication to Yugoslavia amounted to an "urgent request."

Statement Expected Today

It was reported in political quarters that the new Yugoslav Cabinet was meeting last night in Belgrade and was expected to issue a public statement of policy at 8 A. M. today.

Persons with inside information explained that to the Reich there were two facts to the Yugoslavian situation, involving as it does the disappearance of the Government which signed the nation to the Axis pact on Tuesday at Vienna.

The first is the domestic issue and if the affair in Belgrade is purely this, Germany isn't interested. Germans said they had knowledge of certain plans by Prince Paul and Premier Cvetkovic for keeping the boy King Peter out of the actual government, even upon his scheduled accession this autumn. If this plan was crossed, it's no concern of Germany's, it was said.

To Demand Signers' Release

However, even if the trouble is purely internal, it was stressed that Germany will insist on just one thing: Liberation of Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Cinar-Markovic, now reported under arrest. This is because these men are considered prime exponents of pro-Axis policy.

Germany, however, is vitally concerned as to the foreign angle of Yugoslavia's turmoil.

Informed sources said the Reich must know in the shortest time possible whether the course pursued by Cvetkovic and Cincar-Markovic will be continued.

Citing the composition of the new Government, they indicated they considered this to be possible, considering that Vladimir Macek, one of the most pronounced of pro-German Yugoslav statesmen in the past, still is Vice-Premier and Branko Cubrilovik, the Agriculture Minister, is considered a friend of Germany.

However, they put a big question mark after the name of the new Foreign Minister, Momtchilo Nincic.

Berlin, March 27 (A. P.).—The German Government sent an "urgent request" to Yugoslavia today to explain the international implications of her changed Government, especially as it affects her adherence to the Axis pact. Some hope was expressed that a reply might yet reach Berlin tonight.

Germans usually well-informed said Germany was not interested in a purely domestic affair, but she was concerned over the foreign policy angles of the situation.

If Yugoslav happenings are of purely internal significance, however, it was indicated that Germany would insist upon the liberation of Dragisa Cvetkovic and Alksander Cincar-Markovic, who as Premier and Foreign Minister were the prime exponents of a pro-Axis policy.

[A Rome dispatch stated that Virginio Gayda, authoritative editorial spokesman, said today that "it is evident that England is playing her most violent card to cancel the status" of Yugoslavia in the Axis. Some observers in the Italian capital said that Germany might find an excuse for sending troops into the country on these charges of British plotting.]

Meanwhile today the Japanese Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, called on Adolf Hitler and they were officially stated to have engaged in thorough-going conversations covering questions confronting the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis.

Matsuoka and Hitler appeared for forty seconds on a balcony of the Reichs Chancellery late this afternoon and received an ovation from some 60,000 persons gathered below. Matsuoka lifted his silk topper to the multitude; Hitler gave the Nazi salute.

NAZI RADIO ADMITS YUGOSLAV REVOLT

Quotes Dispatch Saying It Will Not Affect Pact.

The National Broadcasting Company announced it had heard the German radio declare today "a revolt has taken place in Yugoslavia with Peter II assuming executive power and the army and navy under the command of Premier Simovic, who will head the Government."

The German radio went on, however, to call "particular attention" to a statement "issued today by the official Yugoslav news agency, Avala, stating that this coup d'etat is a purely internal affair and will have absolutely no bearing upon the foreign policy of the Yugoslav Government."

No Comment in Rome.

Rome, March 27 (A. P.).—Italian political circles refrained today from commenting on the overthrow of the Cvetkovic Government in Yugoslavia.

Berlin Officials Silent.

Berlin, March 27 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Office was unwilling or unable early this afternoon to give any interpretation of the Yugoslav situation. Spokesmen said that no authentic information of any kind had been received.

The commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, which usually reflects Foreign Office views, said: "It is quite impossible to see yet to what extent the events are of an inner political character or how far they are the result of foreign developments."

Meanwhile today the Japanese Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, called on Adolf Hitler and they were officially stated to have engaged in thorough-going conversations covering questions confronting the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis. The Japanese statesman saw Hitler after a several hours' conference with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, which produced, another official announcement said, "full understanding on all problems of the three-Power pact."

Von Ribbentrop spoke in English, in contrast to his use of German in his talk with Sumner Welles, the American Under-Secretary of State, on the latter's visit here in March, 1940. The explanation was that, in the case of an intimate friend, one can use English even in wartime. When it was pointed out that Von Ribbentrop had declined to address Mr. Welles in English, an authorized spokesman retorted: "One can hardly claim Mr. Welles as a special friend."

Military Matters Included.

Immediately after the meeting, which took place at his official residence on the Wilhelmstrasse, von Ribbentrop drove to the Chancellory to report to Hitler.

The whole question of the position of the Axis Powers in world affairs was carefully considered by Matsuoka and von Ribbentrop authorized spokesmen intimated. When asked whether military questions were included in the discussions, they at first declined to answer on the ground of military secrecy. Then it was pointed out that, in ties like the present, diplomacy and military strategy cannot be separated.

"One dovetails into the other," it was said, "although naturally the two Statesmen met primarily on a diplomatic basis."

Authorized spokesmen re-emphasized that the Axis partners are against every extension of the war areas. One correspondent asked whether this applied also to the manner of the establishment of the new order in the Far East and the spokesmen answered affirmatively.

The question then was asked whether, since the Axis members take this standpoint, Germany alone would welcome a trip of Matsuoka to London and Washington to try to settle Far Eastern policies peacefully. The authorized informants said they could not reply.

MATSUOKA HAS LONG PARLEY WITH HITLER

Japanese Foreign Chief Given Ovation By Nazis After Conference

Tokyo-Berlin Talks Appear Unaffected By Yugoslav Hitch

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 27—Yosuke Matsuoka's Berlin visit, to all outward appearances, was moving according to plan today despite the sudden intrusion of the Yugoslav affair upon German-Japanese conversations which the Axis considers historic.

This mission has been described by the Japanese Foreign Minister himself as an effort to consolidate the tripartite pact, in which Yugoslavia is junior partner No. 5, and to make it effective as an instrument both in Europe and Asia.

Two And Half Hours With Hitler

After a wreath-laying ceremony at the tomb of Germany's Memorial to the Unknown Soldier in the Unter den Linden and a long talk—in English—with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, the Japanese leader conferred for two and one half hours with Adolf Hitler.

These talks were described as thoroughgoing conversations, fraught with full understanding.

Then, impassive and formal as ever, Matsuoka appeared on a balcony of the Reichschancellery with Hitler to receive an ovation from the throngs below in the Wilhelmplatz.

Ribbentrop Host At Reception

He lifted his silk hat while Hitler stood with hands folded; then the Führer gave the Nazi salute and both returned to the Chancellery.

There were no hints as to whether the Yugoslav developments had any considerable part in the conversation; an authorized statement said the long-view peacetime program of the tripartite alliance was discussed, as well as the more immediate problems of war.

Tonight von Ribbentrop was host at a reception for the Japanese.

Authorized sources asserted that the Axis partners were opposed to extension of the war areas, and said this applied to the establishment of the new order in the Far East. They were asked whether, since they were of this view, Germany would welcome a trip by Matsuoka to London and Washington to try to settle Far Eastern policies peacefully. The informants said they could not reply.

BRITISH FORCES READY TO BACK UP YUGOSLAVS

Churchill Predicts That New Regime Will Disavow Axis Alliance.

PROMISES ALL AID POSSIBLE

Prime Minister Says Yugoslavia Has Found Her Soul in Revolution.

London, March 27 (A. P.).—Great Britain will back the new Yugoslav Government with her navy, army and air force to lay open the right flank of the German thrust into the Balkans, a reliable spokesman declared today, and his statement followed closely upon Prime Minister Winston Churchill's prediction that Yugoslavia would now repudiate her pact with the Axis and his announcement that, in such an eventuality, Great Britain would recognize the new Belgrade regime.

The Prime Minister's promise to make common cause with the Yugoslavs was regarded as a direct move to make them Allies.

See Soul Saved.

"Though I don't know what will happen, and one cannot be sure of anything," he said, "I believe that it is reasonable to expect that we shall have a Government in Yugoslavia which will repudiate the pact signed the day before yesterday and will be ready to defend the honor and frontiers of Yugoslavia against aggression."

Mr. Churchill spoke at a luncheon of the Trades Union Congress. Earlier he had told a meeting of the Conservative party's central committee that Yugoslavia had found her soul in revolution in Belgrade.

The Prime Minister told the Conservative party leaders that there "is a supreme event more blessed than victories, namely the rising of the spirit of the great American nation and its even more intimate association with the common cause."

Winant Hears Address.

The Labor luncheon was attended by United States Ambassador John G. Winant.

"It was breaking all our hearts to see the gallant Serbian and Yugoslav people signing away their souls over the counter, through weak and cowardly rulers, to those who, once they had them in their grip, would have shaken the life and independence out of them," Mr. Churchill declared at this meeting. "I rejoiced when I heard just an hour before this luncheon that a revolution had taken place in Belgrade and that the Ministers who signed this pact had been arrested.

"This is the time when we may have good hope of the results of this war. The final result is perhaps distant, but it may be much nearer than we suppose. You can't tell . . .

"I remember at the Ministry of Munitions (in the last war) being told that we were running short of this and that. . . . But we went on, and in the end the only thing we ran short of was Huns. One fine morning we went down to our offices to get on with the work of preparation for the campaign of 1919 and found that they had all surrendered."

Promises Full Aid.

Mr. Churchill declared that if the new Yugoslav Government repudiated the Axis pact, Great Britain would recognize that government, adding: "Great Britain will give all aid in her power to those who are defending their native lands, the Greeks—and the Turks if they are attacked. We will give all aid we can. We are not as strong as we shall be when plants have delivered their fruit, when great factories have produced weapons, but still we are getting stronger every day.

"We will give all aid we can to those who are fighting to defend their freedom and their native land and I am quite sure the President of the United States will be actuated by the same generous feelings of sustaining those who are fighting to be free. And, according to the laws and Constitution of the United States—and, after all, as a great democratic leader he must move with the whole march of the nation—I am sure his sympathies and aid will also be extended in full measure to the Serbian people."

Mr. Churchill said that Mr. Winant would get from today's meeting "a renewed sense of the true unity of this ancient land and of our resolve to march forward in harmony with the great American democracy until the barriers are broken and the path forward is clear again."

Hails Valiant, Warlike Race.

In his address to the Conservative party leaders, Mr. Churchill declared: "At this moment I have great news for you and the whole country. Early this morning the Yugoslav nation found its soul. A revolution has taken place in Belgrade and the Ministers who but yesterday signed away the honor and the freedom of their country, are reported to be under arrest."

"This patriotic movement arises from the wrath of a valiant and warlike race who had their country betrayed by the weakness of their rulers and the foul intrigues of the Axis Powers," the Prime Minister continued. "We may therefore cherish the hope—I speak, of course, only on information that has reached me—that a Yugoslav Government will be formed worthy to defend the freedom and integrity of their country.

"Such a Government in its brave endeavor will receive from the British Empire and, I doubt not, in its own way from the United States, all possible aid and succor."

Promise Common Cause.

"The British Empire and its allies will make common cause with the Yugoslav nation and we will continue to march and strive together until complete victory is won."

Then Mr. Churchill spoke of the battle of the Atlantic and assured his listeners that "before many months are passed I shall be able to declare to you that it has been decisively won."

"But there is another supreme event more blessed than victories, namely the rising of the spirit of the great American nation and its ever more intimate association with the common cause. Much of that has been accomplished by the sentiments aroused in American breasts at the spectacle of courage and devotion shown by the simple and ordinary folk of this country in standing up to the fire of the enemy."

Declares Invincible Confidence

The Prime Minister said that the interests of national unity caused him to forgo producing a "catalogue of war aims and peace aims," and went on: "Every one knows quite well what we are fighting about. But if you try to set forth in a catalogue what will be the exact settlement of affairs in a period which I see as unforseeable . . . you will find that the moment you leave the area of pious platitude, you will descend into the arena of heated controversy and that would militate against the efforts we are making. . . .

"I was glad to see that the illustrious leader of the American people, President Roosevelt, is of the same opinion, though in our correspondence the topic has never been mentioned," Mr. Churchill added, recalling President Roosevelt's statement that there was not much use in talking peace aims until Hitler was defeated.

"For the time being," he continued, "the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism is a sufficient war aim and will open the door to every worthy peace aim."

Three Ways to Assist.

There are three ways for Churchill to make good his promise of "all possible aid and succor" to the Yugoslavs, a reliable informant said. He listed:

1. Sweeps by the British battle fleet up the Adriatic to demonstrate British friendship and naval strength and offer co-operation with land forces, as in the Libyan campaign.

2. Military aid from the Middle East command. Such troops could disembark at Salonika, Greek port, and move into Yugoslavia over existing rail and highway routes.

3. British fighter and bomber aid from R. A. F. bases already established in Greece.

The Yugoslavs have the Adriatic ports of Dubrovnik, Split and Sibenik available for receipt of aid from Britain and the United States. The British Navy already has demonstrated its ability to move about in the Adriatic at Italy's very doorstep.

London sources said they believed any direct British action would await a request from King Peter II of Yugoslavia and a hostile move by the Germans. These informants declared the Yugoslav revolution altered the Balkan picture "very materially" in favor of the British by exposing the German flank.

CONFIDENT U. S. ALSO WILL AID IN ITS OWN WAY

Informed Sources Picture Thrust At Nazis' Balkan Right Flank

Resistance By Belgrade Seen As Changing Outlook In Southeast

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 27—Winston Churchill pledged all of Britain's might today to "make common cause" with the new Yugoslav Government—if that Government be prepared to fight the Axis—and other informed sources at once pictured this help as a naval-military-aerial movement to harry the whole German right flank in the Balkans.

This, they said, could be accomplished by British battle fleet sweeps in the Adriatic; by the transfer of imperial troops through Salonika, Greece, into Yugoslavia and by the action of British warplanes already based in Greece.

As "Blow In Face For Hitler"

The German left flank rests now on the Black Sea in both Rumania and Bulgaria, the right flank at the moment along the Yugoslavian frontier; the whole pointed down toward the Ægean.

British informants called Yugoslavia's turnabout "the first major political defeat sustained by the Germans on the continent . . . a blow in the face for Hitler in the presence of the Japanese Foreign Minister" (Yosuke Matsuoka, who is now in Berlin).

Would Change War's Course

Should Yugoslavia go through with her apparent intention to resist the Nazis, it was added, the whole course of matters in the southeast would be radically changed; the German high command would be put in the position of having to move with a flank uncovered—a dangerous maneuver—if it moved at all.

It was suggested here that British military action in aid of the Yugoslavians would be set off by a request from King Peter II of Yugoslavia and a hostile movement by the Germans themselves.

Churchill's Announcement

Prime Minister Churchill's announcement of the sharply changed atmosphere in Belgrade came toward the end of a speech before the Conservative party central committee in which he had reviewed Britain's successes to date, putting at the top of his list a "supreme event more blessed than victories. . . . The rousing of the spirit of the great American nation and its ever more intimate association with the common cause."

"Early this morning the Yugoslav nation found its soul. A revolution has taken place in Belgrade and Ministers who yesterday signed away the honor and freedom of their country are reported to be under arrest.

"Warlike Race Betrayed"

"This patriotic movement arises from the wrath of a valiant and warlike race at their country's being betrayed by the weakness of its rulers and the foul intrigues of the Axis powers.

"We may, therefore, cherish hope—I speak, of course, only on information that has reached me—that a Yugoslav Government will be formed worthy to defend the freedom and the integrity of their country.

"Such a government in its brave endeavor will receive from the British Empire—and I doubt not in its own way from the United States—all possible aid and succor."

Optimistic Over Sea War

The Prime Minister's expressions on the war in general embodied a declaration of confidence that the Battle of the Atlantic would be won decisively—"before many months have passed"—but with a customary warning that it was going to be a hard road "until we finally have beaten down satan under our feet."

He declined again to attempt to "catalogue . . . the exact settlement of affairs" to be made when the peace comes, saying in effect that the first job was to win, and adding:

"I was very glad to see that the illustrious leader of the American people, President Roosevelt, is of the same opinion, though in our correspondence the topic has never been mentioned.

Britain's "Notable Victories"

". . . For the time being, the defeat of Hitler and of Hitlerism is a sufficient war aim and will open the door to every worthy peace aim."

As Britain's "series of notable victories"—in which he put the "rousing" of the United States as the greatest, Churchill listed:

The "deliverance" from Dunkerque; the R. A. F.'s "frustration" of Hitler's invasion plans; the "frustration" of the Nazi attempt to "cow and terrorize" the civilian British from the air; "the destruction of Italian power and empire in Africa."

Nazis' Right Flank Called Possible British Target

London Foresees Blow if Yugoslavia Resists Axis

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—Informed sources here pictured British aid to Yugoslavia, if that country fought the Axis, as a naval-military-aerial movement to harry the whole German right flank in the Balkans.

This, they said, could be accomplished by British battle fleet sweeps in the Adriatic, by the transfer of imperial troops through Salonica, Greece, into Yugoslavia, and by the action of British warplanes already based in Greece.

The German left flank rests now on the Black Sea in both Rumania and Bulgaria; the right flank at the moment is along the Yugoslav frontier; the whole force is pointed down toward the Aegean.

British informants called Yugoslavia's turn-about "the first major political defeat sustained by the Germans on the Continent . . . a blow in the face for Hitler in the presence of the Japanese Foreign Minister (Yosuke Matsuoka, who is now in Berlin)."

Should Yugoslavia go through with its apparent intention to resist the Nazis, it was added, the whole course of matters in the southeast would be radically changed; the German high command would be put in the position of having to move with a flank uncovered, a dangerous maneuver.

It was suggested here that British military action in aid of the Yugoslavs would be set off by a request from King Peter II of Yugoslavia and a hostile movement by the Germans themselves.

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Partial Text of Churchill Talk

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—The text of the most important section of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech today before the Conservative party's central committee:

It is because of the interest or national unity that I have forborne to produce a catalogue of war aims or peace aims.

Every one knows what we are fighting about, but if you try to set forth in a catalogue what will be the exact settlement of affairs in a period which is unforseeable, you will find that the moment you leave the area of pious platitude you will descend into the arena of heated controversy, and that would militate against efforts which we are making and we could not, in justice to our country, take such a step.

I was very glad to see that the illustrious leader of the American people, President Roosevelt, is of same opinion, though in our correspondence the topic has never been mentioned. In speaking of the mission of his new Ambassador to this country, Mr. Winant—worthy representative of a great nation at a crucial moment—President Roosevelt, when he was asked what instructions were given to the Ambassador about peace aims, replied that he did not see much use in speaking about peace aims until Hitler had been defeated.

Without taking any final irrevocable views in these matters, I believe simpler courses are best. The simpler life, which is so complicated and difficult, nearly always presents itself in simple terms. For the time being the defeat of Hitler and of Hitlerism is a sufficient war aim and will open the door to every worthy peace aim.

Confidence Unshakable

I cannot pretend to you, my friends and supporters, I cannot pretend to you that I took up my task with any other feeling than that of invincible confidence. That is the feeling which inspires me here today. We have had the deliverance of Dunkerque, which gave us back the core and fiber of our regular army.

Since then we have had a series of notable victories. First of all, there was the frustration of Hitler's invasion plan by the brilliant exploits of the R. A. F. Secondly, frustration of his attempt to cow and terrorize the civil population of this country by ruthless air bombing. That has recoiled—futile and shameful—from the unflinching courage of the whole of our people.

Thirdly, we have had the destruction of Italian power and empire in Africa by our army there, who, although we were left unsupported by our French ally, and although we were deprived of all strategic points necessary to maintain direct contact through the Mediterranean, nevertheless, we have been able not only to descend the Nile Valley but to remove almost all—and the rest soon—of stain which Italian tyranny has wrought upon African soil.

But there is another supreme event more blessed than victories, namely, rousing of the spirit of the great American nation and its ever more intimate association with the common cause. Much of that has been accomplished by sentiment aroused in American breasts by the spectacle of courage and devotion of the simple, ordinary folk of this country in standing up to the fire of the enemy

Atlantic Still To Be Won

Britain could, I believe, save herself for the time being, but it will take the combined efforts of the whole English-speaking world to save mankind and Europe from the menace of Hitlerism and open the paths of progress to the people.

If we look back, there were all these five events which had added to our strength and carried us forward on our journey to success. We had much for which to be thankful. Do not let us suppose that our troubles are ended. There is another battle—the battle of the Atlantic—which must be won, so that food supplies, munitions and every form of American aid may come to us in ever-growing volume.

That battle is being fought against surface raiders, against aircraft that sailed out from the French or Norwegian coast right around our island and against U-boats. . . . It is fought by the Royal Navy, by the Merchant Marine, by men who are working in docks, ports and harbors and by women who stand by their sides in equal danger.

I cannot doubt that, before many months have passed, I shall be able to declare to you that that battle has been decisively won. But there are other difficulties and dangers which beset us and we cannot expect to have success uncheckered by reverses. We must be ready, as we have always been ready, to the rough with the smooth. We must have a spirit so constant that we can derive from misfortune added strength and if we are cheered by victory we must also be inspired to greater efforts by rebuffs.

We cannot tell how long the road will be. We only know it will be stony, painful and uphill and that we shall march along it to end.

Yugoslavia Finds Its Soul

And now, here at this moment, I have great news for you and the whole country.

Early this morning the Yugoslav nation found its soul. A revolution has taken place in Belgrade and ministers who yesterday signed away the honor and freedom of their country are reported to be under arrest.

This patriotic movement arises from the wrath of a valiant and warlike race at their country being betrayed by the weakness of its rulers and foul intrigues of the Axis powers.

We may, therefore, cherish hope (I speak, of course, only on information which has reached me) that a Yugoslav government will be formed worthy to defend the freedom and the integrity of their country.

Such a government, in its brave endeavor, will receive from the British Empire—and I doubt not in its own way from the United States—all possible aid and succor.

The British Empire and its allies will make common cause with the Yugoslav nation and we will continue to march and strive together until complete victory is won.

U.S. Congratulates Yugoslavia

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—The United States sent congratulations today to the new Yugoslavian Government and noted that President Roosevelt was empowered to assist nations seeking to preserve their independence.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced that Arthur Bliss Lane, the American Minister in Belgrade, had been instructed to inform the new Government, which has overthrown the pro-Axis regency, of the following:

That the information received here on the change in power in Yugoslavia had been widely welcomed in the United States as a matter of self-congratulation to every liberty loving man and woman.

That in accordance with the terms of the lease-lend act, President Roosevelt was able in the interest of the national defense of the United States to render effective material assistance to nations which are seeking to preserve their independence and integrity against aggression.

Mr. Welles indicated also that Yugoslavian assets in the United States which were frozen immediately after the former Belgrade Government joined the Axis might now be released.

He said it would be premature for him to make a definite statement on this question now, but that conclusions could be drawn from his comment on the change in government in the Balkan country.

Shortly before his press conference Mr. Welles told Constantin Fotitch, the Yugoslav Minister to the United States, about the instructions which had gone to the American Minister in Belgrade.

After their conference, Fotitch proclaimed his "fullest sympathy" with the policies of the new Government.

Yugoslav Envoy Decides To Stay at Moscow Post

Resigned to Protest Axis Link; Belgrade Events Not Revealed

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP).—Milan Gavrilovich, who resigned two days ago as Yugoslavia Minister to Soviet Russia, in sign of protest against his country's adherence to the three-power pact, decided today to remain at his post to await orders.

The change of governments had not been announced to the Russian public this afternoon.

Turkey Says Yugoslavs Will Fight If Necessary

Ankara Calls on Nation To Be 'Ready, United'

ANKARA, March 27 (AP).—The Turkish official radio declared today a belief that "the Yugoslav Army will defend the nation if necessary."

Turks followed Belgrade developments with interest.

The radio called attention to a series of speeches being made all over Turkey by leaders "to make clear the dangers to Turkey from outside."

The nation must be "ready, strong, united," it said.

Queen Mother Marie May Speak on Radio

London, March 27 (A. P.).—Queen Marie, mother of Yugoslavia's King Peter II, who has been living in England, may make a radio broadcast to her people tonight, a qualified informant said today.

The Queen is the widow of King Alexander, who was assassinated in Marseilles, France, in 1934, and the daughter of the late Queen Marie of Rumania. Her brother is ex-King Carol II of Rumania.

BRITISH PRESS HAIL COUP

Balkan News Crowds Out Pictures Of King And Queen

London, *Friday*, March 28 (AP)—Big black headlines and long stories telling of the anti-Axis *coup* in Yugoslavia and of British successes against Italy in Africa crowded pictures of Britain's King and Queen out of the British press today.

Pictures of a royal visit to a Canadian camp scheduled for release to morning papers were held up to make room for the welcome news which editors agreed may be a decisive turning point in the war.

Britain Rations Cheese May 5

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—The government announced today that cheese would be rationed at a rate ranging from one ounce a week for persons in ordinary pursuits to eight ounces a week for miners and agricultural workers, effective May 5.

Winant Sees British Victory

London, March 27 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant said today that the outcome of the present war will "decide the future of labor, industry and democracy" for generations.

Mr. Winant, speaking to the British Employers Confederation and Trades Union Congress, said the "strength of an understanding leadership" in Britain was "making itself felt more and more day by day," and would bring "total victory."

Egg Shampoo Is Barred in England

London, March 27 (A. P.).—The Mayfair ladies who had already been having difficulty in obtaining cosmetics, got another shock today—they will have to do without egg shampoos.

Major Gwylim Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, told the House of Commons that the use of eggs for shampoos was an offense and a waste against which he intended to do everything possible.

SEES TURKEY READY

Soviet Army Paper Cites Dardanelles Defense.

Moscow, March 27 (A. P.).—The army newspaper Red Star, in its international review today, said "Turkey continues to defend her foreign political line and declares her readiness to defend her independence."

Prolongation of martial law in the area of the Dardanelles, an increase in defense funds and a patriotic propaganda campaign were cited as evidence of a firm Turkish position.

The Red Star said Yugoslavia's Cabinet crisis (now apparently resolved in revolt) "showed there was no unanimity" over Yugoslavia's entry into the Axis.

BRITISH TAKE 2 STRONGHOLDS FROM ITALIANS

Key Eritrean Fortress Cheren And Harar, Major Ethiopian City, Fall

May Prove Last Real Ramparts Of Mussolini's African Empire

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, March 27—The British announced tonight they had stormed and occupied Cheren, East Africa's major stronghold of Italian resistance, and captured Harar, second city of Ethiopia.

Thus crumbled what may prove to be the last real ramparts of Italy's African empire.

Cheren, mountain key to Eritrea's capital, Asmara, forty-five miles to the southeast, had been defended for seven weeks by 35,000 crack Fascist troops under the command of the Duke of Aosta.

On Dash Toward Asmara

Italian troops were streaking toward Asmara under a heavy barrage of British shells and air bombs, but the British warned against too sanguine hopes that the capture of Asmara would follow soon.

The Italians are expected to reform their lines either before or at that town, which has been the point to which Italian families removed from Cheren have been taken.

This may prompt the Italians to declare it an open city, the British said.

Follows Desperate Fighting

Cheren fell to British and Indian troops after two weeks of desperate

British Forces Capture Cheren

Key City in Eritrea Taken From Italians—Harar in Ethiopia Also Falls.

London, March 27 (A. P.).—Cheren, key center of Italian resistance in Eritrea, has been captured by British siege forces, according to a special communique broadcast from Cairo, and this was authoritatively confirmed in London. An official announcement here said, "it is announced in authoritative circles in London that Cheren has fallen."

Troops Enter Cheren.

Cairo, March 27 (A. P.).—British troops have entered Cheren, key city of Eritrea, it was officially announced tonight. It was also announced that British forces had entered Harar, walled city, twenty-five miles from the all-important Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway in Ethiopia.

Cheren, strongest point of Italian resistance in East Africa, had been under siege by British forces for weeks. It was defended by 35,000 Italian troops.

With command of this mountain town, the British gain domination of the railroad running to Asmara, the Eritrean capital forty-two miles tc the southeast. Asmara and Massaua, Eritrea's only big seaport, are the next objectives of the British drive through this oldest of Italy's East African colonies.

Earlier the British had announced capture of many Italian prisoners in the Cheren sector.

The British Command also reported the capture of Gambela, river port inside Ethiopia, and about 100 miles from the Anglo-Sudan border, by African and Belgian troops. This victory was declared to have cleared the Baro salient of Italian troops.

Ethiopian Gains Reported.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, March 27 (A. P.).—The occupation of several posts east and west of Yavello, in southwestern Ethiopia, by Ethiopian irregular forces was announced at British headquarters here today.

British warplanes have struck smashing new blows at vital railroad and highway lines between the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa and the Gulf of Aden, the South Africa Air Force announced.

One train of fifteen freight cars moving toward Diredawa, between Addis Ababa and Djibuti, was hit by many bombs, this communique said. Twenty freight cars and a number of troops were reported bombed at Metehara, nearer the Ethiopian capital.

"South African aircraft," the communique added, "landed at Rocco Littorio in Italian Somaliland to evacuate civilian enemy nationals."

Heavy Fighting at Cheren.

Rome, March 27 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that heavy fighting continued yesterday in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, where the Italians counter-attacked after having thrown back British assaults with heavy losses. Although outnumbered, the Italian Air Force was stated to have shot down three British planes in aerial battles over Cheren, while in Ethiopia, the communique said, Italian bombing planes "attacked and damaged numerous enemy tanks and motor trucks in the Harar zone."

In North Africa Italian and German troops were said to have co-operated in occupying the Libyan desert town of El Agheila, 150 miles southwest of British-occupied Bengasi.

[The occupation of this town was announced by the Germans on Tuesday, and the British said yesterday that Germans and Italians had entered the town after their troops had withdrawn, adding that the operation was of no military importance.]

Berlin Reports Fighting.

Berlin, March 27 (A. P.).—The German High Command today reported that German and Italian motorized troops, after a short fight early on Monday "drove the enemy back to the east and occupied El Agheila on the coast of Misurata (Libya)."

fighting on tortuous terrain in a treacherous climate.

For ten days, the Italians launched a series of counter attacks against positions wrested from them by the British, but these, the British declared were thrown back with heaviest losses.

In the face of heavy fire, the British not only stormed steep slopes but carried their water, food and ammunition up them.

Harar Ancient Walled City

Harar, ancient walled Mohammedan city of some 40,000 population, lies athwart the British drive toward the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway, which they seek to cut at Diredawa, thirty-five miles distant.

Cheren, which military observers say is one of the world's finest natural fortresses, began to crack up when the British crossed the valley in a surprise attack on an Italian hillside entrenchment and captured a brigade headquarters. Fascist officers were cut off before they could retreat.

Fascist Losses "Very Heavy"

Italian casualties in the siege—up to yesterday—were placed at between 3,000 and 4,000, although British spokesmen said this was only a rough estimate.

Fascist losses in the final action were described as "very heavy."

Since February 2, the British had been at the gates of Cheren, on which they marched following their swift eastward push from Kassala, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan frontier town, late in January. Umm Hagar, Agordat and Barentu fell in quick succession and the Fascists fell back on Cheren.

Retreating Italians Block Road

As they retreated, the Italians blew up the only western road to the town, causing hundreds of tons of rock to slide down the mountainside.

Thus blocked, the British were left the alternative of storming 6,000-foot heights.

Again and again crack Scottish Highland troops and Indian regiments trained on the jagged northwest frontier charged positions defended by the ablest Alpini the Italian command could muster.

Under the torrid sun, peaks and ridges changed hands frequently under attack and counter-attack.

Italians' Best Fighting

During one seven-day period, the British announcement said, the Italians launched seven desperate counter-attacks which were beaten back.

Despite the heavy losses from these attacks, the British said frankly that the Italians fought better at Cheren than in any other stage of the African campaign, but the powerful blows of the Royal Air Force finally swung the tide in British favor.

The Middle East R. A. F. command anounced that more than 120 tons of bombs were dropped on the stronghold during the last twelve days and nearly 40 tons the last four days.

British planes, it was added, flew over the town from morning until night throughout the period.

Not many hours before the town fell, yesterday, the British said two of their planes destroyed two Italian planes which challenged them.

Italian planes concealed amid the peaks, 6,000 to 7,000 feet high, were sought out and destroyed and during the last week, the Fascist intrenchments in the hills "have been heavily and persistently bombed."

This was accomplished, the communique continued, despite the difficult flying conditions common to such mountainous regions.

Along with the praise of the land forces, the Cairo command's announcement also said the R. A. F. had played a vital role.

Two Indian Troopers Cited

"Their (Italian) morale weakened under continuous bombardment from the air and relentless pressure of our troops.

"Among the many cases of individual heroism shown by our imperial forces could be quoted the example of two Ghwalis (Indians) who found themselves isolated on a mountain top after an Italian counter-attack. When our troops retrieved them forty-eight hours afterward, they still were cheerfully manning their light machine gun with which they had toiled up the escarpment, and were taking a heavy toll of the enemy still trying to dislodge them."

AP-CAIRO-INDIAN-MAR 27

EXPERIENCED INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS DESCRIBED THE TERRAIN ABOUT CHEREN AS WORSE THAN ANY FOUND ON THE WILD NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA. IN SOME CASES, BRITISH FORCES HAD TO SCALE ALMOST PERPENDICULAR CLIFFS TO ATTACK ITALIAN POSITIONS.

"THEY WERE MET BY HAND GRENADES AND TRENCH MORTAR FIRE WHICH THE ITALIANS, WITH THE OBVIOUS ADVANTAGE OF OCCUPYING POSITIONS ALONG THE CLIFF, PREFERRED TO EMPLOY RATHER THAN MACHINE GUNS," THE BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AS THE BRITISH CONSOLIDATED THEIR LINES AT HARAR, A MILITARY SPOKESMAN HERE REPORTED THAT BELGIAN TROOPS PUSHING INTO ETHIOPIA FROM THE WEST HAD TAKEN THE IMPORTANT TRADING POST OF GAMBELA, ABOUT 30 MILES FROM THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

GAMBELA LIES ABOUT 200 MILES WEST OF ADDIS ABABA, WHICH NOW IS BEING APPROACHED FROM ALL SIDES BY THE BRITISH AND THEIR ALLIES INCLUDING ETHIOPIANS IN REVOLT AGAINST ITALIAN RULE.

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ROME, March 27 (AP)—Air attacks on plane and naval bases in Greece were reported today by the Italian High Command, which said ground fighting in Albania was restricted to artillery activity.

Fighter planes raided an air base at Paramythia, the daily communiqué announced, set fire to two British-type planes and seriously damaged others.

Bombers were declared to have attacked ships in the bay and harbor works at Preveza and to have hit "another enemy naval base" in the Peloponnesus, or Southern Greece.

[The Greeks said "one woman was wounded, and slight damage was caused to a farm building at Preveza."]

ITALIANS REPORT 2 TROOPSHIPS HIT

Give Credit to Nazi Planes in Mediterranean.

Rome, March 27 (A. P.).—German warplanes have seriously damaged two British troop transports in the eastern Mediterranean, the Italian High Command reported today, and also declared that an Italian submarine operating in the Atlantic had sunk two steamships totaling 12,500 tons.

Berlin, March 27 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that Nazi planes sank two British merchantmen totaling 7,000 tons off the Faroe Islands yesterday. With 31,500 tons of shipping previously declared destroyed, this brought the day's total of 38,500 tons. Possible damage to ten merchant ships was reported as a result of attacks around the British Isles.

In the Mediterranean German aircraft were said to have scored hits on two transports in a convoy south of Crete.

2 Nazi and 2 British Planes Lost

BERLIN, March 27 (AP).—Today's high command communique said there were no British attacks on Germany "by night or day." Two German planes were acknowledged lost in yesterday's operations, and two British craft were reported shot down.

British Ship Sunk; 19 Missing

FUNCHAL, Madeira, March 27 (AP).—The Portuguese liner Niassa arrived here today with the captain, and twenty-one crewmen of the British ship Andalucia, who were picked up in an open boat several miles off this island. The survivors, who had been adrift three days, said the Andalucia was torpedoed without warning while en route from South America to England. Nineteen other crewmen were reported missing.

(Lloyd's register lists an Andalucia Star, a Blue Star Line vessel of 14,943 tons, and the Andalusian, a 3,092-ton ship of the Ellerman Lines, both of British registry.)

20 From British Ship Reach Azores

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, March 27 (AP).—The Netherlands freighter Venus arrived here yesterday with twenty survivors of a British merchant ship sunk in the North Atlantic. The captain of the British ship, who was among the survivors, declined to disclose its identity.

Italy Reports Sinking 2 Ships

ROME, March 27 (AP).—An Italian submarine has sunk two steamers totaling 12,500 tons in the Atlantic Ocean, the Italian high command declared today.

SEVERAL BRITONS DIE IN DAY RAID

Bombers Sweep In Over South Coast Area.

London, March 27 (A. P.).—Several persons were killed and others injured by German bombs dropped on a south coast district in an afternoon raid today, it was announced officially.

Earlier buildings were damaged in a southeast coastal town when an air raider dived out of the clouds to within 300 feet of the ground, dropped a stick of bombs and machine-gunned the streets.

Bad weather kept the British and German air forces grounded during the night and London passed its sixth straight night without an alarm.

Berlin, March 27 (A. P.).—The German High Command today reported that three modern factory layouts were attacked by Nazi daylight raiders over the south of England yesterday and that hits were scored on the assembly hall of an airplane factory. Planes on the ground at two airports were dive-bombed, the communique added.

Two German planes were admitted lost in yesterday's operations and two British craft were reported shot down.

6 Merchantmen Hit By Planes, Nazis Say

Sunk Or Damaged In St. George's Channel, Berlin Reports—English Harbors Bombed

Berlin, March 27 (AP)—German battle planes sank, or damaged, six merchant ships today in St. George's Channel, connecting the Irish Sea with the Atlantic, and bomber harbor facilities and factories at Harwick and Folkestone, England, German sources reported tonight.

DNB news agency said three merchantmen totaling about 15,000 tons were sunk and three others were left in a sinking condition in the St. George's Channel attack.

Earlier the German High Command said shipping losses inflicted Wednesday in the blockade of Britain totaled 38,5000 tons.

German aircraft in the Mediterranean hit two transports in a convoy south of crete, the command added.

FRENCH SHIPPING GAINS IN VOLUME

Darlan Reports Letup in British Blockade.

Vichy, March 27 (A. P.).—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, quoted today in the French Merchant Marine Journal, said many unescorted French merchant vessels recently had passed the British blockade at Gibraltar without challenge, although the English earlier had captured or sunk a large number of ships including seven laden with food.

Admiral Darlan said ship traffic between France and Algiers and Tunis again is approaching normal, with seventy-five crossings weekly. Steamship connections with Morocco, French West Africa, Indo-China and the West Indies also have resumed, he said.

Merchant ships are now under construction in French shipyards and in the ports of the German-occupied area many sunken vessels are being salvaged, he added.

Itemizing the sea-borne imports, Admiral Darlan said that from October to February the merchant marine brought to France 363,000 tons of wine, 5,000 of meat, 260,000 of grain, 180,000 of peanut oil, 135,000 of fruit, 3,000 of fish, 35,000 of sugar, 3,000 of rum and 12,000 of cocoa.

Nazis Fly to French Africa

Armistice Control Commission Takes Plane From Marseilles

VICHY, March 27 (AP).—A German control commission was reported today to have left Marseilles for North Africa by plane.

Under the armistice, Italian military officers were to supervise demilitarization of French defense zones in North Africa. On March 3 R. A. Butler, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said a "considerable number" of German officers and men had arrived at Casablanca, Morocco, near Gibraltar.

Nazis Free 76,000 French Prisoners

Vichy, March 27 (A. P.).—The War Ministry announced today that the Germans have released or given leave to 76,000 French prisoners of war and have agreed in principle to give leave to 12,000 more.

To Buy Suit in France, Trade in 2 Old Ones

VICHY, March 27 (AP).—Frenchmen may now buy new clothes—if they turn in double the quantity of old ones.

A new regulation reopened the sale of clothes, which had been almost completely halted. Two pairs of old trousers turned in by the purchaser of a new pair will be given to the National Help Organization for distribution free to the needy.

Vichy Orders 48-hour Week in Shipyards

Vichy, March 27 (A. P.).—The working week in the metal, building, ship construction and public works fields was increased from forty to forty-eight hours today under authority of a decree issued by the French Government yesterday.

ENTER DALADIER HOME

Intruders Ransack the Paris Apartment of ex-Premier.

Vichy, March 27 (A. P.).—The Paris apartment of former Premier Edouard Daladier has been broken into and searched by persons who apparently were looking for documents in the library and office, it was reported here today.

Valuables were not touched but papers were strewn about the two rooms. M. Daladier is being held in custody by the Vichy Government.

British Enter Mediterranean

MADRID, March 27 (AP).—The passage of numerous British troop transports through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean in recent weeks was described by Spanish press dispatches from La Linea today.

GENERAL STRIKES SPREAD IN SYRIA

Damascus and Other Cities Fearful of Disorders.

Beirut, Lebanon, March 27 (A. P.).—General strikes, marked by unruly demonstrations, gripped Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo in French-mandated Syria today in protest against the stand taken by the French High Commissioner, Gen. Henri Dentz, in opposing demands of the Syrian Nationalist bloc, which seeks greater independence and a revival of the Syrian Nationalist Assembly. Troops patrolled Damascus and streets, shops and offices were closed. Traffic was at a standstill.

Gen. Dentz is scheduled to meet with Nationalist leaders on Saturday and many observers expected he might be forced to grant concessions to placate the expanding movement and avoid more serious disorders.

Reports from Vichy yesterday said twelve persons had been killed in Damascus and Aleppo in two days of rioting attributed to the Nationalist agitation and to food shortages. Martial law prevailed in several cities.

Jerusalem, March 27 (A. P.).—The British civil and military authorities bolstered frontier control stations today to prevent any infiltration of German propaganda into the Holy Land as a result of Nationalist agitation in neighboring Syria.

Palestine authorities said that Syrian demonstrations were believed to have been traceable to the abruptly ended visit of a special German envoy to Beirut. Although this visit was represented as for commercial purposes, the envoy was said to have carried on propaganda among extremist politicians.

Poilus Say British Agents Land in France

Saigon, French Indo-China, March 27 (A. P.).—French soldiers who have arrived in Saigon from France said today that British Intelligence men were being landed regularly in France by parachute at night.

Britain Assigns Defense Bases Formally to U.S.

President Sends Congress Agreements for 7 Areas; Bahamas Site Not Chosen

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today newly signed agreements transferring naval and air base sites to the United States in seven British possessions in the Western Hemisphere "for American defense from attack."

An agreement will be signed later for the site in the Bahamas, the eighth of the group involved in last September's destroyer-base trade, when the United States authorities decide on a definite location.

The agreements, which do not require Congressional approval, were submitted for the information of the Senate and House.

In his brief transmittal message, the President said "these bases are for American defense against attack and their construction is consistent with such defense."

"International developments since my message to the Congress of September third last have emphasized the value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security," the message added.

Giving the United States ninety-nine-year leasing rights for bases in the seven British territories, the agreements were signed in London today. The sites are in Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua and British Guiana.

The leasing rights in six of the territories were in exchange for fifty destroyers of World War types already transferred to Great Britain. Those in Newfoundland and Bermuda were "gifts" from the British government.

The signed documents provide that the agreement shall be "fulfilled in a spirit of good neighborliness" between the American and British governments, and that details of its practical application shall "be arranged by friendly co-operation."

It was said authoritatively that the United States obtained the locations desired by its military experts in every instance.

A special censorship agreement was reached applicable especially to Bermuda, where mail passing between the United States and Europe is censored by British authorities.

Under this, mail to and from United States postoffices in the base areas will not be subject to British censorship, but the United States will examine all non-official mail of this nature to safeguard British interests.

In a protocol to the agreement,

Canada's special interest in the defense of Newfoundland was recognized.

Churchill Writes to Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 27 (CP Cable). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, replying to colonial government assertions that terms of the lease of Newfoundland defense bases to the United States might be received with "apprehension" here, has asked the colony to accept them with other "considerable sacrifices . . . for the cause we all have at heart."

His appeal was made in a letter made public today at the same time the agreement was signed in London. The island government later issued a statement asking the public to consider the sacrifices called for in the agreement in the light of Mr. Churchill's letter which, the government said, "showed American aid is essential."

Views of the colonial government were expressed to Britain's Prime Minister in London about two weeks ago by J. H. Pension and L. E. Emmerson, members of the commission of the government.

The text of Mr. Churchill's letter to Mr. Emmerson follows:

"When Mr. Pension and you saw me March 15 you told me of apprehension which you felt as to some of the provisions in the proposed agreement with the United States on leased bases. I can assure you, both I and those of my colleagues who have been engaged in the negotiations have had fully in mind the great importance which is attached in Newfoundland to the matters dealt with in the agreement, and I can readily appreciate the feeling, which Mr. Pension and you told me might arise, that Newfoundland was being asked in this agreement to give up much which she holds of value.

Aid Has "Profound Results"

"I need not say how sorry we in this country would be if this should be so. I would only ask the people of Newfoundland, of whose loyalty we have in this tested time as throughout her long and eventful history had ample proof, to bear in mind the wide issues which hang upon this agreement.

"The exchange of notes last September providing for lease of bases in British territories and transfer of destroyers by the United States was hailed, and rightly so, not only as an act of highest significance in itself but also as a symbol of the co-operation between these great democracies in the defense of liberty and all they hold dear.

"The fruits of that agreement in this wide sphere are already being made manifest, ever more and more as each day passes. During the past fortnight we have seen notable proof of the profound results flowing from it.

"The present agreement, which gives effect to the general arrangement embodied in the original exchange of notes, is not merely a contract. It is one stage in the process of which the exchange of notes was the first step.

"Without this agreement it is impossible to say what would be the effect on the prosecution of the war and the whole future of the world. I have every confidence that all those who have to administer the provisions of the instrument in practice will do so with regard not so much to the letter of the documents as to the spirit animating the governments who have put their signatures to them.

"It is with these considerations in our minds that, recognizing to the full the considerable sacrifice made by Newfoundland to the cause which we all have at heart and her splendid contribution to the war effort, we ask her to accept the agreement. It will be yet one more example of what she is ready to do for the sake of the empire, of liberty and of the welfare of all mankind."

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE TREATY FORMALLY CEDING NAVAL BASES TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN EXCHANGE FOR 50 DESTROYERS WAS SIGNED TODAY AT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S NO.10 DOWNING STREET RESIDENCE.

GR1058AES

LONDON - 1ST ADD TREATY X X X DOWNING STREET RESIDENCE.

WORK ALREADY HAS BEEN STARTED BY THE UNITED STATES ON IMPROVEMENT OF THE BASES WHICH WERE ACQUIRED SEPT.3 AND THE DESTROYERS HAVE BEEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE BRITISH NAVY FOR MONTHS.

LORD CRANBOURNE, SECRETARY OF DOMINIONS, AND LORD MOYNE, COLONIAL SECRETARY, SIGNED THE DOCUMENT FOR BRITAIN.

BRIG.GEN.HARRY J.MALONY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, COMDR.HAROLD BEISEMEIER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AND CHARLES FAHY, ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL, SIGNED FOR THE UNITED STATES AS MEMBERS OF THE BASE LEASE COMMISSION.

(KDS: IN 1ST GRAF READ LEASING (IN PLACE OF "CEDING.")

GRT1123AES

LONDON - 2ND ADD TREATY X X X LEASE COMMISSION.

AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT ALSO SIGNED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROTECTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND WAS ESTABLISHED AS AN "INTEGRAL FEATURE" OF CANADA'S DEFENSE SCHEME IN A PROTOCOL CLARIFYING APPLICATION OF THE BASES AGREEMENT TO CANADA'S EASTERN NEIGHBOR.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES SIGNED THE PROTOCOL.

QQ-1237PES

U. S. DEFENSE AREAS IN LEASES DEFINED

Land to Be Used for Bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, West Indies for 99 Years

SPECIAL TERMS ARE MADE

Motor Cars Not to Be Driven Outside Leased Property in Bermuda Except in War

N.Y. TIMES

Following is a summary of the provisions of the leases under which the United States acquired land for bases in Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Newfoundland

The lease transferred to the United States for ninety-nine years, rent free, six pieces of land. The United States agreed not to permit the use of this land except for the establishment of bases and to compensate private property owners for expropriation or damage. The properties leased were:

1—2,610 acres on the pensinula of Argentina, between Little Placentia Harbor and Placentia Bay.

2—An area on the shore of Quidi Vidi Lake.

3—A 300-foot area on the boundary of the municipal park between Quidi Vidi Lake and the Boulevarde, comprising, with (2) 160 acres.

4—An area of 700 by 1,400 feet on the crest of White Hills.

5—A 5,000-foot frontage on St. George's Bay, east of the town of Stephenville.

6—An area with a 1,025-foot frontage along the north shoreline of St. John's Harbor in the neighborhood of Signal Hill and Middle Battery roads.

TAKE GB.

Bermuda

The lease provided for ninety-nine years' occupancy by the United States, under the same terms as in Newfoundland, of five parcels of land on the east coast and the Great Bay of Bermuda. The specific areas granted were:

1—Long Bird Island, including adjoining islands in Ferry Reach and the causeway to the mainland south of Mullet Bay, a total of about eighty acres.

2—An area of 260 acres on the

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shoreline of St. George's Harbor in the neighborhood of Stokes Point and including Cave Island, Sandy Island, Little Round Island, Jones Island, Round Island, Long Island, Graces Island and Westcott Island in Castle Harbor.

3—Coopers Island and all islands and cays between Ruths Point on St. Davids Island and Coopers Island, approximately seventy-seven acres.

4—Tuckers Island and Morgans Island and immediately adjacent cays in Great Sound, approximately fifty acres.

5—Approximately seventy-eight acres, including the shoreline southeast of Somerset Bridge.

The lease provided a series of special provisions:

1—The United States agreed not to close the channels from Ferry Point Bridge to St. Georges Harbor or from St. Georges Harbor through Stocks Harbor to Tuckers Town without providing equally adequate navigation facilities.

2. The United States acquired the right to install undersea and other defense devices, including detecting mechanisms, in the entrance to Castle Harbor, but agreed not to close the channel through Castle Roads to the sea.

3. The United States was permitted to build a causeway between Tucker's Island and King's Point without interfering with the navigation of such vessels as use the channel.

4. Permission was given to fill in areas in the neighborhood of Morgan's and Tucker's Islands and King's Point in Sandy's Parish.

5. The United States agreed not to interrupt highway communication between Hamilton Parish and St. George's Island, or to provide alternative facilities.

6. The United States agreed not to use motor vehicles outside the lease areas without the permission of the Bermuda Government, except in time of war or "other emergency." (Operation of private motor vehicles is not permitted in Bermuda.)

Jamaica

The Governor of Jamaica leased six pieces of property on the south coast of the island for ninety-nine years, under the same provisions for property compensation and limitation of use as in the other leases. These included:

1. The waters of and approaches to Portland Bight, including Galeon Harbor and Goat (Great and Little) Islands, approximately two square miles.

2. A tract of eighteen square miles including the shoreline of Portland Ridge peninsula.

3. Approximately thirty-four square miles including the shoreline of Manatee Bay.

4. Pigeon Island, an area of about fifty acres.

5. One square mile between Rest and May Pen, along the canal between Rhymsberry and Manningsfield.

6. Approximately 225 acres near the intersection of the Dunkeld-Mandeville Road and the Jamaica Government Railway.

The United States obtained the right to repair or build shops, storehouses, drydocks and other naval facilities at the old naval station at Port Royal on Palisadoes peninsula. The agreement provided that such equipment be used jointly by Britain and the United States, the construction being permitted "without prejudice to the rights of the government of the United Kingdom."

Saint Lucia

The lease transferred to the United States six pieces of property including the western coast of the island. In a special provision the United States agreed to maintain existing highways through the leased areas or to provide substitutes. The properties leased were:

1. Approximately 245 acres on the shore of Gros Islet Bay in the Caribbean.

2. About 1,000 acres including the shoreline between Point Sable and Anse Pointe Sable.

3. A frontage of 1,000 feet along Vieuxport Bay with a depth of 500 feet, but excluding Vieuxport village.

4—Ten acres in Vireuxport Valley north of the Point Sable area, for the construction of a dam and reservoir for water supply.

5—Right of way for water lines from the reservoir.

6—Maria Island.

Antigua

The lease provided the transfer of the following properties:

1—About 430 acres on Crabbs Peninsula in Parham Harbor, including Rat and Mouse Islands.

2—Approximately one and two-fifths square miles along the shoreline of Judge's Bay. The United States agreed to permit continued occupation of residential property in the second area during the life time of the owners.

Trinidad

The lease set aside for United States air and naval bases four areas on the west coast of Trinidad. These included:

1—Approximately twelve square miles along the shore west of St. Pierre around Entrada Point, Point Dalgada and Point Gourde, including Gasparillo Island and the Five Islands.

2—Approximately eighteen square miles along the boundaries of the Guanapo and Guaico Valencia Reserves, excluding the existing eastern main road and the right of way of the Trinidad government railway.

3—Two square miles northeast of Longdenville.

4—Approximately ninety-six acres on Saline Bay between the Saliboa and Primera Pria Rivers.

A long series of special provisions dealt with water supply, anchorages and rights in the leased areas.

The United States obtained the right to remove the quarantine station from Five Islands, upon payment of compensation. The lease included permission to impound the waters of the Aripo River for the use of United States forces on the island and to build pipe-lines and dams, with the reservation that the Trinidad Government might obtain any water in excess of American needs.

The United States received the right to establish defenses in the waters of the Gulf of Paria and on islands in the Dragon's Mouth and the Serpent's Mouth, but agreed to cede back such properties should the Trinidad Government decide to construct additional defenses of its own.

The United States obtained control, to be exercised whenever demanded, over an anchorage of about twelve square miles in the Gulf of Paria, named the United States Fleet Anchorage. The British Government agreed to obtain for the United States a year's lease of 1,200 feet of wharfage and storage facilities at Port of Spain. The United States obtained the right to extend available wharfage there by 3,000 feet, occupying the extension for ninety-nine years, unless the Trinidad Government should build satisfactory substitute facilities elsewhere.

British Guiana

Two parcels of land, both within fifty miles of the capital at Georgetown, were granted to the United States. The first, of approximately two and a half square miles included an area along the east bank of the Demerara River, near Hyde Park. The second of about 1,400 acres, was laid off along the east bank of the Essequibo River near Makauria Creek, between Amarikuru Island and Bartica. The United States agreed not to obstruct navigation of the rivers.

WASHINGTON, March 27—Following is the text of the agreement signed in London today for the use and operation of naval and air bases by the United States on Western Hemisphere lands leased to this country by Great Britain:

Agreement for the Use and Operation of the United States Bases

NY. TIMES

Whereas the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in consultation with the Government of Newfoundland, are desirous at this time of further effectuating the declarations made on their behalf by His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lothian, C.H., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, in his communication of the 2d September, 1940, to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, a copy of which is set out in Annex I hereto and made a part hereof;

And whereas it is agreed that leases in respect of the naval and air bases to be leased to the United States of America in Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Antigua, Trinidad and British Guiana, respectively, shall forthwith be executed substantially in the forms of the leases set out in Annex II hereto which are hereby approved, and that a similar lease in respect of a base in the Bahamas shall be executed as soon as possible. TAKE GB

And whereas it is desired to determine by common agreement certain matters relating to the lease of the said bases, as provided in the communication of the 2d September, 1940, and the reply thereto of the same date from the Honourable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, set out in Annex I and made a part hereof;

And whereas it is desired that this agreement shall be fulfilled in a spirit of good neighbourliness between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America, and that details of its practical application shall be arranged by friendly cooperation; the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows:

Article I—General Description of Rights

(1) The United States shall have all the rights, power and authority within the leased areas which are necessary for the establishment, use, operation and defense thereof, or appropriate for their control, and all the rights, power and authority within the limits of territorial waters and air spaces adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the leased areas, which are necessary to provide access to and defense of the leased areas, or appropriate for control thereof.

(2) The said rights, power and authority shall include, inter alia, the right, power and authority:

(A) To construct (including dredging and filling), maintain, operate, use, occupy and control the said bases.

(B) To improve and deepen the harbors, channels, entrances and anchorages, and generally to fit the premises for use as naval and air bases.

(C) To control, so far as may be required for the efficient operation of the bases, and within the limits of military necessity, anchorage, moorings and movements of ships and water-borne craft and the anchorage, moorings, landings, take-offs, movements and operations of aircraft.

(D) To regulate and control within the leased areas all communications within, to and from the areas leased.

(E) To install, maintain, use and operate undersea and other defenses, defense devices and controls, including detecting and other similar facilities.

(3) In the exercise of the abovementioned rights, the United States agrees that the powers granted to it outside the leased areas will not be used unreasonably or, unless required by military necessity, so as to interfere with the necessary rights of navigation, aviation, or communication to or from within the territories, but that they shall be used in the spirit of the fourth clause of the preamble.

(4) In the practical application outside the leased areas of the foregoing paragraphs there shall be, as occasion requires, consultation between the Government of the United States and the government of the United Kingdom.

Article II—Special Emergency Powers

When the United States is engaged in war or in time of other emergency the government of the United Kingdom agree that the United States may exercise in the territories and surrounding waters or air spaces all such rights, power and authority as may be necessary for conducting any military operations deemed desirable by the United States, but these rights will be exercised with all possible regard to the spirit of the fourth clause of the preamble.

Article III—Non-User

The United States shall be under no obligation to improve the leased areas or any part thereof for use as naval or air bases, or to exercise any right, power or authority granted in respect of the leased areas, or to maintain forces therein, or to provide for the defense thereof; but if and so long as any leased area, or any part thereof, is not used by the United States for the purposes in this agreement set forth, the government of the United Kingdom or the government of the territory may take such steps therein as shall be agreed with the United States to be desirable for the maintenance of public health, safety, law and order, and, if necessary, for defense.

Article IV—Jurisdiction

(1) In any case in which

(A) A member of the United States forces, a national of the United States, or a person who is not a British subject shall be charged with having committed, either within or without the leased areas, an offense of a military nature, punishable under the law of the United States, including, but not restricted to, treason, an offense relating to sabotage or espionage, or any other offense relating to the security and protection of United States naval and air bases, establishments, equipment or other property or to operations of the Government of the United States in the territory; or

(B) A British subject shall be charged with having committed any such offense within a leased area and shall be apprehended therein; or

(C) A person other than a British subject shall be charged with having committed an offense of any other nature within a leased area, the United States shall have the absolute right in the first instance to assume and exercise jurisdiction with respect to such offense.

(2) If the United States shall elect not to assume and exercise such jurisdiction the United States authorities shall, where such offense is punishable in virtue of legislation enacted pursuant to Article V or otherwise under the law of the territory, so inform the government of the territory and shall, if it shall be agreed between the government of the territory and the United States authorities that the alleged offender should be brought to trial, surrender him to the appropriate authority in the territory for that purpose.

(3) If a British subject shall be charged with having committed within a leased area an offense of the nature described in paragraph (1) (A) of this article, and shall not be apprehended therein, he shall, if in the territory outside the leased areas, be brought to trial before the courts of the territory; or, if the offense is not punishable under the law of the territory, he shall, on the request of the United States authorities, be apprehended and surrendered to the United States authorities and the United States shall have the right to exercise jurisdiction with respect to the alleged offense.

(4) When the United States exercises jurisdiction under this article and the person charged is a British subject, he shall be tried by a United States court sitting in a leased area in the territory.

(5) Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to affect, prejudice or restrict the full exercise at all times of jurisdiction and control by the United States in matters of discipline and internal administration over members of the United States forces, as conferred by the law of the United States and any regulations made thereunder.

Article V—Security Legislation

The Government of the Territory will take such steps as may from time to time be agreed to be necessary with a view to the enactment of legislation to ensure the adequate security and protection of the United States naval and air bases, establishments, equipment and other property, and the operations of the United States under the leases and this agreement and the punishment of persons who may contravene any laws or regulations made for that purpose. The Government of the Territory will also from time to time consult with the United States authorities in order that the laws and regulations of the United States and the territory in relation to such matters may, so far as circumstances permit, be similar in character.

Article VI—Arrest and Service of Process

(1) No arrest shall be made and no process, civil or criminal, shall be served within any leased area except with the permission of the commanding officer in charge of the United States forces in such leased area; but should the commanding officer refuse to grant such permission he shall (except in cases where the United States authorities elect to assume and exercise jurisdiction in accordance with Article IV (1), forthwith take the necessary steps to arrest the person charged and surrender him to the appropriate authority of the territory or to serve such process, as the case may be, and to provide for the attendance of the server of such process before the appropriate court of the territory or procure

such server to make the necessary affidavit or declaration to prove such service.

(2) In cases where the courts of the United States have jurisdiction under Article IV the government of the territory will on request give reciprocal facilities as regards the service of process and the arrest and surrender of alleged offenders.

(3) In this article the expression "process" includes any process by way of summons, subpoena, warrant, writ or other judicial document for securing the attendance of a witness, or for the production of any documents or exhibits, required in any proceedings, civil or criminal.

Article VII—Right of Audience for United States Counsel

In cases in which a member of the United States forces shall be a party to civil or criminal proceedings in any court of the territory by reason of some alleged act or omission arising out of or in the course of his official duty, United States counsel (authorized to practice before the courts of the United States) shall have the right to audience, provided that such counsel is in the service of the Government of the United States and appointed for that purpose either generally or specially by the appropriate authority.

Article VIII—Surrender of Offenders

Where a person charged with an offense which falls to be dealt with by the courts of the territory is in a leased area, or a person charged with an offense which falls under Article IV to be dealt with by courts of the United States is in the territory but outside the leased areas, such person shall be surrendered to the government of the territory or to the United States authorities, as the case may be, in accordance with special arrangements made between that government and those authorities.

Article IX—Public Services

The United States shall have the right to employ and use all utilities, services and facilities, roads, highways, bridges, viaducts, canals and similar channels of transportation belonging to, or controlled or regulated by, the government of the territory or the Government of the United Kingdom, under conditions comparable to and no less favorable than those applicable from time to time to the Government of the United Kingdom.

Article X—Surveys

1. The United States shall have the right, after appropriate notification has been given to the government of the territory, to make topographic and hydrographic surveys outside the leased areas in any part of the territories and waters adjacent thereto. Copies, with titles and triangulation data, of any surveys so made will be furnished to the government of the territory.

2. Notification and copies will be given to the United States authorities of any such surveys carried out by the Government of the United Kingdom or the government of the territory.

Article XI—Shipping and Aviation

1. Lights and other aids to navigation of vessels and aircraft placed or established in the leased areas and the territorial waters adjacent thereto or in the vicinity thereof shall conform to the system in use in the territory. The position, characteristics and any alterations thereof shall be notified in advance to the appropriate authority in the territory.

2. United States public vessels operated by the War or Navy Departments, by the Coast Guard or by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, bound to or departing from a leased area shall not on entering or leaving the leased area or the territorial waters in the vicinity thereof be subject to compulsory pilotage or to light or harbor dues in the territory. If a pilot is taken, pilotage shall be paid for at appropriate rates.

3. British commercial vessels may use the leased areas on the same terms and conditions as United States commercial vessels.

4. It is understood that a leased area is not a part of the territory of the United States for the purpose of coastwise shipping laws so as to exclude British vessels from trade between the United States and the leased areas.

5. Commercial aircraft will not be authorized to operate from any of the bases (saved in case of emergency or for strictly military purposes under supervision of the War or Navy Departments) except by agreement between the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom, provided that in the case of Newfoundland such agreement shall be between the United States and the Government of Newfoundland.

Article XII—Motor Traffic

(1). Standard and test types of motor vehicles as determined by the United States shall not be prevented from using roads in a territory by reason of noncompliance with any law relating to construction of motor vehicles.

(2) No tax or fee shall be payable in respect of registration or licensing for use in a territory of United States.

Article XIII—Immigration

(1). The immigration laws of the territory shall not operate or apply so as to prevent admission into the territory for the purposes of this agreement of any member of the United States forces posted to a leased area or any person (not being a national of a power at war with His Majesty the King) employed by, or under a contract with, the Government of the United States in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases in the territory; but suitable arrangements will be made by the United States to enable such persons to be readily identified and their status to be established.

(2) If the status of any person within the territory and admitted thereto under the foregoing paragraph shall be altered so that he would no longer be entitled to such admission, the United States authorities shall notify the government of the territory and shall, if such person be required to leave the territory by that government, be responsible for providing him with a passage from the territory within a reasonable time, and shall in the meantime prevent his becoming a public responsibility of the territory.

Article XIV—Customs and Other Duties

(1) No import, excise, consumption or other tax, duty or impost shall be charged on

(A) Material, equipment, supplies or goods for use in the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases, consigned to, or destined for, the United States authorities or a contractor;

(B) Goods for use or consumption aboard United States public vessels of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard or Coast and Geodetic Surveys;

(C) Goods consigned to the United States authorities for the use of institutions under government control known as Post Exchanges, Ships' Service Stores, Commissary Stores or Service Clubs, or for sale thereat to members of the United States forces, or civilian employes of the United States being nationals of the United States and employed in connection with the bases, or members of their families resident with them and not engaged in any business or occupation in the territory;

(D) The personal belongings or household effects, of persons referred to in sub-paragraph (C) and of contractors and their employes, being nationals of the United States employed in the construction, maintenance or operation of the bases and present in the territory by reason only of such employment.

(2) No export tax shall be charged on the material, equipment, supplies or goods mentioned in paragraph (1) in the event of reshipment from the territory.

(3) This article shall apply notwithstanding that the material, equipment, supplies or goods pass through other parts of the territory en route to or from a leased area.

(4) Administrative measures shall be taken by the United States authorities to prevent the resale of goods which are sold under paragraph (1) (C), or imported under paragraph (1) (D) of this article, to persons not entitled to buy goods at such Post Exchanges, Ships' Service Stores, Commissary Stores or Service Clubs, or not entitled to free importation under paragraph (1) (D); and generally to prevent abuse of the customs privileges granted under this article. There shall be cooperation between such authorities and the Government of the Territory to this end.

Article XV—Wireless and Cables

(1) Except with the consent of the Government of the Territory, no wireless station shall be established or submarine cable landed in a leased area otherwise than for military purposes.

(2) All questions relating to frequencies, power and like matters, used by apparatus designed to emit electric radiation, shall be settled by mutual arrangement.

Article XVI—Postal Facilities

The United States shall have the right to establish United States Postoffices in the leased areas for the exclusive use of the United States forces, and civilian personnel (including contractors and their employes), who are nationals of the United States and employed in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases, and the families of such persons, for domestic use between United States Postoffices in leased areas and between such Postoffices and other United States Postoffices and Postoffices in the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands.

Article XVII—Taxation

1. No member of the United States forces or national of the United States, serving or employed in the territory in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases and residing in the territory by reason only of such employment, or his wife or minor children, shall be liable to pay income tax in the territory except in respect of income derived from the territory.

2. No such person shall be liable to pay in the territory any poll tax or similar tax on his person or any tax on ownership or use of property which is inside a leased area or situated outside the territory.

3. No person ordinarily resident in the United States shall be liable to pay income tax in the territory in respect of any profits derived under a contract made in the United States with the Government of the United States in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases or any tax in the nature of a license in respect of any service or work for the United States in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases.

Article XVIII—Business and Professions

Unless the consent of the government of the Territory shall have been obtained:

(1) No business shall be established in a leased area, but the institutions referred to in Article XIV (1) (C) offering goods, under a prohibition against resale, exclusively to the persons mentioned in the said Article XIV (1) (C) shall not be regarded as businesses for the purpose of this article.

(2) No person shall habitually render any professional service in a leased area except to, or for, the Government of the United States or the persons mentioned in Article XIV (1) (C).

Article XIX—Forces Outside Leased Areas

(1) United States forces stationed or operating outside the leased areas under separate agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom or the government of the territory shall be entitled to the same rights and enjoy the same status as United States forces stationed within the leased areas.

(2) The United States shall be under no obligation to maintain forces outside the leased areas by virtue of such agreement.

Article XX—Health Measures Outside Leased Areas

The United States shall have the right, in collaboration with the Government of the Territory and, where necessary, with the local authority concerned, to exercise, without other consideration than just compensation to private owners, if any, such powers as such Government and local authority and the Government of the United Kingdom may possess of entering upon any property in the vicinity of the leased areas for the purpose of inspection, and of taking any necessary measures to improve sanitation and protect health.

Article XXI—Abandonment

The United States may at any time abandon any leased area or any part thereof, without thereby incurring any obligation, but shall give to the Government of the United Kingdom as long notice as possible, and in any case not less than one year, of its intention so to do. At the expiration of such notice the area abandoned shall revert to the lessor. Abandonment shall not be deemed to have occurred in the absence of such notice.

Article XXII—Removal of Improvements

The United States may at any time before the termination of a lease, or within a reasonable time thereafter, take away all or any removable improvements placed by or on behalf of the United States in the leased area or territorial waters.

Article XXIII—Rights Not to Be Assigned

The United States will not assign or underlet or part with the possession of the whole or any part of any leased area, or of any right, power or authority granted by the leases or this agreement.

Article XXIV—Possession

(1) On the signing of this agreement, leases of the leased areas, substantially in the forms respectively set out in Annex II hereto, shall be forthwith executed, and all rights, power, authority and control under such leases and under this agreement (including transfer of possession where it shall not previously have been transferred) shall thereupon become effective immediately, and pending execution of such leases they may be exercised ad interim and possession of the leased areas shall be immediately given so far as the location thereof is then ascertained. Where the precise location of a portion of any leased area is not ascertainable until more detailed descriptions are available, possession of such portion shall be given as rapidly as possible. This article shall not require occupiers of buildings in a leased area to be removed from such buildings until reasonable notice to vacate has been given and expired, due regard being had to the necessity of obtaining alternative accommodation.

2. The foregoing paragraph shall not apply in relation to the Bahamas, but a lease of the leased area therein, in terms similar to those of the leases set out in Annex II hereto, and subject to such special provisions as may be agreed to be required, will be granted to the United States of America as soon as the location of that area shall have been agreed, whereupon this agreement shall apply thereto.

Article XXV—Reservations

1. All minerals (including oil), and antiquities and all rights relating thereto and to treasure trove, under, upon, or connected with the land and water comprised in the leased areas or otherwise used or occupied by the United States by virtue of this agreement, are reserved to the government and inhabitants of the territory; but no rights so reserved shall be transferred to third parties, or exercised within the leased areas, without the consent of the United States.

2. The United States will permit the exercise of fishing privileges within the leased areas in so far as may be found compatible with military requirements, and in the exercise of its rights will use its best endeavors to avoid damage to fisheries in the territory.

Article XXVI—Special Provisions for Individual Territories

The provisions contained in Annex III hereto shall have effect in relation to the territories to which they respectively appertain.

Article XXVII—Supplementary Leases

The United States may, by common agreement, acquire by supplementary lease for the unexpired period of the lease granted in a territory, such additional areas, sites and locations as may be found necessary for the use and protection of the bases upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed, which shall, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be on the basis of those contained in this agreement.

Article XXVIII—Modification of This Agreement

The Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom agree to give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make after this agreement has been in force a reasonable time, proposing a review of any of the provisions of this agreement to determine whether modifications in the light of experience are necessary or desirable. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

Article XXIX

The United States and the Government of the Territory respectively will do all in their power to assist each other in giving full effect to the provisions of this agreement according to its tenor and will take all appropriate steps to that end. During the continuance of any lease, no laws of the territory which would derogate from or prejudice any of the rights conferred on the United States by the lease or by this agreement shall be applicable within the leased area, save with the concurrence of the United States.

Article XXX—Interpretation

In this agreement, unless the context otherwise requires, the

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following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:

"Lease" means a lease entered into in pursuance of the communications set out in Annex I hereto, and in relation to any territory means a lease entered into in respect of an area therein.

"Leased Area" means an area in respect of which a lease is or will be entered into.

"Base" means a base established in pursuance of the said communications.

"Territory" means a part of His Majesty's dominions in which a lease is entered into in pursuance of the communications set out in Annex I hereto; and,

"The Territory" means the territory concerned.

"The United States Authorities" means the authority or authorities from time to time authorized or designated, by the Government of the United States of America, for the purpose of exercising the powers in relation to which the expression is used.

"United States Forces" means the naval and military forces of the United States of America.

"British Subject" includes British protected person.

Signed in London in duplicate this twenty-seventh day of March, 1941.

On behalf of the United States of America: John G. Winant, Ambassador of the United States of America; Charles Fahy, Harry J. Malony, and Harold Biesemeier.

On behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominions, and Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for Colonies.

JACKSON JUSTIFIES DEFENSE-AID STEPS

MAR 29 1941

In Inter-American Bar Speech He Cites Axis Violations of International Law

TREATY RIGHTS AFFECTED

Hemisphere Export Controls in Line With U. S. Action Are Urged at Havana Session

HAVANA, March 27 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson of the United States said today that "the governments of Germany, Italy and Japan violated a right and affected the interests of the United States" when they resorted to war in violation of their treaty obligations.

As a consequence, he asserted in an address prepared for the conference of the Inter-American Bar Association, modern international law provided his country with "ample and practically unlimited basis for discriminatory action" by aiding the countries they had attacked.

Mr. Jackson's speech was read by George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Cuba, who explained that rough weather had prevented the Attorney General's projected flight to Havana from the Presidential yacht Potomac. Mr. Jackson is cruising with President Roosevelt.

Aside from the new concepts of international behavior which flowed from the Kellogg-Briand pact and the Argentine anti-war treaty of 1933, Mr. Jackson said that the United States had "another sound basis for our action" in the principle of self-defense.

"There can be no doubt that the political, territorial, economic and cultural integrity of the Western Hemisphere is menaced by totalitarian activities now going on outside this hemisphere," he said.

"In this situation the principle of self-defense may most properly be invoked, and we in the Americas are invoking it in relation to the facts as we know them and as we, in our best judgment, can foresee them in the future."

Mr. Jackson said that the present aggressive wars are civil wars against the international community. He then recalled that during the world war a number of Central and South American republics "formally announced a departure, in favor of the United States, away from the obligations of impartiality." He termed this "a generous manifestation of good will for which my countrymen and my Government will never cease to be grateful and to reciprocate."

$7,000,000,000 AID MEASURE SIGNED

MAR 29 1941

Appropriation Bill Flown To President Vacationing In Florida Waters

Stimson Indicates Plane Deliveries To England Have Been Accelerated

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 27—The $7,000,000,000 appropriation to aid nations battling the Axis was signed by President Roosevelt today on his yacht in Florida waters, while in Washington there were indications that the delivery of American airplanes to England has been accelerated in recent weeks.

Secretary of War Stimson told reporters that production of planes has shown a "very satisfactory" increase and this led to the belief that deliveries to Britain have been stepped up.

At the same time, Senator Glass (Dem. Va.) bluntly called for the use of American naval vessels as convoys if German submarines impeded the delivery of defense materials to Great Britain.

"Shoot Hell Out Of Them"

"If they interfere with us," he said, "we ought to shoot the hell out of them. I am for convoys if Germany sinks our ships."

The $7,000,000,000 appropriation bill, passed by Congress to finance the lease-lend policy, was flown to the vacationing President by a naval aviator and signed at 10.50 A. M.

From the President, meanwhile, Congress received a message transmitting copies of the signed agreements under which air and naval base sites, running from Newfoundland to South America, have been transferred to the United States by England.

"These bases are for American defense against attack and their construction is consistent with such defense," Mr. Roosevelt said. "International developments since my message to the Congress of September third last have emphasized the value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security."

Stimson Optimistic

Stimson's statement was evoked by a press conference question whether airplane production had remained approximately stationary in the last several months.

The reply was that February had shown a "very satisfactory increase" and that the situation regarding "tactical craft" was much improved. His Under Secretary, Robert P. Patterson, put in that "in combat aircraft February was a very good month and March is going to be, too."

Stimson declined to comment directly when asked if the increased production meant increased deliveries to England, beyond saying that:

"We are working very hard."

Colleagues Disagree

A number of Senator Glass' colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee disagreed with the outspoken Virginian on the question of convoys. Chairman George (D- Ga.), for one, said he opposed such action unless war was declared, but thought it might be well to lend American destroyers to England for convoy duty.

Defense Reorganization

Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio) said he opposed both direct convoys and lending vessels to England for that purpose, but of the two would prefer the latter course. Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.) said the question of convoys had been reduced to that of a "tactic" because the "major strategy, that we will not let Britain fall, has already been decided."

There were, meanwhile, developing indications of a reorganization of the defense setup, centralizing the whole under the Office of Emergency Management.

Mr. Roosevelt has such a plan under consideration, it was reported, including the appointment of an active director for the OEM, who would act as a coordinator. It was explained that his chief job would be facilitating contacts between the President and the defense agencies.

The plan would place four principal divisions of the defense drive under the OEM: The present Office of Production Management; a price control agency; a "home defense" section and an "economic defense" unit.

German Art Collection Stirs Up Propaganda War

MAR 29 1941

Berlin, London Play at Tit-for-Tat, for U. S. Benefit, Over $8,000,000 Paintings

NEW YORK (AP)—Germany and Britain are playing a tit-for-tat propaganda over $8,000,000 worth of paintings which the British say the Nazis would like to cash in but which the Germans insist they cherish dearly.

The British say Germany tried to export the paintings to the United States to gain foreign exchange to help support (as the British expressed it officially) "the German system of propaganda, espionage and sabotage in America."

The Germans say, on the other hand, that the paintings, including a trio of Rembrandts, Raphael's Madonna and Child and others, are being treasured in bomb-proof shelter under precise temperature and humidity controls until the day they may be restored to German museum walls.

Exhibition with Purpose

Recently Berlin held an informal exhibition of the works (or reasonable facsimiles) designed to prove (1) that they had not been shipped out of the country, (2) that part of them had not been seized by the British fleet and (3) that none had reached America for sale. Officially, the British never made claims on points 2 and 3.

The interplay of claims and counter-claims since the dispute started is, to say the least, a laboratory example of modern propaganda.

The by-play follows:

February 12—British Ministry of Economic Warfare says paintings are en route to America via Vladivostok and the Pacific.

February 13—DNB, official German news agency, denies the British report without elaboration.

February 22—Illustrated London News repeats British claim, printing reproductions of the paintings.

March 24—Germans reissue denial, promise to prove it.

March 25—Correspondents are taken to Kaiser Friedrich Museum, where the 14 paintings had been brought laboriously from storage, it was explained, to spike the British story.

March 26—Spokesman of British Ministry of Economic Warfare goes back insistently to February 12 claim, but with modifications. He says if the pictures are now in Berlin they were stopped in transit because of the publicity and so the British have achieved their objective—halting their sale.

At the Berlin showing the Prussian Director General of Museums, Otto H. Kuemmel, said that the paintings had been brought back to Berlin "from a great distance." He said he meant a bomb shelter outside the capital.

Challenges British

"Why don't art experts in the United States demand to see the pictures that allegedly reached America from Germany?" Kuemmel asked.

"Why doesn't somebody in England who knows about canvasses insist upon examining those allegedly captured,"

So far as Berlin correspondents could tell, the paintings shown were those involved in the British claim: Raphael's Virgin and Child; Rembrandt's Rabbi, Potiphar's Wife Accusing Joseph and Man with Golden Helmet; Fouquet's Estinne Chevalier; Velazquez's Portrait of a Lady; Botticelli's Giuliano Domedici portrait; Fra Filippo Lippi's Virgin Worshiping Child with Little St. John and St. Bernhard; Giorgione's Porthait of a Young Man; Jan Van Eyck's Man with a Pink, Arnolfini portrait and Virgin with Child in Church; Vermeer's Young Lady with Pearl Necklace, and a picture of a young woman attributed to Domenico Veneziano.

Rumanian Jews Lose All Urban Real Estate

With Certain Exceptions Premier Antonescu Decrees Expropriation Of Land

Bucharest, *Friday*, March 28 (AP)—Premier Ion Antonescu decreed today the expropriation of all urban real estate owned by Rumanian Jews as "an act of national reconstruction."

Jews patized before 1911 or those who were wounded or decorated in battle and their descendants were made exceptions.

The last part of the decree said that "a suitable residence will be found for expropriated Jews," which was interpreted to mean that ghettos were planned.

All Jews in Rumania, 722,000 before Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia gained parts of the country, must register their properties.

Holy Land Gets Income Tax

Jerusalem, March 27 (AP)—The Palestine Government imposed an income tax on the Holy Land today for the first time since the days of the Biblical tithe, levying a ten per cent. tax on last year's companies' earnings.

Axis's Oil Consumption Put at 5% of U. S. Output

House Group Hears Nation Could Meet War Needs

WASHINGON, March 27 (AP)—Congress was told today that Germany and Italy were running their own military and industrial activities and the activities of occupied countries "with an amount of petroleum plus synthetic products" that is equivalent to only about 5 per cent of the present United States domestic oil production.

Robert C. Wilson, petroleum consultant of the Office of Production Management, gave this information to a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee during testimony regarding an official defense survey of the nation's petroleum resources.

The oil industry, he testified, was able to meet any increased demands which conceivably may be made upon it.

Even if the United States should become involved in war, he said, defense officials estimate that the demand for oil would be only 5 to 10 per cent above the expected increase in domestic consumption this year.

"This figure may seem small in view of the obviously large demands of mechanized war," he said, "and the difficulties this country experienced in meeting the great increase in demand during the last war.

"It must be remembered, however, the petroleum industry's production of gasoline has increased about twelvefold since 1916, and that our shutdown refining capacity today is much larger and more efficient than was the entire refining capacity of the country even in 1918."

Otter, Former Astor Yacht, Burns And Sinks Like Stone

[By the Associated Press]

Halifax, N. S., March 27—The Canadian naval patrol boat Otter which burned and sank off Halifax yesterday, with the loss of nineteen lives, once carried President Roosevelt on a Caribbean cruise as the guest of her former owner, Vincent Astor.

The Otter, it was disclosed tonight, formerly was the Nourmahal, and in her salad days as a private yacht she ranked almost with J. P. Morgan's Corsair, which has been given to the British Government.

Renamed Otter

She came to the Canadian navy through a series of purchases and was known as the Conseco before the navy renamed her Otto.

Twenty-two men survived the Otter.

A sailor on a merchant ship said the Otter sank like a stone, by the stern, just after her blazing bow reared high in the air.

Two freighters, a naval vessel and a schooner were standing by to pick up the survivors.

Bodies of five of the victims have been recovered.

The Otter was built in Keil, Germany, in 1928. Of 1,969 gross tons, she was 251 feet long. Her cost has been variously estimated at from $600,000 to $2,000,000.

She made cruises to the Galapagos Islands in 1930, 1932 and 1936 for botanical work and in 1934 cruised to European waters.

Japan Masses Transports

Warship Also Noted in Island Group Southwest of Shanghai

ABOARD STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT JACKSON, March 27 (AP).—This trans-Pacific liner, en route to San Francisco, passed today a concentration of at least fifty Japanese transports and light warships near Senhouse Island in the Parker group, about ninety miles southwest of Shanghai.

Passengers sighted at least fifteen destroyers, two cruisers and thirty-three transports. The transports evidently were lightly loaded and some were entering the harbor as the Jackson passed.

No Japanese concentrations had been noted heretofore in the Parker group, a series of barren islands inclosing well sheltered bays.

Manila Checks on Aid to Nazis

MANILA, March 27 (AP).—President Manuel Quezon has asked American defense officials to investigate reported heavy shipments of coconut oil from the Philippines, allegedly for reshipment to Germany. Jorge Vargas, Presidential secretary, said Mr. Quezon told Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde in Washington to inform officials he was ready and willing to ban shipments of strategic war materials which eventually might reach the Axis powers.

Philippine Air Force To Be Enlarged

Manila, March 27 (A. P.).—The Department of National Defense disclosed today that it was preparing to form a new Philippine Army Air Squadron which would probably be based on Mindanao Island, largest in the southern Philippines.

The new planes will boost the total air strength of the Philippine army to fifty-three planes. In case of emergency these would be available to augment the United States Army and naval air forces based in the Philippines.

Canadian Senate Votes 1⅓ Billion War Bill

Fund Approved After Attack on St. Lawrence Project

OTTAWA, March 27 (AP).—The Canadian Senate passed the $1,300,000,000 war appropriation bill in final reading today after Conservative Leader Arthur Meighen had condemned execution of the St. Lawrence Waterway project at a time "when the last ounce of our muscle is needed for the immediate needs of war."

Diversion of millions of dollars from vital war purposes would result from the project, he said, and the labor diversion would be even worse. People could not be impressed sufficiently with the vital urgency of the war situation while the government spent millions on "a transcontinental canal," he added, and the project would have "the worst possible effect on public opinion" both in Canada and the United States.

"We know President Roosevelt wants it, . . . but I don't want to see this country placed in the position of cuddling into the bosom of the United States," Senator Meighen said.

GLASS WANTS U. S. TO SHOOT IF ARMS ARE SUNK

Virginian Demands Action if Nazis Interfere With America.

OTHER SENATORS OPPOSED

Many Hold That Convoying of Ships for Britain Would Be an Act of War.

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—With Germany's unrestricted sea war zone extended to the edge of the American hemisphere Senator Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, called today for the use of United States Navy convoys if Nazi surface or submarine raiders attempt to sink lease-lend shipments of military supplies bound for Great Britain.

The peppery Virginian minced no words. "If they interfere with us," he told reporters, "we ought to shoot the hell out of them. I am for convoys if Germany sinks our goods."

The stand taken by the 83-year-old Senator, however, found no ready backing among his colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee. Most of them ruled out convoys, barring an imminent or actual state of war. A few felt that the question was out of order until every other method of insuring safe delivery had been tried.

Nazi Decree Studied.

While this informal discussion progressed, State Department officials pursued their study of the German decree Tuesday extending the Reich's counter-blockade zone within three miles of Greenland, the Danish colony which is considered a geographical part of the Western Hemisphere.

In the continued absence of official comment conjecture centered on two possible courses of action. One was that the neutrality act's combat zone might be redefined to encompass the new German blockade area which now includes Danish Iceland, heretofore outside of the zone. The other was that no such recognition would be given to the Berlin decree, but that Nazi warcraft would be told to keep out of hemisphere waters.

Although the new German decree pushed the blockade farther west along Great Britain's North American life line, unofficial sources here were inclined to regard it as a formality that was not likely to exert an influence one way or the other on the question of American convoys.

These authorities, agreeing with British opinion, said that Germany would attack British supply ships wherever encountered.

Other informed persons reported that surveys have been made of Greenland's high ice plateau with an eye to its use as a way-station on an aerial delivery route for Britain-bound American fighting planes.

Opposes Glass Proposal.

Discussing the Glass convoy proposal, Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared he opposed such a step without first declaring war.

The use of convoys, he asserted, would be an act of war. However, he said that the administration properly might lead Great Britain ships for such use.

Other committee members, Senators Shipstead, Republican, of Minnesota, Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana and Taft, Republican, of Ohio, registered opposition to convoys because of the war danger involved.

Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, held that the convoy question "is now a tactic, because our major trategy—that we will not let Britain fall—has already been decided."

One member of the Foreign Relations group said that it was his information that President Roosevelt would consult congressional leaders regarding any proposal to use the navy for convoying.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported since Saturday night, March 22:

Nation	Sunk by: Subs, Planes, Warships	Mines	Other Causes or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Britain	2	0	1	9,204	1	19
Norway	1	0	0	8,070	0	0
Finland	0	0	2	5,004	0	0
Denmark	0	0	2	3,187	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1	*	0	0
Total	3	0	6	25,465	1	19
Previously reported	726	236	453	5,312,329	9,426	7,886
Grand total	729	236	459	5,337,794	9,427	7,905

*Tonnage unknown.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

CAIRO, March 27 (AP).—A special communique tonight from British general headquarters:

ERITREA: After heavy fighting for nearly a fortnight under the most difficult conditions of climate and country, British and Indian troops, admirably supported by the Royal Air Force, have again defeated a numerically superior force and have occupied Cheren.

ABYSSINIA: Harar is in our hands.

A special communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

Aircraft of the R. A. F. and the S. A. A. F. (South African Air Force) played a prominent part in the capture of Cheren, which has fallen after some of the fiercest enemy opposition encountered in the East African campaign.

During the last week enemy positions in the hills around this Italian stronghold have been heavily and persistently bombed. Nearly forty tons of bombs have been dropped in this area during the last four days and more than 120 tons in the last twelve days. Our aircraft have been over their target most of these days from morning until night. The fighter command of the South African Air Force units also have been active in the area, and yesterday not many hours before the town fell two of them engaged and destroyed two CR-42's.

The air forces contribution to the successful operations against Cheren was remarkable in view of the difficult flying conditions. The town itself is surrounded by tiers of mountains between 6,000 and 7,000 feet high, and it was among these that our aircraft had to seek out and destroy the enemy aircraft.

The regular general headquarters communique:

LIBYA: Nothing of importance to report.

ERITREA: The situation at Cheren continues to develop satisfactorily. Our troops have made further important gains, beating off several counter-attacks and capturing a number of prisoners, including a complete brigade headquarters. Enemy casualties during the last forty-eight hours have been heavier than before.

ETHIOPIA African and Belgian troops in co-operation have captured Gambela, thus clearing the Baro salient of enemy forces. In southern Ethiopia our pursuit of the retreating Italian forces is contniuing in all sectors.

The regular Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

EAST AFRICA: Formations of the Royal Air Force and South African Air Force bomber aircraft continued to carry out severe attacks on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway yesterday, causing heavy damage to tracks, rolling stock and bridges. Between Miesso and Awash five trains were bombed and machine-gunned and trucks set on fire by one formation, which also attacked and severely damaged a large number of enemy motor transport vehicles.

A train in the station at Bicket was dive-bombed and hit repeatedly and a train in a cutting (sidetrack was machine-gunned. Hits were observed on station buildings and on a railway bridge fifteen miles west of Gota. South African bomber aircraft heavily bombed three trains at Awash and another west of the town. Direct hits were made on them, causing considerable damage, while the station also suffered severely from the attack. On the night of March 25 and 26, R. A. F. fighters machine-gunned and badly damaged a number of enemy transport vehicles near Gondar.

In the Cheren area, enemy positions in the hills around the town again were heavily and frequently bombed. Two CR-42 fighters were shot down in this area by South African fighters.

ALBANIA: Six enemy bombers escorted by twenty G-50 fighters were intercepted by a small formation of R. A. F. fighters near Paramythia yesterday. In the engagement which followed, several enemy fighters were severely damaged.

From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

30-24-8245

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 27 (AP). —A British communique:

Our Ethiopian irregular companies have occupied several posts east and west of Yavello, in one of which 100 enemy surrendered without resistance. The morale of the enemy troops encountered over the whole of this sector is reported to be very low.

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been some activity by enemy aircraft in coastal regions during daylight today. This morning a single aircraft dropped bombs in a town on the southeast coast. Damage was caused to houses, but no one was killed and no one was seriously injured. In the early afternoon another aircraft dropped bombs in a district on the south coast. There were a number of casualties, including several people killed, and some damage was done to buildings.

This morning's communique of the same ministries:

At dusk yesterday a few bombs were dropped at points near the east coast of England. No one was hurt and practically no damage was done. During the night there has been nothing to report.

An Admiralty communique:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. yacht Mollusc (Temporary Lieut. N. P. Doyle, R. N. R.) and H. M. trawler Lady Lilian (Temporary Lieut. the Hon. W. K. Rous, R. N. V. R.) have been sunk. There were no casualties in H. M. yacht Mollusc. The next of kin of casualties in H. M. trawler Lady Lilian have been informed.

Italian

ROME, March 27 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front there was artillery activity. Our formations of fighter planes carried out raids on the enemy air base at Paramythia, machine-gunning planes on the ground. Two Gloster fighters were set afire and other planes were seriously damaged. Our bombing formations attacked ships in the bay and the harbor works at Preveza. Another enemy naval base was hit in the Peloponnesus.

In North Africa, Italian and German units occupied El Agheila.

In the eastern Mediterranean, planes of the German Air Force attacked enemy naval units in navigation. Two transport steamers were hit and seriously damaged.

In East Africa the battle at Cheren continues violently. Repeated enemy attacks were smashed by the ferocious resistance and counter-attacks of our gallant troops, who are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Our fighter planes heroically opposed enemy air action, engaging in numerous combats against preponderant forces. Two Hurricanes and one Bleinheim were shot down. One of our planes failed to return to its base. Our bombers hit artillery emplacements and troops.

Our bombing planes attacked and damaged numerous enemy tanks and motor trucks in the Harar zone.

One of our submarines operating in the Atlantic under command of Comdr. Giuseppe Roselli-Lorrenzini sank two steamers totaling 12,500 tons.

German

BERLIN, March 27 (AP).—The German high command communique:

German and Italian motorized troops, during the morning hours of March 24, after a short fight drove the enemy back to the east and occupied El Agheila on the coast of Misurata.

The air force continued the fight against British merchant shipping with increasing success. As already announced, German fighting planes yesterday destroyed some 31,500 registered tons of enemy merchant shipping space in the Atlantic Ocean and Thames mouth. An additional 6,000 tons was heavily damaged.

Additional reports showed that two merchant ships of a total of 7,000 registered tons were sunk by direct bomb hits off the Faroe Islands. Thus, a total of 38,500 registered tons of enemy merchant shipping space were destroyed yesterday.

Furthermore, it was possible to damage heavily ten ships amounting to some 44,000 registered tons through air attacks over the waters around England.

In the Mediterranean German fighting planes, despite a strong defense, scored heavy hits on two big transports of an enemy convoy south of Crete.

During armed reconnaissance over south England, three modern factory layouts were attacked. Among others, an airplane factory suffered hits in the big assembly hall. On two airports, parked planes were bombed in dive attacks. During an assault on a harbor on the English south coast, big explosions and fires resulted in manufacturing units of a big plant.

One German reconnaissance plane, in an air fight with five British pursuit planes over south England, shot down two enemy planes of the Hurricane type. The German plane, despite serious damage, reached its home port. The crew consisted of Lieut. Meyer, commander, and Observer First Sergt. Fischer, Sergt. Althaus and Sergt. Eyrich.

The enemy did not fly into Germany by night or day.

The opponent lost two planes and one barrage balloon. Two of our own planes are missing.

A German Foreign Office communique:

The Reich's Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop this morning received for conference Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka of our ally, Japan, who is in Berlin on a state visit at the invitation of the Reich's government.

In the course of a conversation of several hours, full understanding was reached on all problems in connection with the co-operation in the three-power pact between Germany, Italy and Japan.

Afterward Foreign Minister Ribbentrop honored the Japanese guests with a reception for a very small group in which the members of the Japanese delegation, representatives of the Japanese Embassy and leading officials of the Foreign Office took part.

In the War Zone

Strength of Yugoslav Forces May Cause Hitler to Move Cautiously

MAR 28 1941

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The overthrow of the Yugoslav Government which signed the pact of adherence to the Berlin-Rome Axis is such a natural development that it scarcely is surprising.

Still, were it not for Churchill's categorical announcement of the news, one would be inclined to proceed slowly in reaching conclusions. The first report of this momentous development came from Hungary, and since that country is a member of the Axis the first thought was that the story was propaganda to pave the way for Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia to "preserve order."

In any event, Hitler may seize the opportunity for just such a move. Deterrents might be the million Yugoslav troops already under arms, and the warnings which have been going out of Moscow for the Germans to go slow.

The really astonishing thing about this whole tense drama is that Prince Regent Paul and his cabinet should have allowed Hitler to stampede them into overriding the will of their people. The fierce cries of "Down with the Axis" and "Long live the King" which swept the country from end to end, were ample warning to the Government.

Young King Acts.

So now these liberty-loving folk of the fighting breed have raised to the throne their adored young King Peter—who still is a bit this side of his majority, eighteen years, and are preparing to defend their independence. It is disclosed that he has designated his Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Dusan Simovic, to head his Government —a significant appointment as indicating the determination of the Yugoslavs in this hour of crisis.

If things work out the way Mr. Churchill hopes, then the whole Balkan situation will be altered, with a heavy swing in favor of the Anglo-Allies. The possibility of united action by Britain, Greece, Turkey an[illegible]via against the Germ[illegible] have been greatly strengthened. Should that happen it would relieve the pressure on Britain from the Nazi blitzkrieg.

Paul Not Popular.

In view of developments it is worth noting that Prince Regent Paul, whose mother was Russian, hasn't been popular with the masses, who do not look on him as a real Serb because of his Russian origin. Also, while Paul is forceful and has done his share in war, he is a nobleman of the Renaissance, stepped out of the pages of history.

Outside his official duties he has lived chiefly in the world of art, literature and music.

Young King Peter is an attractive chap, with a quick and pleasant smile. He is a big fellow, a good all-round athlete, and keen on sports.

His training for kingship has been stern and he long has been rumpling his hair over foreign languages and constitutional and administrative law.

He dislikes wasting time on rambling conversations and is always brief and to the point. He is remarkably free of conceit.

My impression in traveling about Yugoslavia was that his people were particularly keen about their King and were looking forward eagerly to the time when he could assume the throne.

ROME, MARCH 27--(AP)-VIRGINIO GAYDA, AUTHORITATIVE EDITORIAL SPOKESMAN, SAID TODAY THAT "IT IS EVIDENT THAT ENGLAND IS PLAYING HER MOST VIOLENT CARD TO CANCEL THE STATUS" OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE AXIS, AND SOME OBSERVERS SAID GERMANY MIGHT FIND AN EXCUSE FOR SENDING TROOPS INTO THE COUNTRY ON THESE CHARGES OF BRITISH PLOTTING.

(NO PICKUP)

MAR 28 1941

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ATHENS, MARCH 27-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT "GREECE RECEIVED WITH GREAT JOY THE NEWS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, ESPECIALLY THE MANIFESTATIONS BEFORE THE BELGRADE LEGATION AND SKOPLJE CONSULATE WHERE CROWDS SHOUTED 'LONG LIVE GREECE.'

"THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE PROVE AGAIN A MORAL FACTOR--THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE--MUST PREVAIL IN PRIVATE OR NATIONAL LIFE, A THING IN WHICH THE GREEKS HAVE A RELIGIOUS FAITH."

MAR 28 1941

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NEW YORK, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED NAZI BOMBERS ATTACKED AN ENGLISH CONVOY IN ST.GEORGE'S CHANNEL TODAY AND SANK THREE SHIPS TOTALLING 15,000 TONS.

THE RADIO SAID THREE OTHER STEAMERS WERE OBSERVED TO BE IN A SINKING CONDITION.

(ST.GEORGE'S CHANNEL CONNECTS THE IRISH SEA WITH THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.)

R24---

MAR 28 1941

MADRID, MARCH 27-AP-THE SPANISH OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY EFE DISTRIBUTED A DISPATCH DATELINED TANGIER TONIGHT SAYING THAT THE FREE FRENCH LEADER, GEN. DE GAULLE, HAS RECRUITED A SORT OF FIFTH COLUMN IN FRENCH MORROCCO WHICH IS LIKELY TO RISE TO HIS AID IF THE BRITISH START OPERATIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

(DE GAULLE AND BRITISH SOURCES HAVE ASSERTED THAT FRENCH MOROCCO IS BE NG INFILTRATED BY GERMANS.)

MAR 28 1941

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 27-AP-TWO FORMER SOCIALIST CABINET MEMBERS AND TOW OTHER POLITICAL FIGURES OF PRE-WAR FRENCE WERE CHANGED FROM ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNMENT TO "FORCED RESIDENCE UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE" THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THOSE AFFECTED ARE VINCENT AURIOL, FORMER MMXSX MINISTER OF FINANCE, MARX DOMOY, FORMER MINISTER OF INTERIOR, M. SOKOLOWSKI AND M. MONTEL, A CLOSE FRIEND OF FORMER PREMIER LEON BLUM. ALL WERE ARRESTED ON "WAR GUILT" CHARGES FOLLOWING FRANCE'S COLLAPSE LAST JUNE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION AMOUNTS TO AN EASING OF THEIR REGIME, SINCE ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNMENT IS VIRTUAL POLITICAL INPRISONMENT. ----

BELGRADE--THIRTEENTH ADD FIRST LEAD YUGOSLAV XXX PROVE ABORTIVE.

THE TIME-TABLE OF SWIFT EVENTS WENT THUS:

1:00 A.M. THURSDAY: FOUR HIGH OFFICERS ARRIVED FROM SARAVEJO BY AIRPLANE AND RUSHED TO CONFER WITH GENERAL SIMOVIC.

1:30 A.M.: SIMOVIC FLASHED ORDERS TO MILITARY COMMANDERS IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY TO PUT INTO EFFECT THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE COUP WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE KNOWN.

2:00 A.M.: TEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS TUMBLED OUT OF BED AND RUSHED TO STRATEGIC POINTS.

2:10 A.M. A SQUAD OF OFFICERS RUSHED TO THE PREMIER'S SUBURBAN HOME AND ANNOUNCED TO THE MILITARY GUARD THEY HAD ORDERS TO CAPTURE THE GOVERNMENT "AT ANY COST." THEY PUSHED ASIDE THE SOLDIERS OUTSIDE THE BEDROOM DOOR AND TOOK THE PREMIER TO THE WAR OFFICE.

2:15 A.M. OTHER OFFICERS ROUNDED UP CABINET MEMBERS AT HOMES AND HOTELS AND TOOK THEM TO THE WAR OFFICE.

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2:20 A.M. ALL TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REST OF YUGOSLAVIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WERE CUT.

2:30 A.M. THE SEIZURE OF THE STATION, GENDARME HEADQUARTERS, AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES BY THE MILITARY BEGAN.

2:40 A.M. TANKS THUNDERED THROUGH BELGRADE STREETS TAKING UP POSITIONS IN FRONT OF THE PREMIER'S OFFICE, PARLIAMENT BUILDING, THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN LEGATIONS AND NUMEROUS OTHER IMPORTANT BUILDINGS.

3:00 A.M. SOLDIERS WITH ORDERS TO SHOOT TO KILL ANYONE NOT OBEYING BEGAN STOPPING ALL CARS, SEARCHING THEIR OCCUPANTS, AND HERDING PEDESTRIANS TO THE CITY PARK AIR RAID SHELTERS. More-

30.24- 82 49

30-24-8247

4:00 A.M. SWITCHES WERE THROWN ON ALL TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, CUTTING EVEN INTER-CITY COMMUNICATIONS.

8:15 A.M. FOUR SEPARATE PARADES HEADED FOR TERAZIA, THE PRINCIPAL SQUARE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

8:35 A.M. EXTRA PAPERS APPEARED WITH PICTURES AND THE PROCLAMATION, CROWDS SWARMING AROUND THE VENDORS, READING HEADLINES AND CHEERING.

8:40 A.M. TRUCKS LOADED WITH FLOWERS APPEARED. THE FLOWERS WERE THROWN OVER PARADING SOLDIERS.

8:45 A.M. TERAZIA SQUARE WAS A SOLID MASS OF SINGING AND CHANTING MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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9:00 A.M. THE FEW SHOPS WHICH HAD BEGUN TO OPEN HASTILY CLOSED THEIR STEEL SHUTTERS AND PULLED DOWN WINDOWS.

9:05 A.M. FLAGS OF YUGOSLAVIA, BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND GREECE BEGAN TO APPEAR ON HOMES, SHOPS, FACTORIES AND HOTELS THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

9:15 A.M. HUGE GREEK FLAGS WERE BORNE THROUGH THE STREETS BY 90 PARADERS.

9:20 A.M. SOLDIERS GUARDING THE ITALIAN TRAVEL BUREAU WERE PUSHED ASIDE AS THE DEMONSTRATORS BEGAN THROWING BRICKS THROUGH THE PLATE GLASS WINDOWS, SCREAMING "DOWN WITH THE MACARONIS."

9:27 A.M. AFTER SEVEN MINUTES THE ITALIAN OFFICE WAS COMPLETELY WRECKED, A PICTURE OF MUSSOLINI WAS DESTROYED AND ITALIAN SIGNS WERE TORN TO BITS. TWO YUGOSLAV FLAGS WERE PUT OVER THE DOORWAY.

9:30 A.M. THE FIRST YUGOSLAV WARPLANE APPEARED OVER THE CITY.

10:00 A.M. THE STREETS SWARMED WITH MOTORCYCLE COURIERS WITH RIFLES SLUNG ON SHOULDERS SPEEDING MILITARY ORDERS.

10:05 A.M. KING PETER WAS MET BY THE CABINET AT THE FORTRESS NEAR THE HEART OF THE CITY. HE RODE A WHITE CAVALRY HORSE DOWN THE MAIN THOROUGHFARE TO THE WILD CHEERS OF CITIZENS WHO HEAPED FLOWERS UPON HIM.

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10:08 A.M. THE CABINET COMPLETED ITS FIRST MEETING IN THE WAR OFFICE.

10:10 A.M. CROWDS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY STORMED THE MOVING PICTURE THEATERS SHOWING GERMAN MOVIES, DESTROYED SIGNS, AND WRECKED TICKET BOOTHS.

10:12 A.M. MORE THAN 5,000 MEN, WOMEN AND YOUTHS BEGAN STORMING THE GERMAN TRAVEL BUREAU WHICH QUICKLY WAS CONVERTED INTO A SHAMBLES AND SWASTIKAS WERE REPLACED BY YUGOSLAV FLAGS.

10:15 A.M. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EDITOR OF THE PRO-GERMAN NEWSPAPER VREME WERE ARRESTED.

PS-KA854PES

BELGRADE--FOURTEENTH ADD FIRST LEAD YUGOSLAV XXX WERE ARRESTED.

10:30 A.M. STREET VENDORS SUDDENLY APPEARED WITH BASKETS HEAPED WITH BRITISH, AMERICAN AND GREEK FLAGS AND EMBLEMS.

10:45 A.M. A SERB BUSINESS MAN RUSHED FROM HIS MAIN STREET SHOP CARRYING A 27-FOOT AMERICAN FLAG WHICH HE PRESENTED TO PARADERS WHO CARRIED IT INTO THE PROCESSION AMID CHEERS OF THE SPECTATORS.

10:50 A.M. THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE HUNG FROM BELGRADE'S "SKYSCRAPER" AS A MONTENEGRIN IN NATIVE COSTUME DELIVERED AN IMPASSIONED SPEECH IN PRAISE OF BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL

AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO A HUSHED CROWD.

10:55 A.M. MANY ITALIANS, SPOTTED AS IF THE CROWDS HAD BEEN WATCHING THEM UP TO THAT MOMENT, WERE BEATEN IN THE STREETS.

11 A.M. TWO FIGHTER PLANES SWOOPING LOW OVER THE CITY DROPPED THOUSANDS OF COPIES OF KING PETER'S PROCLAMATION.

11:05 A.M. PACK HORSES IN A SEEMINGLY UNENDING LINE TROTTED DOWN THE STREETS CARRYING AMMUNITION AND MACHINE GUNS.

11:15 A.M. GENERAL STAFF OFFICER TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT BY NOON 1,200,000 YUGOSLAVS WOULD BE UNDER ARMS.

11:20 A.M. TAXICABS AND PRIVATE CARS WERE REQUISITIONED BY THE ARMY.

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11:25 A.M. THE BELGRADE RADIO BROADCAST AN ORDER FOR 300,000 MEMBERS OF THE SOKOL, ORIGINALLY AN ATHLETIC ORGANIZATION RECENTLY CONVERTED INTO A NATIONALISTIC GROUP, TO MEET AT ITS REGULAR CENTERS TONIGHT.

11:30 A.M. THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS CARRYING SPRING FLOWERS THROWN BY THE POPULACE TRAMPED THROUGH THE STREETS WITH ARTILLERY, AMBULANCE UNITS AND CAVALRY ON THE WAY TO THE FRONTIERS.

11:40 A.M. RAILROADS BEGAN VAST TROOP MOVEMENT TO THE FRONTIERS.

12:00 NOON FOUR TRI-MOTORED YUGOSLAV BOMBERS BEGAN ROARING BACK AND FORTH OVER THE CITY, SCARCELY MISSING CHIMNEY TOPS.

12:30 P.M. GERMAN MINISTER VON HEEREN WENT TO NINCIC TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF GERMAN-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS.

(MORE)..KA932PES

BELGRADE--FIFTEENTH ADD FIRST LEAD YUGOSLAV XXX GERMAN-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS.

12:40 P.M. WAVE AFTER WAVE OF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS BLACKENED THE SKY AS THEY HEADED FOR FRONTIER AIRPORTS.

12:45 P.M. VON HEEREN LEFT THE OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER LOOKING GRAVE AND WORRIED, AND RUSHED TO THE GERMAN LEGATION FOR A CALL TO BERLIN.

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1:00 P.M. ARMY SUPPLY TRUCKS BEGAN DRAWING UP IN FRONT OF WAREHOUSES TO LOAD FOOD FOR TROOPS.

1:10 P.M. CLERKS OF ALL LARGE HOTELS BESIEGED BY GERMANS AND ITALIANS DEMANDED RAILROAD TICKETS ALTHOUGH THE TRAINS WERE NOT RUNNING ABROAD.

1:15 P.M. COMPLETE MOBILIZATION UNOFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

2:00 P.M. PRO-BRITISH JOURNALISTS WHO HAD BEEN THREATENED WITH EXPULSION BY THE CVETKOVIC GOVERNMENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLONY WERE CHEERED BY OFFICIAL GREETERS FROM THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

2:15 P.M. GREEKS HELD "CELEBRATION" LUNCHEON.

2:30 P.M. TROLLEYS BEGAN RUNNING AGAIN. WEARY DEMONSTRATORS STILL CHEERED BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AND WENT HOME TO LUNCH.

11:00 (CORRECT) P.M. CABINET MEETING WHICH BEGAN AT 9 A.M. AND CONTINUED WITH SLIGHT PAUSES FOR LUNCH AND DINNER, BROKE UP.

DURING THE EVENING ORDERS WERE ISSUED THAT ALL PUBLIC PLACES MUST CLOSE AT MIDNIGHT AND THE SELLING OF ALCOHOL IN RESTAURANTS AND CAFES WAS FORBIDDEN.

(END CHRONOLOGY.)

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OTTAWA, MARCH 27-(AP)-NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD DISCLOSED TODAY THAT ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY UNITS OPERATING IN WEST INDIES WATERS ASSISTED IN THE CAPTURE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO OF TWO DANISH SHIPS TOTALLING 18,000 TONS.

MJ838PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THE FOLLOWING EXCHANGE OF CONGRATULATIONS BETWEEN ADOLF HITLER AND PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE OF JAPAN:

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KONOYE:

"ON THE OCCASION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S ADHESION TO THE THREE-POWER PACT I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF EXPRESSING TO YOUR EXCELLENCY MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS. I SINCERELY REJOICE AT GERMANY'S DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS AND AM FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT THIS SUCCESS WILL GREATLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE NEW ORDER IN EUROPE."

HITLER:

"I, LIKE YOU, AM FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT A FURTHER IMPORTANT STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN."

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YUGOSLAVIA BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 28 1941

YUGOSLAVIA, A PRODUCT OF THE WORLD WAR WHICH BEGAN IN AN AREA NOW WITHIN HER BOUNDARIES, HAS SOUGHT ANXIOUSLY FOR MORE THAN 18 MONTHS OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT TO MAINTAIN A PRECARIOUS NEUTRALITY WHICH NOW SEEMS TO HAVE VANISHED.

THIS MONTH GERMANY BECKONED IMPERIOUSLY, AND THE ELDER STATESMEN OF YUGOSLAVIA RELUCTANTLY HEEDED, SIGNING UP FOR SLIGHTLY MODIFIED COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMAN-DOMINATED AXIS ONLY LAST TUESDAY.

LESS THAN TWO DAYS LATER, THE REGENCY GOVERNMENT OF CAPITULATION WAS OVERTHROWN YESTERDAY (THURS), 17-YEAR-OLD KING PETER II WAS PUSHED WILLINGLY INTO EARLY SOVEREIGNTY, AND 1,200,000 SOLDIERS--SOME OF THE FINEST FIGHTING MEN IN EUROPE--SPED TO BATTLE STATIONS TO DEFEND THEIR SOIL AGAINST THE IMMINENCE OF GERMAN ATTACK.

LED BY HER HOT-BLOODED YOUTH, YUGOSLAVIA, A STATE OF MANY TONGUES AND RACES, APPEARED TO HAVE ACHIEVED A CERTAIN UNITY IN THE FACE OF DANGER.

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FOR THE MOMENT, AT LEAST, HER OLD LEADERS AND HER OLD PASTIME OF INTERNECINE POLITICAL BICKERING SEEMED THRUST INTO THE BACKGROUND BY THE RUSH OF EVENTS.

THE PICTURE MUST BE VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY AND OF GEOGRAPHY.

ON THE DUSTY DAY OF JUNE 28, 1914, GAVRIO PRINZIP, A BOSNIAN STUDENT, ASSASSINATED ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND, HEIR TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA--HUNGARY. THE SCENE WAS SARAJEVO, PART OF THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, BUT THE THEN KINGDOM OF SERBIA WAS BLAMED.

AUSTRIA ATTACKED SERBIA, AND THE WORLD SPRANG TO ARMS.

EVIDENCE OF THE SERB BRAVERY LIES IN THE BATTLE CASUALTIES: AFTER RETREATING TO CORFU, GREECE, THE ARMY NUMBERED 63,000 COMBATANTS, HAVING SUFFERED 331,000 BATTLE CASUALTIES.

WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER, THE TREATY-MAKERS SOUGHT TO GROUP ALL THE SOUTH SLAVS IN THE NEW KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES--

YUGOSLAVIA.

COMPROMISES, HOWEVER, MADE THE COUNTRY ONE OF THE MOST VARIED IN HISTORY.

THE 96,000 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY EMBRACE OLD SERBIA, MONTENEGRO, AND PARTS OF THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, INCLUDING THE CITY OF SARAJEVO.

OF A POPULATION OF ABOUT 16,000,000, SERBS FORM ONE-THIRD, THE DOMINANT ELEMENT, WHICH ANGRILY REMEMBERS ITS SUFFERINGS IN THE WORLD WAR AT GERMANIC HANDS.

SERBS TOOK THE LEAD IN THE MILITARY COUP WHICH SWUNG THE GOVERNMENT AWAY FROM THE AXIS.

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THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE IS SERBO-CROAT SPOKEN BY 9,000,000 TO 10,000,000, BUT IN COMMON USE THERE ALSO ARE SLOVENE, GERMAN, MAGYAR, RUMANIAN, ALBANIAN, AND SEVERAL OBSCURE SLAVIC TONGUES AND DIALECTS.

RELIGIOUS FAITHS INCLUDE THE EASTERN ORTHODOX, ROMAN CATHOLIC, MOSLEM, JEWISH, AND SEVERAL PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS.

SET DOWN IN THE HEART OF THE BALKANS--TRADITIONAL EUROPEAN TINDER BOX--THE COUNTRY EVEN HAS A HIGHLY-MIXED GEOGRAPHY.

SIX PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN RANGES INTERSECT IT, YET THERE ARE VALLEYS AND PLAINS AND MARSHLANDS AND NEARLY 1,000 MILES OF ADRIATIC SEACOAST.

THE VALLEYS IN GENERAL RUN FROM NORTHWEST TO SOUTHEAST, AN ITEM OF ADVANTAGE TO THE NAZIS SHOULD THEY DECIDE TO MOVE DOWN TO THE MEDITERRANEAN THROUGH THIS STUBBORN LAND.

THE AXIS ALREADY SURROUNDS THE COUNTRY EXCEPT FOR THE 152-MILE FRONTIER WITH GREECE AND THE SEGMENT OF ALBANIA HELD BY THE GREEKS.

THE OTHER BORDERS ARE: ALBANIA, 277; ITALY, 132 MILES; FORMER AUSTRIA, 160; HUNGARY, 353; RUMANIA, 337; BULGARIA, 283.

STRATEGICALLY THE WEAKEST IS THE NORTH FRONTIER, FACING HUNGARY AND FORMER AUSTRIA. IT PERMITS EASY ACCESS FROM CENTRAL EUROPE, AND PRESUMABLY WOULD BE THE SCENE OF THE STRONGEST GERMAN THRUST.

IN THE SUMMER OF 1939 YUGOSLAVIA FORTIFIED THE OLD AUSTRIAN FRONTIER, EXTENT UNDISCLOSED.

THE BULGARIAN BORDER, WHERE GERMAN TROOPS ALSO STAND, IS NATURALLY THE STRONGEST.

TO DEFEND ALL THE POSSIBLE FRONTS, 1,200,000 SOLDIERS ARE MENTIONED IN BELGRADE DISPATCHES. THIS WOULD BE PRACTICALLY MAXIMUM STRENGTH IN A COUNTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA'S SIZE. BUT THE SOLDIERS, PARTICULARLY THE LARGE SERB BATTALIONS, ARE KNOWN AS FEROCIOUS FIGHTERS, EVEN THOUGH EQUIPPED WITH WEAPONS OF DOUBTFUL MODERNITY.

IN ADDITION, YUGOSLAVIA HAS A SMALL NAVY AND AN AIR FOCE OF UNSPECIFI

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IN ADDITION, YUGOSLAVIA HAS A SMALL NAVY AND AN AIR FORCE OF UNSPECIFIED PROPORTIONS. SHE HAS TWO AIRCRAFT FACTORIES OF HER OWN, AND THERE HAVE BEEN RUMORS THAT BRITAIN WAS SUPPLYING HER WITH NEW FIGHTER AND BOMBER PLANES. NUMBERS ARE CAREFULLY CONCEALED, HOWEVER.

THE NEW PREMIER, GEN.DUSAN SIMOVIC, IS CREDITED WITH HAVING VASTLY STRENGTHENED AND REORGANIZED THE AIR FORCE SINCE HE BECAME ITS CHIEF LAST NOVEMBER.

THE NAVY CONSISTS OF THREE DESTROYERS AND ANOTHER NEARING COMPLETION: EIGHT LARGE TORPEDO BOATS: 10 MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS, FOUR

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SUBMARINES; ONE 2,370-TON TRAINING SHIP, LARGEST IN THE NAVY BUT NOW 42 YEARS OLD; SIX MINELAYERS, A MINESWEEPER, AN AIRCRAFT TENDER, AND A NUMBER OF AUXILIARY VESSELS AND RIVER PATROL BOATS.

UNDER THE LAW, THE KING IS SUPREME HEAD OF THE FIGHTING FORCES, BUT HIS NEW WAR AND NAVY MINISTER, GENERAL ILIC, WOULD BE IN ACTIVE CHARGE OF THE NATION'S DEFENSE.

EVEN WITHOUT CONSIDERING HER STRATEGIC POSITION IN REGARD TO GREECE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, YUGOSLAVIA WOULD IN HERSELF BE A RICH PRIZE FOR AN AGGRESSOR, THOUGH SHE MIGHT PROVE A COSTLY ONE.

SHE HAS A WEALTH OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF NEARLY EVERY SORT KNOWN TO THE TEMPERATE ZONE. HER TIMBER RESOURCES ARE LARGE. HER MINERAL DEPOSITS, LARGELY IDLE SINCE THE DAYS OF ANCIENT ROME, HAVE GREAT POSSIBILITIES. THEY INCLUDE MUCH HIGH-QUALITY IRON ORE, MUCH COAL AND LIGNITE, AND EVEN SOME COPPER.

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HER POSITION ON THE DANUBE RIVER IS A GOOD ONE FOR COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT, ALTHOUGH HER RAIL AND OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION ARE UNIMPRESSIVE.

SEVEN RAILWAY LINES PENETRATE THE NORTHERN BORDER, AND A NET WORK LEADS TO BELGRADE, BUT SOUTHWARD THERE IS ONLY ONE FROM BELGRADE TO SALONIKA, GREECE; AND FROM IT A BRANCH CONNECTS NIS WITH THE BULGARIAN BORDER.

MILITARILY, THE BELGRADE-SALONIKA LINE DOWN THE VARDAR RIVER VALLEY IS OF POSSIBLY GREATEST IMPORTANCE IN THE PRESENT SITUATION.

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 27-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS ACQUIRED THREE OF THE HUGE FOUR-ENGINE BOEING FLYING BOATS ORDERED FOR PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND MAY GET THREE MORE OF THIS OR A SIMILAR TYPE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN TESTIMONY MADE AVAILABLE BY THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

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J.T.TRIPPE, REPRESENTING PAN-AMERICAN, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT THREE OF THE CLIPPERS, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "THE LARGEST COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT IN SERVICE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD," HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH "FOR THE MAINTENANCE FOR THEIR ESSENTIAL LINE OF COMMUNICATION."

COMMITTEE MEMBERS SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD THE PLANES WERE TO BE USED TO MAINTAIN CONTACT BETWEEN ENGLAND, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA.

TESTIMONY ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THREE MORE OF THIS TYPE OR THREE FOUR-ENGINE SIKORSKY FLYING BOATS ORDERED FOR AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES MAY GO TO THE BRITISH, DEPENDING ON WHAT CONGRESS DOES ABOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRMAIL LINE.

THE BOEINGS WERE DISCRIBED AS HAVING FOUR ENGINES DEVELOPING A TOTAL OF 6,200 HORSEPOWER, CAPABLE OF CARRYING 84,000 POUNDS GROSS WEIGHT AND HAVING A SPEED 100 MILES AN HOUR IN EXCESS OF PRESENT CLIPPER PLANES BEING FLOWN BY PAN-AMERICAN FROM NEW YORK TO LISBON, PORTUGAL.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 27-(AP)-NEARLY 200 GERMAN NATIONALS WERE ON THE HIGH SEAS BOUND FOR HOME TODAY, BECAUSE, THEIR CONSUL-GENERAL SAID, OF FEAR THE UNITED STATES MIGHT SOON JOIN THE ALLIES.

THEY SAILED LAST NIGHT -- 142 WOMEN, 14 CHILDREN AND 35 MEN-- ON THE SPANISH LINER MAGALLANES, WITH CORUNA, SPAIN, THEIR FIRST STOP.

DR. HANS BORCHERS, GERMAN CONSUL IN NEW YORK, SAID HUNDREDS OF OTHER GERMANS HAD APPLIED FOR VISAS IN THE LAST FORTNIGHT BUT DENIED REPORTS THAT ALL GERMAN CITIZENS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES.

"IT IS ALL BALONEY," HE SAID. "OUR PEOPLE HERE NATURALLY HAVE BEEN AFRAID OF AN EARLY WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY BECAUSE OF THE PROPAGANDA THEY HAVE BEEN READING."

HE SAID THOSE LEAVING FEARED THEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO "EARN BREAD AND BUTTER" IF THE UNITED STATES "OPENLY" JOINED THE ALLIES.

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BY JOHN A.MOROSO III

(NY)...JERSEY CITY, N.J., MARCH 27-(AP)-A DUTCH PROFESSOR SAID TODAY HIS COUNTRYMEN LAUNCHED TWO SUBMARINES AFTER THE GERMANS INVADED HOLLAND AND THIS HAPPENED:

ONE, CARRYING A DUTCH CREW AND A FEW GERMAN OFFICERS, KEPT RIGHT ON GOING AT ITS LAUNCHING UNTIL IT REACHED ENGLAND.

THE SECOND CARRIED A GERMAN CREW TO DEATH.

TH STORY OF THE SUBMARINES, SAID DR.PETER DE BRUYN, 31, OF LEIDEN, HOLLAND, WAS TYPICAL OF THE WAY THE DUTCH WERE RESISTING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

DR.DEBRUYN, WHO ARRIVED ON THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER SIBONEY FROM LISBON WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN, SAID THE FIRST SUBMARINE WAS NEARLY COMPLETED AT A ROTTERDAM SHIPYARD WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED THE COUNTRY.

THE GERMANS TOLD THE SHIPYARDS TO CONTINUE WITH THE WORK, HE SAID, ADDING THAT WHEN THE VESSEL WAS COMPLETED, THE GERMANS PUT ABOARD A DUTCH CREW AND A FEW NAZI OFFICERS.

"THE SUB KEPT RIGHT ON GOING AT THE LAUNCHING, TO ENGLAND," HE SAID. "OUR GRAPEVINE IN HOLLAND TOLD US THAT THE SUB ARRIVED SAFELY."

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WHEN THE SECOND SUBMARINE WAS FINISHED A FEW MONTHS LATER, THE GERMANS PUT AN ALL-GERMAN CREW ABOARD, HE SAID, AND DECLARED:

"THIS SUBMARINE WENT DOWN--TO THE BOTTOM."

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED BY HIM TO BE SO INCENSED THAT THEY ARRESTED 80 ENGINEERS AND SHIP WORKERS AND EXECUTED 18.

DR.DE BRUYN IS ON HIS WAY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TO TEACH NEUROLOGY.

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Nazis Press Yugoslavia on Pact, Roosevelt Wires Support to King; Raids on Bremen Killed 1,000

FIFTH COLUMN NAZI DRIVE IS FEARED BY YUGOSLAVS AFTER PACT REPUDIATION

"Divide-And-Conquer" Tactics Expected By Belgrade Leaders

New Rulers, In Effect, Repudiate Alliance With Axis Powers

MAR 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, March 28—Yugoslavia today repudiated, in effect, the Axis alliance and informed quarters close to the new Government predicted that Germany would withhold military assault at least momentarily while trying to break up the country from within.

Adolf Hitler would try to achieve this goal, it was suggested, by exploiting old Serb-Croat hatreds.

The Yugoslav army, 1,200,000 strong, stood mobilized at the frontiers, ready for any military threat, but sharpest interest shifted to Zagreb, where the Croat leader, Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek, debated with his lieutenants whether to remain in the new Cabinet.

Fears First Blow

Macek, a holdover from the pro-Axis Government which was kicked out Thursday, was said to fear that Croatia, the northern part of the country, would bear the first fury of any German or Italian attacks, and thus he desired fulfillment of the Vienna agreement of last Tuesday.

Macek was understood to be awaiting a reply from Premier General Dusan Simovic on what status the Croats would have under the new regime. Friends said he was demanding a pledge that the Croat home rule not only would be maintained but would be increased and assurance of complete neutrality with all neighbors.

German news agencies circulated stories, cautiously as yet, that Macek had been forced at pistol point to enter the new Cabinet and that the Croats were "restless."

[That Germany hoped to exploit this rift to the fullest extent was indicated by Belgrade dispatches of DNB stressing Macek's indecision and noting the political differences between the Serbs and Croats, largest individual segments of Yugoslavia.]

Governor Reported Negotiating

The Governor of Croatia was understood, however, to be negotiating with Macek and Premier Simovic, for continued Croat representation in the Cabinet.

It is recalled here that the "divide and conquer" tactic was used successfully by Germany against Czecho-Slovakia after Hitler's setback of May, 1938, when President Eduard Benes mobilized the Czechs to defy the Nazis.

Aware of the situation, the new Government informed Germany that the pact signed last Tuesday at Vienna by the men who were overthrown two days later would be neither renounced nor ratified, but would be left dangling while Yugoslavia maintained "full and absolute" neutrality toward everyone.

Outright Repudiations

This amounts to outright repudiation, and high diplomatic sources said the Germans had been told flatly that compliance was "impossible because it would be contrary to the will of the Yugoslav people."

This answer to an "urgent" demand for a statement of the Yugoslav attitude was unsatisfactory to Germany. The German Minister, Viktor von Heeren, was reported authoritatively tonight to have delivered a new two-point note protesting the beating of Germans and demanding a satisfactory written declaration of the Yugoslav position, reminding the Government that Germany considers the pact binding.

U. S. Gives Offer Of Help

On the other hand, Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister, delivered formally an American proffer of full aid to Yugoslavia in resisting aggression, and the young King Peter swore on the cross to "keep forever the unity of the nation" and its independence.

The Turkish Minister was reported to have proposed to Premier Simovic a mutual assistance pact.

The Germans were pictured as electing to reserve their military power as a last resort, but Nazi quarters said nearly 3,000 German trade delegates, economic experts and journalists were leaving the country quickly.

It was learned tonight that German civilians living in Belgrade would be removed Monday on a Danube river boat to Vienna. Only diplomatic representatives and persons here on urgent business will remain.

Axis Legations Guarded

Troops stood guard at the German and Italian legations. A German attache said the legation was filled with nearly all his countrymen who remained in Belgrade, all fearful that to venture outside would be to invite beatings.

But to the jubilant Belgrade public, the center of the universe today was not in the council chambers or the frontier redoubts, but the altar of the Serb Orthodox Cathedral in Belgrade.

There 17-year-old King Peter stood in the bright uniform of a general of aviation.

The Patriarch, in red and gold robes, presented a golden cross.

Peter's Promises

Peter reverently kissed it and solemnly intoned:

"I, Peter the Second, ascending to the throne of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and taking over royal power, swear by God the Almighty that I will keep forever the unity of the nation, the independence of the country, and the integrity of state territory."

The dimly lit old building echoed to the shouts of the assembled throng. The rest of the Government took their oaths amid noisy confusion.

The United States and British Ministers, who attended, had to fend off good-naturedly, the handshakes and kisses of the crowd when they entered the cathedral.

As they filed out afterward, they were almost overwhelmed by well-wishers.

"Long Live Roosevelt!"

Col. Louis Fortier, United States military attache, was lifted to the shoulders of sturdy Serbs amid exclamations of "Long Live Roosevelt! Long Live America!"

The crowd knew that Lane had offered American aid and that he had told Premier Simovic and Foreign Minister Momtchilo Nincic on behalf of President Roosevelt that the Yugoslav coup had caused "an immediate and popular reaction in America," that it was "a matter of self-congratulation for every liberty-loving man and woman."

The pro-German newspaper *Vreme* assumed a pro-British tone. Its editor, Danilo Gregoric, who went to Germany to prepare the way for the Axis pact, was reported under arrest.

The Government was hastening to solidify its position outside the Axis orbit.

Fears He May Lose All

Friends of Macek said he was fearful that everything he had fought for through years of bitter opposition might be swept away by the apparent renewed ascendancy of the Serb military leaders backed by the Orthodox Church.

He was represented as fearing that Premier Simovic, King Peter and the church might seek to abolish the agreement for Croat home rule, reached in 1938.

The weekly paper Srpski Glas, banned a year ago because of anti-Croat articles, has appeared again, and some Croats charged it was backed by the Orthodox Church.

Delivery of the United States note had a notable stiffening effect in Government offices as news of its contents spread quickly.

Back To World War

The internal problem, however, goes back to the founding of this state after the World War, with relations of the Serbs and Croats as the fundamental difficulty. The situation always has been complicated by religious and cultural differences, the Orthodox Serbs being antipathetic to the Roman Catholic Croats.

No hint leaked out of the conclusions, if any, reached at a conference tonight between von Heeren and Foreign Minister Nincic, but it was expected that the Cabinet would issue a public statement within twenty-four hours.

A source close to the Government said some Cabinet members held that "Yugoslavia should respect all outstanding agreements which are open and public."

Secret Clauses Reported

This was possibly significant because there were reports after the Vienna ceremony that Yugoslavia had signed several secret clauses to the Axis pact, including a provision for passage of sealed German trains across the country, a pledge to smash anti-Axis propaganda and "coordination" of Yugoslav economy with the Reich's.

Meanwhile it was reported without official confirmation that all the old Cabinet members except former Premier Cvetkovic and former Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic had been released.

The apparent Axis decision to fish in the troubled waters of Yugoslav internal politics carries grave responsibilities, and for those who put the unity of the country above all other considerations--and that means most of the responsible leaders--the internal situation transcends in importance any possible fight against agressors or any outside aid in that fight.

One prominent citizen summed up the public attitude in this fashion: "If this government doesn't resist (Germany) we'll get another that will."

...erthrow of Premier Dragisha Cvetkovic occasioned no demonstrations in Zagreb, the Croat center, for the Croats considered him a friend, the first Serb politician to reach an agreement with them.

A radio broadcast in Russia, purportedly from Moscow and heard here three times during the day, declared that Russia regarded the change in government as "the normal overthrow of a regime of thieves and gangsters."

Meanwhile, diplomats agreed that there remained a fifty-fifty chance for a German radio broadcast to come true: that Yugoslavia might extend the theater of war in the Balkans.

Army Rushed to Battle Positions.

Yugoslavia had informed Germany that fulfillment on the terms of the Axis pact would be "impossible because it would be contrary to the will of the Yugoslav people," high diplomatic spokesmen reported.

The army, mobilizing 1,200,000 fighting men and rushing them to battle stations, was said to be ready to fight if the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance should attempt to force Yugoslavia to live up to the terms of the pact, signed on Tuesday at Vienna.

Mr. Lane told Premier Simovic and Foreign Minister Momtchilo Nincic that he was authorized on behalf of Preside[nt] Roosevelt to inform the Belgrade Government that n[ews] of the Yugoslav stroke had caused "an immedi-

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ate and popular reaction in America" and that the event "constitutes a matter for self-congratulation for every liberty-loving man and woman."

Prime Minister Churchill implied full British support for an anti-Axis Yugoslavia when he declared yesterday that Britain would make "common cause" with the new Government.

While Yugoslavia awaited the reaction of Adolf Hitler, clamorous demonstrations was staged in the Belgrade Cathedral in the presence of the young King at the swearing in of the new Government by the Serb Orthodox patriarch. When the automobiles of the United States and British Ministers arrived at the cathedral a cheering crowd broke through the police cordon. Many in the crowd tried to shake the hands and even to kiss the envoys.

After the ceremony crowds almost mobbed the car carrying Mr. Lane and the United States military attache, Lieut.-Col. Louis Fortier, hoisting them on their shoulders and crying: "Long live Roosevelt! Long live America!"

The cathedral was packed with army officers who gave rousing cheers as Peter entered the building.

Wears Aviator's Uniform.

The young King, who formally took over the royal power which he normally would not have received until September at his eighteenth birthday, wore the blue uniform of a general of aviation. The patriarch, wearing a gold and red robe, presented a cross for him to kiss.

Troops guarded the German and Italian legations constantly. A German legation attache said almost all Germans who had not already left the country were in refuge at the legation, eating "one-dish" meals and fearing beatings if they went on the streets.

Considerable excitement was created by a German language broadcast of unknown origin which predicted that "Yugoslavia probably will enlarge the war area by aiding England."

Pro-German Editor Seized.

Danilo Gregoric, editor of the pro-German newspaper, Vreme, who went to Germany to pave the way for the signing of the pact, was reported under arrest, and the paper suddenly took a pro-British tone. Dispatches of DNB and Stefani, official German and Italian news agencies, gave way to headlines over English stories.

Whether Hitler and Benito Mussolini were ready to let Yugoslavia return to her former status remained a burning question. At any rate the feeling here was that the Cabinet has put the whole decision up to Hitler now. If he decides that Yugoslavia must fulfill the terms of the pact, persons close to the Cabinet said, the army is ready to fight, backed by a united nation. On the other hand, it was said, Von Heeren was assured that Yugoslavia has no intention of participating in any combination with Great Britain or Greece and that the neutrality policy would be as firm toward London and Athens and in exactly the same measure as toward the Axis.

Some neutral observers surmised that the new Government may be giving Berlin a soft answer to turn away the Nazi wrath until Yugoslavia has time to complete her military preparations.

Nevertheless, Yugoslav mobilization continued, while reports from Sofia said that Nazi troops in Bulgaria were rushing toward the Yugoslav frontier.

Jubilant crowds tramped the streets of the capital until the early morning hours today and one prominent citizen expressed their attitude in the words: "If this Government doesn't resist, we'll get another that will."

Prince Paul Is Released.

In the midst of the stroke which resulted in the change of Government, the deposed Regent, Prince Paul, was arrested early yesterday morning at Vinkovci, near the Hungarian frontier, and brought back to Belgrade. Later, however, he was freed and shortly before midnight last night he left Belgrade with his family for Athens.

German sources said today that the Yugoslav regents who resigned yesterday sent this note to King Peter:

"Your Majesty, we understand the justifiable reasons for your decision, at this difficult moment for our people, to take power into your hands. The royal regents place their offices at your disposal."

After a meeting of the newly-formed Council of Ministers, Gen. Simovic appealed to the people to support the Government and aid in the accomplishment of her (Yugoslavia's) most noble mission in the present hour—namely, the maintenance of order within and peace without."

"I call upon the patriotism of Yugoslav citizens," his statement added, "to cease demonstrations that could muddy our relations with our neighbors, with whom we wish to live in peace. Call upon all not to let themselves be moved to ill-considered acts and not to allow themselves to be influenced at any time."

Gen. Simovic said that "in these last difficult days the Yugoslav people have been disturbed at the manner of leadership in State affairs" and declared that "this distrust has been expressed in a mode threatening peace and order."

"Under the pressure of these circumstances changes have today taken place," he added. "There is now no more need to worry since King Peter II took power."

The public accepted the coup with almost hysterical enthusiasm. War fever against Germany climbed to the explosion point. Throngs roamed the streets for hours, setting up constant, frenzied shouts for war. German and Italian travel agencies were wrecked, a theater showing German films was stormed, pictures of Hitler and Mussolini were trampled on, German automobiles overturned and smashed, German and Italian residents were beaten and Americans and Britons were cheered.

NAZIS MAY EXPLOIT SERB-CROAT HATRED

Effort to Weaken Yugoslavia Expected—Simovic Cabinet Stresses Neutrality—Gets Pledge of U. S. Assistance.

Belgrade, March 28 (A. P.).—The German Minister, Viktor von Heeren, was reported authoritatively today to have delivered a two-point note to the Yugoslav Government protesting the beating of Germans and demanding a written answer on Yugoslavia's attitude toward the Axis pact.

It was understood that an answer by Premier Dusan Simovic, given this morning to Germany's "urgent request" for an exposition of Yugoslavia's attitude, was considered unsatisfactory by the Reich.

A defiant Yugoslavia, led by 17-year-old King Peter II, had refused earlier today to ratify the three-day-old Axis pact and soon afterward received a promise from the United States of full aid if Belgrade is forced to resist German and Italian armies. But tonight's note from Berlin was said to have reminded Yugoslavia that the Axis pact is binding.

The kingdom's new military Cabinet was reported by diplomats to have decided at an all-night session th[at] Yugoslavia would return to full and absolute ne[utrality] applying alike to the Axis and to Greece an[d]

Croatian Leader Fears Invasion.

Persons close to the Government declared tonight that Germany may try to weaken the nation from within by exploiting the old hatreds between Serbs and Croats. This report was strengthened by the fact that Vladimir Macek, veteran Croat Peasant party leader, was in Zagreb, capital of Croatia, debating with his lieutenants whether to remain in the anti-German Cabinet of King Peter. It was reported that Macek feared his section of northern Yugoslavia would bear the brunt of German-Italian invasion, and to favor fulfilling the Axis pact.

3,000 Nazi "Experts" Fleeing

Other rapid-fire developments today included:

The Turkish Minister conferred for a long time with Premier General Dusan Simovic, and was reported by diplomatic quarters to have proposed a mutual-assistance pact with Yugoslavia. The Turkish press has been hinting at such a pact for several weeks.

German journalists, economic experts and trade delegates began an exodus from the country. German sources said that nearly 3,000 had started to the frontier or were packing up, in the hope of getting out of the country.

Young King Peter formally took over the royal power in a ceremony at the Serb Orthodox Cathedral.

Washington's pledge to the new regime was delivered by the United States Minister, Arthur Bliss Lane. A note which he presented to the Government said that under the terms of the military aid bill every possible assistance would be given to Yugoslavia "as to all other nations seeking to maintain their independence and integrity to repel aggression."

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"Tell them in Washington and London that this is how we really feel," the English and Americans were told.

The assistant Nazi Air Attache, Moser, was attacked and seriously injured, and the Swedish Minister, Malmar, was dragged from his car and severely beaten when he was overheard speaking German. The 60-year-old Minister was reported in a serious condition.

German and Italian nationals, gayly triumphant only a short time before, sought frantically to get out of the country.

Coup Executed Out Precisely.

The coup, following anti-axis agitation carried on mainly by school children who shouted and demonstrated against the axis affiliation in their classrooms and on streets, was carried out with clocklike precision. Even as axis leaders hailed Yugoslav edherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance Gen. Simovich was busy at his home preparing the bloodless revolt.

At zero hour, 2 a.m. Thursday, thousands of soldiers piled out of bed, got their instructions and were sent to prearranged points. In Belgrade they surrounded police headquarters, radio stations, the Parliament House an dall government buildings.

Other troop detachments took Cvetkovich from his bed and placed him under arrest and brought in other pajama-clad cabinet ministers. At 2:20 a.m. all telephone communications with the remainder of Yugoslavia and with foreign countries were cut off and at 4 a.m. even intra-city communications were cut.

Time Table of Events.

The time table after that:

8:15 a.m.—Four separate parades headed for the heart of the city.

8:35 a.m.—Extra papers appeared with King Peter's proclamation and cheering crowds snapped them up.

9:05 a.m.—Yugoslav, British, American and Greek flags began appearing.

9:30 a.m.—The first Yugoslav warplanes flew over the city.

10:15 a.m.—King Peter was met by the new cabinet and was cheered wildly as he hode down the main thoroughfare on a white horse.

10:15 a.m.—Editor and board of directors of the pro-German newspaper Vreme arrested.

10:50 a.m.—Stars and Stripes were hung from Belgrade's "skyscraper."

11 a.m.—Fighter planes swoop low to drop thousands of copies of King Peter's proclamation.

11:20 a.m.—Taxicabs and private cars are requisitioned by the army five minutes after a general staff officer told the Associated Press 1,200,00 Yugoslavs would be under arms by noon.

11:40 a.m.—Railroads begin vast troop movement toward frontiers.

Nazi Envoy at Foreign Office.

German Minister von Heeren called at the Foreign Office shortly after noon to find out what was going on and was given six minutes.

When he asked what Yugoslavia's attitude toward the axis pact would be, Foreign Minister Nincich was said to have replied:

"I can't tell you that yet."

Otherwise, Nincich was reported to have said, the new government's policy would be one of friendship for the axis.

Greek quarters made no secret of the fact that they were counting heavily on Yugoslav aid in their fight against the Italians in Albania.

"With just part of Yugoslavia's Army to aid," one said, "we can clean up Albania in two or three weeks, then throw 300,000 troops now occupied there into meeting any German attack."

Belgrade, March 28-(AP)-German Minister Viktor Von Heeren attended King Peter's oath-taking ceremony in the Belgrade Cathedral today amid a cold silence which was in marked contrast with the frenzied ovations accorded the American, British and Russian diplomats.

Run on Croatian Banks Brings Holiday Order

By the Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 28.—A run on the banks in the Yugoslav province of Croatia induced Vice Gov. Ijkob Ivkovich today to declare bank holidays today and tomorrow.

Only persons needing money to cover daily expenses are to be allowed small sums.

Statue of Peter I Bombed

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, March 28 (AP).—The statue here of King Peter I was mysteriously bombed today. Peter, a grandfather of King Peter II, was the last king of Serbia and technically the first king of the new nation of Yugoslavia, although he lived in retirement and let his son, King Alexander I, run the government. He died in 1921.

Turkish Minister Sees Simovic.

Belgrade, March 28 (A. P.).—The Turkish Minister conferred at length today with Premier Gen. Simovic and in diplomatic quarters it was reported that he proposed a mutual assistance pact with Yugoslavia.

Germans to Leave Belgrade.

Belgrade, March 28 (A. P.).—All members of the German colony here except diplomats and those on urgent business will be removed Monday aboard a Danube steamboat to Vienna, it was learned here tonight.

Berlin Protests to Belgrade

Complains Over Attacks on Nazis, but Is Silent on Yugoslav Declaration.

Berlin, March 28 (A. P.).—Germany waited impatiently today for a definite answer from King Peter's new military government in Yugoslavia to the question of whether it is repudiating its membership in the three-Power pact.

Berlin apparently was pressing urgently for a clean-cut decision on foreign policy, but German diplomatic reports from Belgrade did not bring a clear picture, it was said.

It was understood that the new Yugoslav Premier, Gen. Dusan Simovic, sought to let the Axis pact hang in the air—unratified by Parliament, but at the same time not specifically repudiated. There was no authorized comment on what would happen if Yugoslavia decided to let the pact thus dangle uncertainly.

Nazi Envoy Sees Simovic.

Viktor von Heeren, German Minister in Belgrade, was said to have had at least one conversation with Gen. Simovic since the latter took over the Yugoslav premiership, but the topic of the conversation was not reported here. However, the general impression was that Gen. Simovic's statement of general policy was unsatisfactory.

Germany protested to Belgrade today concerning yesterday's events there in which German citizens were said to have been attacked, but authorized spokesmen said beyond that they were unable to make any statement on the status of Yugoslav-Axis relations.

Dissatisfaction was further registered by the fact that the German radio acquainted the German public with anti-German demonstrations and actions in Yugoslavia. It was to be assumed that the Reich's radio and later, DNB, the official German news agency, had been authorized to publicize these facts only because the German Government was not then satisfied with the new Premier's stand.

Authorized spokesmen said that at present—it was then 1:15 P. M. in Berlin—there was no possibility of a full evaluation of the Yugoslav situation and hence no official reaction.

Communications were poor, it was said, reports often were contradictory, and it could not be estimated at present to what extent British Prime Minister Churchill's utterances (of "common cause" with the new Belgrade regime) were propaganda or rested on political reality.

Called Legal Fact.

The former Yugoslav Government's adherence to the Axis military pact three days ago, official sources reiterated, is a legal fact and became such with the signing ceremony at Vienna.

These persons pointed out that while Yugoslav Premier Dusan Simovic's radio declaration failed to mention the pact, on the other hand there was nothing to indicate it had been renounced.

"It is not customary for one Government," they commented, "to rescind the actions of a previous one, at least not as regards international treaties."

Refusal to regard the pact as binding, it was intimated in German political circles might lead directly to dissolution of Yugoslavia, much in the manner of Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy and Germany might all claim slices of the kingdom, if it declined to "play ball," it was said.

The general belief was expressed in these circles that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had voiced triumph too early and that American Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles extended his congratulations too soon.

Berlin Calls Situation Better.

The German radio said today that "according to reports coming in during the later afternoon of Friday, the atmosphere in the Yugoslav capital has further improved and calm prevails."

The German broadcast, recorded here by CBS, continued:

"British agents, however, continue their attempts to stir up anti-German feelings. The new police prefect of Belgrade, in an appeal to the population, forbade further meetings and demonstrations. Until further notice, he prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages."

GERMANS HOPE SERB-CROATIAN ROW INCREASES

Compare Conditions To Those Preceding Czecho-Slovak Collapse

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, March 29—Old differences between Croats and Serbs were being watched intently by Germans today as Yugoslavia's new government tried to decide whether it is in or out of the tri-partite pact.

Germans noted anti-Nazi demonstrations in Belgrade, but at the same time observed that the Croat capital of Zagreb apparently has not put its heart into the movement which led to Thursday's Serb military coup.

German observers were alert for signs indicating there might have been considerable internal heat responsible for the Yugoslav political explosion.

Compared To Czecho-Slovakia

A comparison to conditions preceding the collapse of Czecho-Slovakia was being made on all sides here. It was said Czecho-Slovakia was a state divided against itself and consequently could not produce an united front.

Thus Germans looked to Vladimir Macek, Croat leader now in Zagreb, for the next move. He is known as an exacting bargainer in dealing with the Serbs, and was held over from the old Government as vice-premier.

Late yesterday, Germany exhibited an impatient desire for a yes or no answer as to whether Yugoslavia was going to repudiate flatly her new Axis membership, and it appeared that the German people were being prepared to expect energetic reactions.

The authoritative commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland* remarked that German press reports cast doubt upon a statement attributed to the Yugoslav Government that Germans had not actually been mistreated there.

There was ample precedent, it was observed, for a vigorous German response to the abuse of its nationals in neighboring countries.

Not Satisfactory In Berlin

The impression left in Berlin political circles was that the statement of policy of General Dusan Simovic, the new head of the Yugoslav Government, was not satisfactory here.

DNB reported tonight from Belgrade, however, that no new statement from the Yugoslav regime could be expected before this afternoon, and that more likely there would be a lapse of several days.

As understood here, Simovic proposed to have a strict neutrality, implying no partisan cooperation with Greece or Britain. It also was understood from press reports that there was some disposition among the new masters of Yugoslavia to let the Axis agreement hang in the air—unratified but not specifically repudiated.

The Germans make it a habit to refuse to express themselves on hypothetical or indefinite situations, so there was no authorized comment as to what would happen if Belgrade decided to let the pact dangle uncertainly.

Solidarity Questioned

Speculations were raised as to whether Yugoslavia could present a united political front. It was the stated opinion that no matter what decisions were ultimately made in Belgrade the Croat and Slovene elements of the kingdom would not readily forget their many ties with Germany, and that internal dissensions would greatly weaken the country if it decides to take a stand against the Axis.

Yugoslavia's sentimental attachments to Russia were seen by Germans as an imponderable force. There was a question whether Yugoslavia would care to risk such evidence of Russian irritation as was apparent after Bulgaria had joined the German-Italian-Japanese alliance.

MONTHS' DELAY IN ARMS AID TO BELGRADE SEEN

U. S. Assistance To Yugoslavia Not Expected Before Next Winter

Things America Can Send Are Those Balkan Nation Does Not Need

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 28 — Yugoslavia may have to wait months, according to informed estimates, for substantial fulfillment of the pledge of American aid.

Military men expressed belief today, however, that heavy contributions could be made under the Lend-Lease Act should the Yugoslavs prolong a conflict with the Nazis into next winter.

America's own arms shortage, added to the difficulties of transportation into the Adriatic kingdom, means that the United States can do little immediately to make the promise effective, it was said.

Need All But Rifles

One military man said: "The Yugoslavs need almost everything but rifles." At the moment, rifles and military motor trucks are about all that the United States has to lease or lend.

Another source pointed out that motor transport, available in quantity here, would be of little help to a nation which faces the prospect of a defensive war and the employment of guerrilla tactics to take every advantage of the rugged Yugoslavian topography.

The Yugoslavian army—estimated by some informed sources here at 700,000 effectives despite larger numbers reported in cables from abroad—was reported reasonably well equipped with individual weapons. These would include rifles, machine guns and field artillery of German, French and other manufacture.

Crucial Weakness In Air

On the other side of the ledger are shortages of mechanized equipment, anti-aircraft weapons and a crucial weakness in the air. The Yugoslavs lack not only planes but pilots.

Some estimates credit them with fewer than 800 planes, many of them antiquated. For anti-aircraft defense the kingdom must rely mainly on its mountains to make an invader's bombers fly high.

For planes and pilots young King Peter's army would presumably have to turn for the time being to the British.

"In these serious days the people of Yugoslavia have felt uneasy by the way the public affairs were led. Distrust toward such a situation has been manifested during the last few days with such force that it has threatened the public order. Under the pressure of such an alarmed public opinion the change has occurred. Today there is no more reason for any alarm since his Majesty King Peter II has taken over the power and has formed a Government of national unity as an expression of feelings of all the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In behalf of the Government which I have the pleasure to lead, the first word I am directing is an appeal to the citizens and to the authorities to support the Royal Government in the fulfillment of its first duty—to preserve order within and peace without.

"I appeal to the patriotic citizens of Yugoslavia to avoid manifestations which should aggravate our relations with neighbors, with which we desire to further remain in peace and friendly relations. I appeal not to yield to any thoughtful actions or influences no matter where they might come from. Let us care for ourselves—independent—dignified. A strict order and correct attitude are the first conditions for a successful fulfillment of our tasks."

U. S. Throws Whole Weight Behind Anti-Axis Yugoslavia

President Gives Full Recognition To Peter's Regime, Encouraging Him To Resist Aggression

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 28 — President Roosevelt gave full recognition tonight to the new Yugoslavian Government headed by the boy King, Peter II, and sent him a message encouraging him to resist Axis aggression.

"I extend the hope," the President said, "that the relations between your Government and the Government of the United States may be mutually beneficial in the support of those principles of liberty and tolerance cherished by the Yugoslav and American poples."

Mr. Roosevelt's message, made public by the State Department, also asserted that he wished to join with the American people "in the expression of our sincere and genuine wishes for the health and well-being of your Majesty and for the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia."

The message threw the whole weight of the Government behind the encouragement given yesterday to the new Yugoslavian regime by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, who virtually promised the Balkan kingdom that aid would be forthcoming under the lease-lend policy if Germany launched an attack.

The Government here had received no official communication tonight to indicate just what Yugoslavia was planning to do about the pact linking her with the Axis. Officials indicated, however, that so far as they know nothing had occurred to change their jubilation over the overthrow of the regime which negotiated the pact.

Arthur Bliss Lane, American Minister in Yugoslavia, talked to the State Department by telephone late today. He reported that enthusiasm still ran high in Yugoslavia, but that perfect order was being maintained.

He said that no American interests had been interfered with or affected during the demonstrations accompanying the bloodless coup d'etat.

Yugoslav Explanation

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 28—The Yugoslav Legation issued the following statement today, describing it as the first official statement of Premier Simovic after the new Yugoslav Government was set up:

Halifax Feels Heartened Over Yugoslavs' Stand

Sees India Possibly Affected if War Spreads Eastward

WILMINGTON, Del., March 28 (AP).—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax, who will pass the week end on the estate of W. Plunkett Stewart, of Unionville, Pa., were in Wilmington a short time tonight.

In response to a question on developments in the Balkans and their possible effect on Great Britain's struggle, Lord Halifax said: "Since I have been out of touch with our Embassy in Washington during my New York visit, it is extremely difficult to deliver a worthy judgment of the effect of these events on Britain. It is almost impossible to make a long-range prediction, at the present time, of just how this will change the course of events.

"Speaking entirely for myself, however, I can say that I have been immensely heartened by the cleavage of the Yugoslavian people from their pro-Nazi government."

Extension of the war eastward might possibly affect India, the Ambassador said. However, he refused comment on the shape this effect might take. He did venture to say, however, of Mohandas Gandhi, whom he came to know during the years he was Viceroy of India, that "our lives seem now to have taken far different paths."

Contrary to previously published reports that he would follow the hounds today on the Stewart estate by motor car, Lord Halifax said that he "might" ride a horse.

REICH INCREASES FORCES

200,000 Additional Troops Are Reported to Be in Bulgaria

ANKARA, Turkey, March 28 (AP)—Germany is sending an additional 200,000 troops into Bulgaria to augment her striking force already estimated at more than 300,000, a neutral diplomat who came from Bucharest by way of Sofia said tonight.

Unofficial reports also said that British troops continued to land in Greece, including the key Aegean port of Salonika.

The diplomat said German forces in Southern Bulgaria were forced to rely on horses and mules for transport because of bad roads. Few Germans were stationed on the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier, he said, but many Bulgarian soldiers were in position there.

Envoys Confer in Ankara

ANKARA, Turkey, March 28 (AP)—Foreign Minister Shukru Saracoglu received the Yugoslav and British Ambassadors tonight immediately after a session of the Turkish Cabinet.

The government has kept in close touch with political developments in Yugoslavia. President Ismet Inonu has been immediately advised of all dispatches from Yugoslavia.

Red Press Features Coup

Displays Belgrade News Prominently But Without Comment

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP). — The Russian press published prominently today, but without comment, reports of the overthrow of the pro-Axis Yugoslav government and the accession of King Peter II.

Newspapers printed five successive Tass (Soviet official news agency) dispatches from Belgrade describing the sequence of events.

"Pravda," the Communist party newspaper, published two columns of the reports on its foreign news page.

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GREEKS TELL ITALIANS

Loud Speakers Carry News of Yugoslav Switch.

Athens, March 28 (A. P.).—With loudspeakers blaring across Albanian no-man's-lands and showers of plane-borne leaflets, Greek armies told their Italian foes today that Yugoslavia had turned against the Axis.

The Italians attempted no attacks today, according to Greek dispatches, confining their activity to what was described as weak artillery fire.

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, March 28—The British radio tonight quoted a Belgrade report that the German Minister to Yugoslavia, Viktor von Heeren, had been recalled by Germany after he had had an audience with the new Yugoslav Premier, Gen. Dusan Simovic. The British radio was heard here by NBC.

George Hails Yugo King

London, March 28 (AP).—King George VI sent a telegram of congratulations and good wishes today to King Peter II of Yugoslavia, following his assumption of royal power and ouster of the Regency Council.

Military circles declared the Germans would be forced to revise their Balkan strategy as a result of the coup d'etat.

Hungarian Army Chiefs Confer.

Budapest, March 28 (A. P.).—The Chief of the General Staff and heads of the Hungarian Army conferred with the Government on current problems today, but informed sources said the meeting was "not a war council." Hungary, a member of the Axis, borders Yugoslavia on the north.

Berlin, March 28 (AP)—A German war film was shown at Zagreb, capital of Croatia in northern Yugoslavia, without incident tonight, DNB, official German news agency reported.

The agency said German "cultural" activities were continuing in Yugoslavia.

(Germany has produced two war pictures, "Baptism of Fire" from the invasion of Poland, and "Victory in the West" from the campaign in France and the low countries. Both films have been shown prior to German military occupations to impress upon spectators the might of the German military machine.

Yugoslavia's Queen Plans To Return Soon

Marie, Now In London, To Go Back To Belgrade As Soon As She Is Well Enough

London, March 28 (AP)—Queen Marie of Yugoslavia said tonight she planned to return to Belgrade with her two younger sons as soon as she is well enough.

The 41-year-old mother of King Peter II is convalescing from an operation performed in Switzerland about a year ago. The brothers of the King are Tomislav and Andrei.

"I have tried to bring up all three boys to act on their own judgment, to work out their own problems, to be tough," she said. "I know Peter is well able to look after himself and that he will make a worthy King."

Police UNABLE TO HALT FRENCH DISPLAY OF JOY

Many Thousands In Capital Of Refugees Cry "Long Live Serbia"

Flowers Heaped On Spot Where King Alexander Was Assassinated

[*By the Associated Press*]

Marseille, France, March 28—Buoyant French by many thousands poured today and tonight through La Canebiere, Marseille's proudest promenade, singing and shouting their joy in the resurgence of Yugoslavia and heaping a mountain of flowers about the spot where King Alexander I was assassinated seven years ago.

It was a spontaneous demonstration which swelled in size and volume by the hour, and the 200 police who were called out were unable to halt it.

Shout "Long Live Serbia"

Assembled by nothing more than the whispered word that Yugoslavia had defied Berlin, the Marseillaise milled through the promenade and into the Place de la Bourse, at the harbor end, crying "Long live Serbia!" and singing "La Marseillaise."

This anthem of France and its stirring "*Marchons! marchons!*" was carried through France by the revolutionary volunteers of Marseille in 1792.

The crowd stood silently late tonight, unmoving, in obvious demonstration. Many young persons stood near the monument to Alexander.

The square was full of flowers, bouquets of red, white and blue strewn in the street.

No Disorder Develops

Inside the prefecture, on the Place de la Bourse, soldiers carrying rifles were held ready for any rioting, but none developed. Only once today did the demonstration in this capital of French refugees cause police action. Then several loads of demonstrators were taken away in cars.

Late in the day, all florist shops were closed to prevent the demonstrations from continuing. Within an hour or so wreaths and bouquets made of paper began piling up on top of the natural blossoms before the plaque commemorating Alexander's memory in the Place de la Bourse.

Police tried roping this area off, but little children squirmed through their legs to toss posies, and their fathers and mothers swarmed on Marseille's clanging trolley cars, showering the space with flowers from the windows as they rode past.

Cheers For "Poilus Of East"

The loudest cheers of all came when members of the Yugoslav colony and the "Poilus of the East Association" arrived to decorate the monument.

[No mention of the Marseille incidents was made in Vichy, capital of unoccupied France. Marseille has been the principal center of resistance to French collaboration with Germany's so-called new order.]

King Alexander, father of the 17-year-old King Peter of Yugoslavia, was assassinated here with the French Foreign Minister, Louis Barthou, when he arrived on a good-will mission October 9, 1934.

The actual assassin, a Croat terrorist, was slain on the spot. Three Croats were sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in 1936.

10,000 French in Marseilles Cheer Peter; Defy Police and Honor His Slain Father

Marseilles, March 28 (A. P.).—Shouting "Long Live Yugoslavia!" an estimated 10,000 inhabitants of this city poured spontaneously today into the Place de la Bourse, where the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia was assassinated in 1934. The unscheduled demonstration, which grew in volume every hour, came after word was whispered through the city that a new anti-Axis Yugoslav Government had been formed.

Early this morning the people began to drop bouquets [illegible] one of Alexander's assa[illegible] tion and at the monument to the father of Yugoslavia's young King, Peter II. As the heaps of flowers mounted, 200 policemen were called out to halt the procedure and crowds began to gather.

In the Place de la Bourse, the crowds sang the Marseillaise and applauded each time some one evaded the police cordon and succeeded in adding to the floral offerings.

Children Evade Police.

A similar demonstration took place before the statue at the police prefecture.

The demonstration grew loudest when members of the Yugoslav colony here, accompanied by members of Poilus of the East Association, appeared to decorate the monument to Alexander.

When the police lines kept the crowd from the plaque which marks the place of the assassination, the people boarded a trolley car and tossed their flowers from the doors and windows as it went past.

Children whom the police were unable to control slipped through and laid little bunches of flowers on the pile, which by now almost covered the monument.

Oil Depot Fire In Istanbul

[*By the Associated Press*]

Istanbul, *Saturday*, March 29—An oil-storage depot outside Istanbul was reported on fire early today.

The fire's cause and its extent were not immediately known.

GERMANY HINTS ULTIMATUM TO TOKYO LEADER

Indicates Time Is Passing When Japan Can Be Non-Playing Partner

Says Nipponese Must Decide To Enter Actively Into War On British

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, March 28—Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, had a second and unscheduled meeting with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop today and observers believed that the sudden change in Axis prospects in Yugoslavia might have had something to do with it.

At the same time informed quarters hinted strongly that the time is passing when Japan can remain a non-playing partner of the Axis.

She must make up her mind whether she will enter actively into the fight against the English—Singapore was specifically mentioned as one point where she could make her weight felt—or whether she wants to face alone both the United States and Britain in the Far East, it was intimated.

May Be Disinterested

If Japan stays on the bench she may find Italy and Germany disinterested in her ambitions later when they are victorious, it was hinted.

Matsuoka also conferred with Economics Minister Walther Funk. It was said views were exchanged concerning "the foundation of underlying trade and exchange between the European and Asiatic spaces after the victorious end of the war."

At a luncheon with Adolf Hitler, Matsuoka met a distinguished company of Nazi party and military leaders, including Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, Admiral Eric Raeder, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg and Field Marshals von Brauchitsch, Keitel, von Rundstedt, von Bock, von Leeb, von Reichenau, von Kluge and Kesselring.

Nazis Demand Japan Decide Now Whether To Aid Axis Actively

Conquest of Singapore Mentioned Specifically By Berlin Circles

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
Associated Press War Correspondent.

BERLIN, March 28.—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, here for talks with German leaders, must make up his mind whether Japan will enter actively into the fight against Britain or be left to face both her and the United States alone later, informed German political circles intimated today.

The taking of Singapore—key British naval base in the Far East—was mentioned specifically in connection with the subject of Japanese participation in the fight.

If Japan declines to enter the fray at present, a victorious Germany and Italy might later show disinterestedness in Japan's plight, in the opinion of these circles.

That Japan could realize her ambitions in the Far East only by running into British and American opposition was taken as axiomatic.

Ribbentrop Voices Satisfaction.

Hence, it was argued, if Japan is in earnest about translating her Far Eastern dreams into practical politics, she must realize that her place is on the side of the axis, not as a silent partner but as an active member.

Satisfaction over Matsuoka's visit at a time of "decisive battle" against England was voiced by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop last night at a reception for the Japanese statesman and his staff in the Esplanade Hotel.

Matsuoka, who had his first talk with Adolf Hitler yesterday afternoon, was introduced to a large gathering of Nazi political and military leaders. Also present were Ambassadors and Ministers from the various countries allied with the axis—including the Yugoslav Minister, Ivo Andrich.

England's Fate Declared Sealed.

Declaring that an ultimate German victory was assured, Von Ribbentrop told the assemblage that every Nazi bomb dropped on England "brings that island empire closer to destruction. * * *"

"Actually," he asserted, "this is our conviction—that England's fate is already sealed. We know today that the war is won for Germany and her allies—and toward the end of 1941 we believe the entire world will know it."

Matsuoka's program today included a talk with Walther Funk, Economics Minister and president of the Reichsbank, and a luncheon meeting with Hitler.

Prior to m[illegible]ng Dr. Funk he had another co[illegible]nce with Von Ribbentrop, w[illegible]hom he talked at length yest[illegible]7.

Matsuoka [illegible] visit Reichsmarshal Hermann [illegible]helm Goering at noon tomor[illegible]. He will spend Sunday mostly [illegible]side Berlin and will depart in the evening for Rome.

Matsuoka was Hitler's luncheon guest today along with Reichsmarshal Goering, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, Admiral Eric Raeder, Field Marshals Walther von Brauchitsch, Wilhelm Keitel, Karl Rudolf Gerd von Runstedt, Fedor von Bock, Ritter von Leeb, Walter von Reichenau, Von Kluge and Albert Kesselring, Economics Minister Funk, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg and a long list of other high Nazi party and government figures.

DNB said Matsuoka's talk with Funk "served the purpose of exchanging views concerning the set-up and deepening of German-Japanese economic relations and concerning the foundation underlying trade and exchange between the European and Asiatic spaces after the victorious end of the war."

Matsuoka Gives Hitler Present From Hirohito

BERLIN, March 28 (AP).—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka presented to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler today a gift from Japan's Emperor, Hirohito—a hand-wrought miniature flower cart, or "blumenwagen."

The gift, presented at a luncheon given by Hitler for Matsuoka, was described as a costly masterpiece of the so-called "o-hana-guruma," which in Japan is a symbol for "might and well-being."

DEAD IN RECENT BREMEN RAIDS PUT AT 1,000

7,000 Injured In Series Of Attacks On Nazi Port, English Declare

28,859 British Civilians Acknowledged Killed Since Start Of War

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 28—One thousand persons have been killed and 7,000 injured in the recent series of R. A. F. raids on the great seaport of Bremen in northwest Germany, the Air Ministry news service declared tonight.

The casualty figures—a manifold multiplication of those acknowledged by the Germans—were contained in a statement of results claimed for British bombing of Germany. Bremen, on the Weser river, has been attacked time and again.

Exactly how the British obtained the casualty figures was not disclosed.

Heavy Blows Dealt Hannover

In Hannover on recent nights, the statement said, 250 persons were killed, 250 houses destroyed and 500 seriously damaged. In that city, an area bounded by Schanselder, Slunder and Rehblock streets, has been laid waste as a result of high explosives and incendiary bombs, it added.

The news service added:

"German cities do not escape, morale of civilian population suffers, and casualties are sometimes heavy."

Shelters "Berlin's Weakness"

Berlin, the report continues, has "suffered cumulative damage" and there have been many casualties because "Berlin's weakness is poor shelters."

As a result, it was said, there had been an exodus from the city at the beginning of March and all hotels and houses within fifty miles were filled with refugees.

Britain's Civilian Casualties

Shortly before this statement, Great Britain acknowledged civilian casualties of nearly 70,000 since the war started.

Ellen Wilkinson, parliamentary secretary of the Home Security Ministry, disclosed that 28,859 civilians have been killed by German air raiders. The seriously injured, Miss Wilkinson, speaking at Newcastle, said, totaled 40,166.

Without revealing the exact number of military casualties, Miss Wilkinson said the ratio of civilian to service deaths was 50 to 1.

New Raids On Nazi Bases

Meantime, the British reported heavy new aerial blows to the German war machine.

The R. A. F. blasted the great Rhineland industrial centers of Cologne and Düsseldorf and the German-held French "invasion ports" of Dunkerque, Brest and Calais, the Air Ministry said.

The Air Ministry communique said planes of the bomber command, after a day of harassing raids on German naval and supply ships along the coast from the Frisian Islands to Brittany, swept inland at night to drop heavy bombs with "good results."

Fires and explosions in railroad yards and factories at Düsseldorf and Cologne were reported by returning pilots.

Forays Along French Coast

Smaller forces of the same command attacked docks in the Dunkerque and Calais area and the German naval base at Brest. A supply ship in the harbor at Alderney, on the Channel Islands, was declared hit directly.

With only a brief daylight alarm in London, the first since the night of March 20, Britain continued to en-

(Continued from Page 1)

joy a virtual respite from German attacks.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH MILITARY XXX [illegible]. MAR 29 1941
GERMANY'S 84-DAY AIR SIEGE OF BRITAIN FROM AUG. 8 TO OCT. 31, 1940,
COST GERMANY A TOTAL OF 2,375 GERMAN AIRCRAFT "KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN
DESTROYED IN DAYLIGHT," THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAID IN A 32-PAGE
BOOKLET COMPARING THE RAF'S STRUGGLE TO THOSE HISTORIC EPICS OF
MARATHON, TRAFALGAR AND THE MARNE.
"TRULY THIS WAS A GREAT DELIVERANCE," THE MINISTRY PAMPHLET SAID,
"BUT IT WAS NOT ACHIEVED WITHOUT COST.
"THE RAF LOST 375 PILOTS KILLED AND 358 WOUNDED."
THE FIGURE OF 2,375 DESTROYED NAZI AIRCRAFT "TAKES NO ACCOUNT OF
THOSE LOST AT NIGHT OR THOSE SEEN BY THE THOUSANDS STAGGERING BACK
TO THEIR FRENCH BASES, WINGS AND FUSELAGE FULL OF HOLES, AILERONS
SHOT AWAY, ENGINES SMOKING....A SHATTERED AND DISORDERED ARMADA,"
WITHOUT THE RAF FIGHTING THEIR FIVE AND SIX-MILE HIGH BATTLES AT
300 MILES AN HOUR, ENGLISH SOUTHERN TOWNS IN A FEW DAYS WOULD HAVE
SUFFERED THE FATE OF WARSAW AND ROTTERDAM, THE MINISTRY DECLARED.
BUT HERE'S WHAT THE NAZIS WERE LISTED AS ACCOMPLISHING IN THEIR
84 DAYS OF ALMOST CONTINUOUS ASSAULT:
"KILLED DURING THE DAY, 1,700 PERSONS, NEARLY ALL OF THEM
CIVILIANS, AND WOUNDED 3,360; AT NIGHT 12,581 WERE KILLED, 16,965
WOUNDED.

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"DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR SOME THOUSANDS OF HOMES, SCORED HITS ON A NUMBER OF FACTORIES WHICH CAUSED PRODUCTION TO SLOW DOWN FOR A SHORT TIME...INTERMITTENT AND SOMETIMES SEVERE DAMAGE TO AIRDROMES...IN LONDON CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO DOCKS AND VARIOUS FAMOUS BUILDINGS INCLUDING BUCKINGHAM PALACE....AND AT THE OUTSET THEY SANK FIVE SHIPS AND DAMAGED FIVE MORE SAILING IN AND OUT OF COASTAL CONVOYS...."

A138

WAR 29 1941

THE HISTORIC STRUGGLE WAS DIVIDED INTO THESE FOUR PHASES:

1. FROM AUG. 8 TO 18, ATTACKS ON SHIPPING, PORTS, FIGHTER AND BOMBER AIRDROMES; FEINT ATTACKS ON OBJECTIVES NEAR THE COAST BEFORE THE REAL ATTACK WAS DELIVERED.

2. FROM AUG. 19 TO SEPT. 5, ATTACKS ON INLAND AIRDROMES AND AIRCRAFT FACTORIES; 800 NAZI PLANES LAUNCHED AGAINST RAF FIGHTER AIRDROMES ON AUG. 30.

3. FROM SEPT. 6 TO OCT. 5, ATTACKS ON LONDON.

4. FROM OCT. 6 TO OCT. 31, "THE LUFTWAFFE IN RETREAT" WITH DAYLIGHT ATTACKS GIVING WAY GRADUALLY TO NIGHT RAIDS; DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS BY FIGHTER BOMBERS.

WD1228AES

British Report 1000 Killed, 7000 Hurt, in Bremen Raids

Deaths Listed Are Double Those in Coventry or Glasgow — Rhine Centers Are Bombed Again by R. A. F.

London, March 28 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry News Service declared tonight that in the recent series of R. A. F. raids on Bremen 1,000 persons were killed and another 7,000 injured.

The casualty figures—many times greater than those acknowledged by the Germans—were contained in a statement of results claimed for British bombing of Germany. Bremen has been attacked time and again.

Exactly how the British obtained the casualty figures was not disclosed.

[This figure for Bremen would be more than double the number killed in the savage raid on Coventry, or Glasgow or Liverpool.]

Berlin Lacks Good Shelters.

In Hanover on recent nights 250 persons were killed, 250 houses destroyed and 500 seriously damaged, the statement said.

In that city an area bounded by Schanselder, Slunder and Rehblock streets has been laid waste as a result of high explosives and incendiary bombs, it added.

Berlin has "suffered cumulative damage" and there have been many casualties, because Berlin's weakness is poor shelters, the news service said.

As a result, it was said, there had been an exodus from the city at the beginning of March and all hotels and houses within fifty miles were filled with rich refugees.

Cologne Pounded Again.

The R. A. F. pounded the German industrial centers of Cologne and Duesseldorf with many heavy bombs in the course of overnight raids extending from the Rhineland to the so-called invasion ports of Dunkirk, Brest and Calais on the occupied coast of France, the Air Ministry announced today.

On the other hand, German daylight raiders touched off an alarm in London today, the first since the night of March 20, but three planes headed for the capital turned back apparently without dropping any bombs. There were no reports of Nazi activity over England during the night.

The British assaults, the communique said, followed up daylight bomb and machine-gun attacks on German naval and supply ships from the Frisian Islands to the coast of Brittany, and produced good results. Despite a thick ground haze, pilots of the Bomber Command were stated to have found their targets at Cologne and Duesseldorf, setting off fires and explosions among factories and railroad yards. Two especially large fires were observed at Cologne, returning pilots related, and at Duesseldorf flashes from bursting bombs were reported clearly visible in the factory area to the east of the Rhine and near the main railroad station.

Bombers of the same command were said to have attacked the docks at Dunkirk and Calais and the naval base at Brest.

Three British planes were reported missing from the night operations and two from yesterday's. In yesterday's daylight assaults on German shipping, direct hits were reported on a ship in the harbor at Alderney, in the Channel Islands.

A German bomber was shot down into the sea south of Beachy Head today, the government announced.

Coastal Town Attacked.

A southeast coast town in England, March 28 (A. P.).—A number of casualties were caused here today when a lone-wolf German raider dived from the clouds and bombed and machine-gunned this town.

The figures were disclosed at Newcastle by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security. She added that the military fatalities in Great Britain were about one-fiftieth of the civilian total.

Italian Convoy Attacked.

London, March 28 (A. P.).—The Admiralty today announced that the British submarine Parthian had torpedoed a 6,000-ton supply or troop ship and a 10,000-ton tanker in a convoy south of Italy.

The Admiralty also said that two German bombers which attempted to attack a British convoy in the Bristol Channel yesterday were beaten off by the 990-ton escort vessel Leith and one of the raiders was shot down. The other attacker was badly damaged and probably failed to reach its base, it was stated. Neither the Leith nor any of the vessels in the convoy was damaged, the Admiralty added.

28,859 DEAD SO FAR IN RAIDS ON BRITAIN

Data Cover Civilians Only; 50 Times Military Figure.

London, March 28 (A. P.).—About fifty civilians have been killed for every military fatality in German air raids on great Britain since the war began, it was disclosed today in an official statement which placed the civilian dead at 28,859 and the seriously wounded at 40,166. The exact military total was not given.

German Planes Sink Or Damage 4 Ships, Berlin Reports

One Flyer Is Credited With Destroying Three In Convoy Yesterday

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 28.—Four ships have been sunk or damaged by German bombers today, DNB, official German news agency, reported.

They were listed thus:

West of the Hebrides, a 15,000-ton ship sunk by a direct bomb hit on the port side.

In the Britol Channel: A 1,000-ton merchantman sunk.

Off the Southwest English coast: Two ships totaling 3,000 tons damaged severely.

Three Credited to Flyer.

One German flyer sank three merchant ships totaling 15,000 tons in a Nazi air attack on a convoy off the southwest coast of Wales yesterday, the high command announced today.

The daily communique attributed the sinkings to a Capt. Mueller, who "alone destroyed all three merchantmen" in dive attacks. Yesterday the sinkings were credited to more than one bomber.

"Four other ships of this convoy as well as a fifth vessel attacked in the same waters were damaged through bomb hits," the communique said, and Nazi reconnaissance planes also made "successful daylight bomb attacks" on harbor, factory and rail facilities of several South English cities.

Some Killed and Injured.

"Weak units of the enemy flew into West Germany during the night," the war bulletin continued. "Dwellings in some towns suffered damage from explosive and incendiary bombs. Some civilians were killed and injured."

Authorized sources said German bombers attacked Harwich and Folkestone this morning in raids on England, hitting a factory and railroad line.

END IN EAST AFRICA NEAR, BRITISH SAY

Uncounted Thousands Of Captives Claimed In Italian Rout At Cheren

Little Difficulty Expected In Completing Conquest Of Fascist Colony

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 28—A prediction that "the end of the east African campaign is in sight" was voiced jubilantly tonight by British army men who reported the Italians in disordered flight down the high road to Asmara, Eritrean capital, following the British capture of Cheren, the Fascists' African "Verdun."

Uncounted thousands of prisoners and vast quantities of war stores were taken, the British announced, in the rout of the 35,000 Fascist defenders of the Eritrean mountain fortress which fell late Wednesday.

On Heels Of Fleeing Italians.

The conquering imperial forces, including a column of Free French troops, swept on past the captured town and were reported close on the heels of the Fascists headed for the colonial capital, forty-two miles to the southeast.

With Italian resistance at Cheren smashed after a seven-week siege and other British columns boring deeper into Ethiopia, the feeling grew in British quarters here that it wouldn't be long before Mussolini's men are thrown out of their colonial empire completely.

End Declared In Sight

"All the Italians' energy went into the defense of Cheren," a British army spokesman said. "It is not unduly optimistic to prophesy that the end of the east African campaign is in sight."

He pointed out that Asmara, unlike Cheren, had few natural defenses and only scant man-made ones, unless new fortifications have been thrown up in the last thirty days.

This was taken as an indication that the army command expected little difficulty in seizing the colonial capital and pushing on to Massaua, Eritrea's only big seaport, thus completing the conquest of Italy's oldest colony.

Falls As Wavell Departs.

General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in Africa, watched the launching of the final assault on Cheren and it was occupied barely thirty minutes after his departure by air for Cairo, it was disclosed today.

The walled city of Harar in Ethiopia, which fell the same day as Cheren, was taken almost without casualties, advices from the front said.

From this second most important Ethiopian city military men said the British should have no difficulty in advancing rapidly along an excellent road running parallel to the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad, life line of the Italian forces in eastern Ethiopia. The rail line is some twenty-five miles north of Harar and is the immediate objective of that British force.

Pressing Toward Diredawa

Here, as well as in all other sectors of Ethiopia, the Middle East command announced "the situation continues to develop to our advantage."

In addition to the British column moving from Harar, another force was reported steadily advancing toward Diredawa.

Calato, on the Dodecanese Island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean, came in for another R. A. F attack yesterday. Pilots said fires they started in fuel dumps could be seen for one hundred miles.

End of War in East Africa Near

British Report Italians in Full Flight After Fall of Cheren—Many Are Captured.

Cairo, March 28 (A. P.).—Dispersed Italian defenders of British-captured Cheren in Eritrea are in full flight toward Asmara, the colonial capital, leaving behind uncounted thousands of prisoners, the British reported today, and an army spokesman here declared "it is not unduly optimistic to prophesy that the end of the East African campaign is in sight."

The Middle East Command said that the Fascists were in precipitate retreat down the forty-two-mile highway leading to Asmara and that, in addition to the prisoners, vast stores of war materials fell into British hands at Cheren.

An army spokesman said that the imperial conquerors of Cheren, the Ver[illegible] of East Africa, which fell last Wednesday night after [illegible] seven-week siege, were too bu[illegible]nasing the fleeing Fascists t[illegible]e time to count the numbe[illegible] prisoners.

The remnants of the Italian forces were headed for Asmara, forty-two miles southeast of Cheren, and it was possible that they might try to go on to Massaua, the colony's chief seaport, to make a stand or escape from the hard-pressing imperial forces.

Harar Taken

In Ethiopia, where the British knocked another foundation stone from Italy's crumbling East African empire with the capture of the walled city of Harar, the British command announced that "in all sectors the situation continues to develop to our advantage."

The R. A. F. reported "vigorous support" of British land forces in the occupation of Cheren and a heavy return attack on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway in Ethiopia. Just fifty miles from Addis Ababa R. A. F. men were said to have machine-gunned a troop train.

Aircraft of the South African forces struck at an Italian camp in southwestern Ethiopia, north of Lake Rudolf.

The British campaign to break Italy's hold on East Africa was considered to have entered the climactic stage, with British hopes for a sudden Fascist collapse dependent upon early success of two thrusts.

Actually, the Italian army in East Africa faced encirclement by at least five British and Allied expeditions.

Asmara Way Open

In Eritrea, on the Red Sea, the way lay open to Asmara, though military experts here warned against too optimistic hopes for its early capture—for its garrison will be swelled by the survivors from among the some 35,000 crack Fascist troops who defended Cheren.

In western Ethiopia, British troops aided by native "patriots" had driven in 200 miles from the Sudanese border to surround Debra Markos, a garrison town only 110 miles from Addis Ababa.

Belgians Fighting

Farther south, a Belgian expedition reached the important trading post of Gambela, about thirty miles from the Sudan border and on a valley route to the capital.

Southeast of Addis Ababa, South African, British and native troops moved northward from recently captured Neghelli and Yavello, though 250 miles of alternating mountains and swampy lakelands lay between them and the Ethiopian capital.

A twin unit, which also marched northward from Italian Somaliland after the capture of the key ports of Chisimaio and Mogadiscio, was the one that occupied Harar and now is reported advancing toward the railroad at Diredawa.

Cutting of the railroad at Diredawa was described as equivalent to immobilizing Italian troops in central Ethiopia, for the line is their single effective supply route.

Cairo, Egypt, March 28 (AP)—An R. A. F. raid yesterday on the Italian airdrome at Calato on the Island of Rhodes, in the eastern Mediterranean, left a cloud of smoke that could be seen one hundred miles away, R. A. F. headquarters declared today.

Airdrome buildings and a fuel dump were reported set afire and at least one plane destroyed on the ground at much-bombed Calato.

Italians Admit Losses.

Rome, March 28 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that the important walled city of Harar, in Ethiopia, had been evacuated to avert a bombardment, and admitted that the British had occupied the Italian fortress of Cheren in Eritrea.

ADD ROME[illegible] Eritrea.

The daily war bulletin said the battle in Eritrea was continuing.

"After six weeks of uninterrupted and bloody battle enemy troops have occupied heren," the communique said. "The battle is continuing in the immediate neighborhood.

"Our troops have evacuated Harar to avert its bombardment. Our bombing formations machine-gunned and scatter-bombed various enemy motor vehicles east of the city."

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Italian Navy Raids Crete

ROME, March 28 (AP).—Italian warcraft entered Suda Bay, on the Greek island of Crete, Tuesday night, sank an enemy warship and inflicted heavy damage on other naval forces and transports, the Italian high command declared today. The communique did not indicate the size of the Italian units, referring to them merely as "naval assault craft."

The Italians said their aircraft had dive-bombed a supply base behind the Greek lines in Albania.

"British planes bombed several of our bases in the Aegean, injuring some persons," the war bulletin added.

Greek Submarine Sinks Italian Supply Ship

Athens, March 28 (AP)—The Ministry of Marine announced today that the 5,451-ton Italian supply ship Carnia was destroyed March 23 in an attack by the Greek submarine Triton on a heavily escorted Italian convoy.

Another smaller ship was damaged, the Ministry said.

The Home Security Ministry, reporting on the day's developments, said "enemy aviation" bombed and machine-gunned small sailing vessels in creeks on Aegean islands, without effect.

A rural area in northwestern Peloponnesus also was bombed, with a few casualties among workers, the communiq[illegible] said.

Nazis Report Libya Booty

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—Informed Germans said today that the British, "in precipitate retreat," left behind airplane motors, bombs, machine guns, ammunition and gasoline when Nazi forces took El Agheila, a British outpost southwest of Bengazi, Libya, on Tuesday.

[The British said El Agheila was abandoned before the Germans entered, and minimized its importance.]

These sources called El Agheila important "not only because of its situation but also for water supplies for troop movements in this area."

Italy Moves Customs Border Into France

Narrow Strip Of Occupied Frontier Now Subject To Italian Duties And Regulations

Rome, March 28 (AP)—Italy today moved her customs frontier into Italian-occupied France by a decree putting that territory under Italian customs jurisdiction.

The law specifically stated that all imports and exports of the narrow frontier strip would be subject to Italian duties and regulations.

The only exception was for refugees returning to the occupied strip with their possessions.

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Jewish State? Never, Says Nazi Philosopher

Rosenberg Concedes Possibility Of "Sort Of Reservation" Under Police Supervision

Frankfort - am - Main, Germany, March 28 (AP)—Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi philosopher, in an address today before the Institute for Research into the Jewish Question, said there will never be a Jewish state.

At most, he said, there will be a "sort of Jewish reservation" under police supervision.

Rosenberg, referring to the United States, named a dozen leading Jews and said they controlled the films, President Roosevelt, finance and so-called culture.

He said present-day America is a betrayal of hardy American pioneers, "a desecration of their memory," adding "there is no American culture—there isn't even an American state opera."

At the opening ceremonies of the Institute were Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader; Anton Mussert, Dutch Nazi leader; and representatives of Hungary, Rumania, Denmark and Bulgaria.

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Nazis Register Dogs For Military Service

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—Germany seems to be ordering selective service for dogs.

Commerce Department officials said today German newspapers were carrying a notice to all dog owners to "register their dogs for military service" under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

It is common in Europe to use dogs for carrying articles and pulling small carts, especially in rough terrain.

Nazis Fine Hollander For Lion in His Lapel

Hold Orange Emblem of Royal House Expresses Enmity

AMSTERDAM (via Berlin), March 28 (AP).—A German court at The Hague today fined a young Dutchman forty guilders (nominally about $20) for wearing a small orange-colored lion in his lapel. The occupational authorities thus made their first formal objection to this growing form of demonstration by badge. The judge held that the man displayed anti-Germanism because the lion comes from the royal coat of arms of the House of Orange, which still is at war with the Reich.

Almost every Dutchman has been wearing a badge in recent days. For instance, the Dutch Nazi followers of Anton Adrian Mussert have red, gold and black triangles. Members of the Nederlandsche Unie party wear a small lapel shield embossed with the royal lion.

But there are any number of non-party label buttons of mysterious origin, such as the one which the court ruled upon today. Pins of red, white and blue, the Dutch colors, have popped up. Also to be purchased are little Dutch lions cut from copper coins. It takes a skilled workman to cut the lion out neatly, but it is not clear who is doing the cutting. The same device is used to obtain badges bearing the head of Queen Wilhelmina, now in exile in London.

Last but not least, many German Nazis may be seen sporting the swastika in their buttonholes.

Leader Named Governor Of Hanover

Hartmann Lauterbacher Succeeds Lutze On Recommendation Of Marshal Goering To Hitler

Berlin, March 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler appointed Hartmann Lauterbacher, head of the Nazi youth movement, as Governor of Hanover today.

The appointment was made on the recommendation of Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering after Victor Lutze, chief of staff of the SA (Brown Shirt Storm Troopers) resigned the governorship to devote his full time to the SA.

Lauterbacher had been head of the organization since December, 1939, when Baldur von Schirach relinquished the job to join the army.

Mayflower Stone Hit By German Bomber

Marker At Plymouth, England, Struck In Raid—London Royal Courts Also Damaged

London, March 28 (AP)—The Mayflower stone at Plymouth, placed there in 1891 to commemorate the departure of the Pilgrims for America in 1620, has been damaged by a German bomb, authorities disclosed today.

They permitted correspondents to say that the Royal Courts of Justice (law courts), great neo-Gothic edifice at the junction of the Strand and Fleet street in London, had been damaged in a recent raid; also, the Strand itself.

INMATES REVOLT IN FRENCH CAMP

Visit of U. S. Correspondents Had Been Canceled.

Perpignan, France, March 28 (A. P.).—A protest demonstration at the Argeles-sur-Mer internment camp as a result of a last-minute attempt to cancel a visit by a party of American correspondents was disclosed today by a government spokesman.

Two interned prisoners were injured in the disorders which began on March 23 and which, the spokesman said, might still be continuing, although he declared that mobile guards had the situation under control.

Officials explained that the visit of the American correspondents, who were touring five internment centers where foreigners are held, was ordered cancelled because the transfer of inmates from the camp was then in progress. When the correspondents insisted on seeing the camp, they were allowed to continue, but viewed only from a bus outside the enclosure.

The Argeles-sur Mer camp was established on a barren sandy beach for the reception of thousands of Spanish refugees who fled across the border before Generalissimo Francisco Franco's successful campaign in the late winter of 1938 and early in 1939.

Duce's Daughter Given Medal For Aiding Torpedo Survivors

By the Associated Press.

ROME, March 28.—Countess Edda Ciano, eldest daughter of Premier Mussolini, has been awarded a bronze medal for aid rendered to those aboard the torpedoed hospital ship Po in Valona Harbor, March 14, a dispatch from Tirana, Albanian capital, said today.

Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Italian commander in Albania, pinned on the medal in a ceremony at which five other Red Cross nurses were decorated. Silver medals were awarded posthumously to three nurses who lost their lives.

The citation said the Countess, wife of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, voluntarily joined the Italian Red Cross and embarked on a war mission aboard the hospital ship Po, which was hit by two torpedoes in a night attack.

"She exerted herself to sustain and aid survivors," it added. "Throwing herself into the sea as the ship sank rapidly, she gave every one precedence in entering lifeboats with admirable altruism, an outstanding spirit of sacrifice.

"Once ashore, she wanted necessary aid rendered other survivors before thinking of herself. It was a noble example of generosity and the human solidarity which has united women of the Fascist era to the warrior in disdain for danger and absolute dedication to duty."

Rail Traffic Halted Near Swiss Border

Geneva, March 28 (A. P.).—Passenger and freight traffic on the rail line between Switzerland and Unoccupied France through Bellergarde and a narrow strip of Occupied France again was interrupted by the German authorities today. It was not known how long the interruption, which stopped a heavy freight flow, would last.

Moscow Farmers Train Against 'Chutists

Moscow, March 28 (A. P.).—Twenty thousand farmers and workers of the Province of Moscow were called today to start a two-day exercise tomorrow in repulsing an "enemy" parachute landing.

Russ Aids In Berlin

New York, March 28 (AP)—The German radio reported the arrival in Berlin today of M. Krutikoff, Soviet Deputy Commissar for Foreign Trade, for quarterly discussions provided under the German-Russian economic treaty.

Former King Carol May Enter Mexico

Rumanian And Mme. Lupescu Are Granted Permission By Immigration Department

Mexico City, March 28 (AP)—Applications from former King Carol of Rumania and Madame Magda Lupescu to enter Mexico have been approved, the Immigration Department said today.

Carol and Madame Lupescu probably would leave Lisbon for the United States, the department said, and then come to Mexico. It was not known whether they planned to remain in Mexico or continue on to Central and South America.

Nazi Ship Leaves Brazil For Dash to Vladivostok

By The Associated Press.

SANTOS, Brazil, March 28—The 5,567-ton German freighter Dresden, with a cargo of wheat and with clearance papers for a voyage to Vladivostok, Russia, sailed at 11:02 o'clock tonight in an apparent attempt to penetrate the British blockade. Commanded by Captain W. Jaeger, the vessel had a crew of forty-nine. She had been in refuge here since Nov. 25, 1939.

British sources declined to say whether any ships in the South Atlantic patrol were on the lookout, but it was recalled that the big auxiliary British cruiser Asturias recently steamed out of Buenos Aires harbor. Others also may be lurking in this vicinity inasmuch as the Dresden, three other German ships and an Italian tanker have shown signs of leaving port.

The other Nazi ships are the Babitonga, anchored here; the Lech, at Rio de Janeiro, and the Norderney, at Para. The Italian vessel is the Franco Martelli at Recife.

Soviet Ship At Manila Loads Hemp For China

Steamer's Cargo Believed By Some Quarters To Be Headed For Germany

Manila, March 28 (AP)—The Russian steamer Smolni prepared today to sail for Shanghai with more than 5,000 bales of Philippine hemp. Some quarters expressed the belief the hemp eventually would reach Germany.

There have been heavy shipments of coconut oil and copra to Shanghai, Japan and Russia and Philippine officials were considering banning shipments of strategic war materials which might reach the Axis powers.

The Philippine resident commissioner at Washington has been instructed to discuss the matter with authorities.

Sailor On U. S. Destroyer To Wed Brisbane Girl

Engineer From Washington Met Her When Squadron Paid Visit To Australian Ports

Brisbane, March 28 (AP)—At least one romance blossomed during the eight-day visit of a training squadron of American warships in Australian waters.

The engagement of John (Speed) Sapp, of Washington, second-class engineer aboard the United States destroyer Downes, to Miss Mary Gill, of Brisbane, was announced as the squadron sailed from port today.

It began when Miss Gill asked the sailor for his autograph Tuesday. They intend to marry after Sapp completes his term in the navy next year.

Australia Uncertain of U.S. Aid

CANBERRA, March 28 (AP).—The Minister of Supply, Senator E. A. McBride, said today that it was uncertain yet whether supplies of gasoline would be more readily available from the United States as a result of the lease-lend bill. At present Australian supplies of gasoline are rationed.

Rembrandt Etching Lost at Sea

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 28 (AP)—The National Gallery was advised today that enemy action had caused the loss at sea of one of the best Rembrandt etchings in existence. The etching, depicting the crucifixion, was being brought to Australia for exhibition. It was insured for about £680.

Danish Flyer's Body Found

TORONTO, March 28 (CP).—Still strapped to the seat of his wrecked plane, which plummeted into Lake Ontario Wednesday, the body of Corp. Preben Malte Rasmussen, young Danish flyer with the Royal Norwegian Air Force, was recovered today.

Germany Protests to U.S. On Handcuffing of Pair

Bases View on Photograph of Fugitives Returned to Canada

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—Germany has protested to the United States, it was learned today, over the handcuffing of two escaped Nazi prisoners returned to Canada last week end.

The two prisoners, Bernhart Gohlke and Heinz Rottman, were intercepted midway in the St. Lawrence River by United States Border Patrol officers.

They were returned to Canadian authorities and sent back to old Fort Henry prison on the ground that they had never actually entered the United States.

The German protest, State Department officials disclosed, was based entirely on photographs showing the two men handcuffed to officers at the time of their return to Canada.

Soon after capture of the two prisoners, who were German naval officers, German Embassy officials telephoned the State Department in an effort to prevent their surrender to Canada. The State Department said, however, that the German intervention came too late for any action to be taken.

A formal note of protest over the handcuffing followed. The United States has not yet replied. Officials here said it had not been determined whether the men were handcuffed by American or Canadian authorities.

Gohlke

Ottawa, March 28-(C.P.)-Col. H. Stethem, Director of Internment Operations, said tonight that Bernhart Gohlke and Heinz Rottman, German prisoners of war, had not been handcuffed at any time after they were turned over to Canadian authorities following an unsuccessful attempt to enter the United States.

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The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, March 28 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Libya—No change in the situation.

Eritrea—Following our occupation of Cheren our troops now are pursuing Italian forces withdrawing toward Asmara. A number of prisoners taken at Cheren has not yet been counted, but in their precipitate retreat the Italians left large quantities of war materials in our hands.

Ethiopia—In all sectors the situation continues to develop to our advantage.

The Royal Air Force Command issued the following communiqué today:

Eritrea—During the final stages which culminated in the capture of Cheren the R. A. F. gave vigorous support to the Army by bombing enemy positions and batteries in the mountains around the town.

Ethiopia—Yesterday the Addis Ababa railway was again heavily attacked by our bombers. Fifty miles to the east of Addis Ababa a troop train was machine-gunned and damaged. Aircraft of the South African Air Force successfully bombed an enemy camp, administrative buildings and entrenchments north of Lake Rudolf.

Dodecanese—An R. A. F. bomber formation carried out a successful raid on the airdrome at Calato on the Island of Rhodes yesterday, when buildings on the airdrome and a petrol dump were set on fire, causing a smoke cloud that could be seen 100 miles away. At least one aircraft was destroyed on the ground.

All our aircraft returned safely from the above operations.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 28 (AP)—The South African Air Force Command today issued this communiqué:

North of Lake Rudolf the South African Air Force bombed a tented camp and secured four direct hits.

In the same area they bombed administrative buildings and entrenchments.

A troop train was machine-gunned fifty miles east of Addis Ababa and the driver and fireman jumped off the engine. The train then stopped and fifty or sixty soldiers jumped out.

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—A communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

Enemy air activity during daylight today has been on a small scale.

Bombs dropped on a town on the southeast coast this morning demolished houses and caused a small number of casualties, including some people killed.

An enemy bomber was shot down into the sea by our fighters south of Beach Head this morning.

One of our fighters is missing from patrol yesterday.

The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué:

Many heavy bombs were used in attacks last night by aircraft of the bomber command on industrial centers of Cologne and Duesseldorf. Good results were observed in spite of a thick ground haze.

At Cologne two large fires were seen near the railway goods yard. At Duesseldorf flashes from bursting bombs were clearly visible in the factory area to the east of the Rhine and near the main railway station.

Attacks by smaller forces of the same command were made on the docks at Dunkerque and Calais.

Three aircraft of the bomber command are missing.

Yesterday aircraft of the coastal and bomber command made a number of harassing attacks on enemy shipping. Operations extended from the Frisian Islands to La Rochelle on the coast of Brittany. Naval vessels and supply ships were bombed and machine-gunned from a low level.

One supply ship in the harbor at Alderney received direct hits. The Brest naval base was also attacked during the night.

Two aircraft of the coastal command are missing.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqués today:

H. M. submarine Parthian has made a successful attack on an escorted convoy south of Italy. A supply ship or troopship of about 6,000 tons and a large tanker of about 10,000 tons were hit by torpedoes. They were not seen to sink as the Parthian took drastic avoiding action to elude a counter-attack of Italian escorts, but the sound of the engines of both ships ceased abruptly.

The Parthian is of 1,475 tons displacement and was completed in 1930. Last July she sank an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean.

A Heinkel-111 was shot down yesterday by H. M. S Leith (Lieut. Comdr. M. T. Collier, R. N.) in Bristol Channel.

Two Heinkels attacked H. M. S. Leith and the convoy to which she was acting as escort. Both aircraft were immediately and hotly engaged by H. M. S. Leith and by the defensive armament of the convoy. One of the enemy aircraft was hit by a shell from H. M. S. Leith. It was seen to crash into the sea.

Five survivors from this aircraft, one of whom was wounded, were taken prisoner by H. M. S. Leith. The second Heinkel was also seen to have been heavily hit and badly damaged. This aircraft sought refuge in low clouds.

Visibility was low and it was not seen to crash, but it is considered most unlikely that it succeeded in reaching its base.

No casualties or damage was sustained either by H. M. S. Leith or by the convoy.

Greek

ATHENS, March 28 (A.P.)—The Greek General Headquarters communiqué tonight said:

There was the usual patrol and artillery activity.

Our aviation successfully bombed enemy installations. The aircraft returned to their bases.

ATHENS, Saturday, March 29 (AP)—The Greek Home Security Ministry communiqué today follows:

Enemy aviation bombed and machine-gunned small sailing vessels in creeks on an Aegean island without effect Saturday.

They also bombed a rural area in Northwestern Peloponnesus with a few casualties among workers.

Italian

ROME, March 28 (AP)—The Italian High Command today issued this communiqué:

On the Greek front there was artillery activity.

Our air formations dive-bombed an enemy supply center.

On the night of March 25 naval assault craft of the Royal Navy entered Suda Bay at Crete and attacked naval forces and transports in the harbor, inflicting serious losses on the enemy. An enemy warship was sunk.

British planes bombed several of our bases in the Aegean, injuring some persons.

After six weeks of uninterrupted, bloody battle, enemy troops have occupied Cheren. The battle is continuing in the immediate neighborhood.

In the Harar zone our troops have evacuated Harar to avert its bombardment. Our bombing formations machine-gunned and scatter-bombed numerous enemy motor vehicles east of the city.

German

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—The German High Command today issued this communiqué:

Our air force again continued the fight against British shipping yesterday. On the southwest coast of Wales three fighting planes attacked a strongly protected enemy convoy. They sank three freighters amounting to 15,000 tons.

Four other ships of this convoy, as well as a fifth vessel attacked in the same waters, were damaged through bomb hits.

Reconnaissance planes made successful daylight bomb attacks against harbor, factory and rail facilities in several south England cities.

Weak units of the enemy air force flew into West Germany during the night. Only dwellings in some towns suffered damage from explosive and incendiary bombs. Some civilians were killed and injured.

In the successful attack on the convoy off the coast of Wales Captain Mueller, who, for this one time, represented the group commander on the flight, especially distinguished himself. In dive attacks he alone destroyed all three merchantmen.

The attack on a British airplane factory reported in the communiqué of March 27 was carried out most effectively by a single fighting plane flying at low altitude. The crew consisted of Lieutenant vom Felde as commander, Sergeant Schoemhoff, Sergeant Janopa and Sergeant Rebec.

The opponent lost six planes yesterday, including three in an attempt to press into West Germany last night, by night pursuit planes and anti-aircraft. One of our own planes is missing.

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In the War Zone

Yugoslav Stand on Axis Pact Crucial Moment in European War

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

This Yugoslav revolt against Axis domination is so big and so fast on its feet that it's difficult to rope it long enough to get a good look at it, but there can be no doubt that it represents one of the crucial moments of the war.

Much clarification came this morning from the reported reply of young King Peter and his Government to the Nazi demand for an explanation. A high diplomatic source in Belgrade said the answer was that Yugoslavia wouldn't ratify the pact of adhesion to the Axis—signed by the Government which was overthrown—but was returning to full and absolute neutrality.

This message—born of an all-night session of the boy ruler and his Cabinet—was emphasized indirectly but forcefully by the action of the Belgrade Government in completing the mobilization of a million and a quarter of the world's toughest fighting men and rushing them to battle stations.

Now if that is in truth the reply of Peter and his councilor Hitler, it is no wishy-washy affair, but a historic declaration of rights. It means this:

Ready to Fight for Rights.

Yugoslavia declines to take dictation from Germany. She proposes to pursue her long standing policy of peace toward her neighbors. So determined is she in this attitude that she is prepared to fight to maintain her right to this position.

That puts the baby right back on Herr Hitler's doorstep. The next move is up to him, and if he says he wants to fight, why then it will be a fight.

The Nazi chief's decision in these circumstances isn't an easy one. If he uses force he will open up a big new war front—the very thing he has been trying to avoid. He also will ipso facto throw Yugoslavia into the Anglo-Greek camp, and perhaps even draw Turkey into the conflict.

On the whole it is a grand chance for somebody to make a colossal blunder. Small wonder then that the Fuehrer should be proceeding cautiously, although report has it that German troops in Bulgaria are being rushed toward the Yugoslav border.

The Nazis protested to Belgrade concerning the alleged attacks on German citizens there yesterday, but spokesmen remained reticent with the press. The general attitude of officialdom in Berlin, however, was one of dissatisfaction with Yugoslavia's position.

Aid Offered to Yugoslavs.

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia has received offers of full aid from the United States and Britain if she fights against aggression. Her position is far less unhappy than it was before the revolt. Every moment she gleans now free of combat is a golden one, for it gives her a chance to get her fighting machine into position for eventualities.

This crisis may be the beginning of a great turn in the complexion of the war. Hitler will be lucky if it benefits him. As a matter of fact it may already have caused a grave upset in his reported plans for persuading Japan to enter actively into the war against Britain by attacking the great naval base of Singapore.

Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka is in Berlin now for the purpose of sizing up the situation so that his Government may determine what to do. The Nazis have laid themselves out to impress their important guest, and the whole show has had as its background the Nazi triumph in securing the adherence of the Yugoslav Government to the Axis.

There are few things from the Nazi viewpoint which could leave a more disastrous impression with Matsuoka than the Yugoslav turnover. It could easily mean Japan's sidestepping Nazi pressure for more active support.

U. S. Navy May Keep Warships In South Pacific Indefinitely

Statement On Movements Stirs Speculation Vessels May Stay There For Influence On Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 28—A cryptic statement by the United States Navy stirred speculation tonight that American warships might be kept indefinitely in the South Pacific for the sake of their moral influence on Japan.

As a formidable squadron of seven fighting ships sailed from Brisbane, Australia, Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of operations, issued a statement that he had "no comment" as to its future destination.

Visit Was Extended

The navy said the statement was occasioned by "inquiries."

The stay of the contingent of two heavy cruisers and five destroyers, commanded by Rear Admiral John H. Newton, already had been extended a week beyond the three-day visit the navy had said was contemplated.

Meanwhile, the movements of a smaller force which visited New Zealand were screened in as complete official secrecy.

Both contingents were ostensibly on training cruises from their normal operating bases in Hawaii and they put into the British Empire South Pacific ports for "good will and recreation."

Circumstances Noted

The circumstances of the formal "no comment" statement just when Japan's Foreign Minister was in Berlin, suggested strongly that the State Department and the navy's high command were at least willing to keep Tokyo guessing as to American intentions of strengthening anti-Axis defenses in the South Pacific.

Suspicion that the cruise to those waters was an attempt to bring pressure on Japan has been voiced repeatedly in Tokyo, since the first detachment of two light cruisers and four destroyers arrived March 16 at Auckland, New Zealand, without advance announcement.

In a Pacific war any attempt to blockade Japan would be based in the South Pacific, strategists agree.

ROOSEVELT IN TOUCH

President Keeps Informed on Yugoslavia.

Aboard U. S. S. Benson, March 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, nearing the end of the fishing cruise which has provided only a partial escape from official duties, kept informed today on the Yugoslavian situation.

Aids said the President was receiving State Department reports via the naval radio.

In a move to strengthen further the United States defenses, Mr. Roosevelt subjected these commodities to export control effective April 15:

Animal, fish and marine oils, fats and grease, edible and inedible; vegetable oil seeds and other oil-bearing raw materials; fatty acids; cork; and certain explosives, including detonators and blasting caps.

Mr. Roosevelt signed a bill appropriating $100,000,000 for defense housing insurance and approved numerous housing authority low rent and slum clearance projects. The nousing projects included more than $10,500,000 for New York city; about $500,000 for Aiken, S. C.; $960,000 for Little Rock and $350,000 for Orlando, Fla.

'New A. E. F.' Vote Opposed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 28—Administration leaders turned thumbs down today on a proposal that the country hold an "advisory" election before Congress could vote to send troops abroad.

They said approval of such procedure merely would give gratification to the Axis powers.

The proposal—submitted yesterday by Senators Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.), Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog., Wis.), D. Worth Clark (Dem., Idaho) and Henrik Shipstead (Rep., Minn)—provides that an election on the question of sending troops abroad would demonstrate "the will of the people" before Congress voted on the question. The election would not be binding on Congress, however.

Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, said he regarded the resolution as a "gesture" and predicted that it would be defeated in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 28 (AP)—Senator Clyde L. Herring (Dem., Iowa) declared today "you couldn't get a handful of votes in Congress for war even if the Nazis sank one of our ships."

Expressing confidence the United States will not become involved in a war with Germany, the Senator told a Chamber of Commerce audience "I feel certain that we're not going to declare war on Hitler, and I feel reasonably certain that Hitler will ponder a long time before he declares war on a nation of 130,000,000 people and unlimited resources.

Few Votes In Congress For War, Senator Says

Herring Confident U. S. Will Not Become Involved With Germany

Scientists Asked To Aid U. S. Defense Program

Called On To Find Substitutes For Metals Deemed Vital To Plans Of OPM

Washington, March 28 (AP)—A group of scientists was given the task today, of saving metals vital to the defense program and finding substitutes for them.

The Office of Production Management announced it had asked a special committee of the National Academy of Sciences to determine what relatively plentiful materials could be substituted, in common uses, for aluminum, magnesium, nickel, chrome, tin, tungsten, zinc, graphite, lead and beryllium.

The committee also was asked to determine how strategic metals could be used in smaller quantities in essential defense operations.

Dairy Products Needed By Britain Under Aid Bill

Wickard Sees Little Chance of Moving Wheat Stocks

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—English authorities, it was learned today, have placed dairy and meat products at the top of the list of agricultural commodities wanted under the aid-to-Britain bill.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, gave this testimony at closed hearings of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee that approved a record-breaking annual farm bill.

Secretary Wickard said that "first inquiries" from England after passage of the British-aid legislation were for cheese, evaporated milk, dried milk, eggs, pork, lard and vegetable fats.

There was a possibility, he reported, that there might be a call for American tobacco, because British supplies now were low. One difficulty here, however, was said to be "getting tonnage and space on ships" for the bulky tobacco hogsheads.

Secretary Wickard saw little hope that Britain would take some of the hugs surpluses of cotton and wheat, major export crops, which have been piling up in this country since the war.

"They have enough wheat in Canada at the present time to care for British needs for nearly three years without imports from any other sources," he said.

HOOVER WARNS U. S. TO HALT WAR DRIFT

Urges Nation To Guard Its Emotions To Face Task At Peace Table At End

Predicts 'Hate Will Again Sit' There With Voice Of Compassion Needed

[By the Associated Press]

New Haven, Conn., March 28—Herbert Hoover said tonight that the United States, pledged to aid Great Britain, "will sit at the world's peace table" when the war ends, and may be able to speak with a "more constructive and warning voice" if the nation does not become further involved in the conflict.

He emphasized throughout his address, at the annual dinner of the New Haven Y. M. C. A., that total war breeds the "total emotions" of "hate, intolerance and a spirit of exalting crusade."

Three "Appointments"

The former President urged the youth of the nation to consider experiences of the World War "for the light which they give upon our course for the future."

"We have already made three positive appointments with destiny," he declared.

"One is that we will sit at the world's peace table. Another is that we face the problems of war emotions and war psychosis. The other is that we shall meet the financial, economic and social aftermath of a war."

Says Hate Will Sit Again

Predicting that "hate will again also sit at the peace table" as at Versailles, Hoover continued:

"I am one who prays with all my being that America's sons should not be sent to this war.

"If God grants that we become no more deeply involved than we are today, we may be able to bring a more constructive and warning voice to the peace table. If our moral reservoirs are not drained by the full passions of war, we may bring sanity and compassion.

"May Keep Lamp Alight"

"If our economic resources are still partly intact, we may be able to contribute something to restore another and better world. If our faith in democracy is held high amid the storms of war economy, we may yet keep the lamp of liberty alight."

Hoover asserted that "hates and fears lived on" after the Versailles treaty, which "in part sowed the dragons' teeth of the present war."

He said the World War proved that "liberty, democracy and freedom could not be imposed on nations by battle . . . that intellectual ideas rooted in a thousand years of racial history cannot be uprooted with a machine gun."

Draws On Experiences

He drew on his own experiences as relief administrator in Europe to demonstrate the "total emotions" aroused by total war.

The former President recalled that a few days after the armistice in 1918 he recommended lifting the blockade in order to get food to women and children in Germany and received "universal condemnation" in the Allied countries and in America for his suggestion.

"They demanded more starvation after the war was over," he said. "Starvation is the mother of generations of hate."

Large Russian Ship Repair Jobs Reported

Pacific Coast Yards To Get $15,000,000 In Orders Before End Of Year, Examiner Says

San Francisco, March 28 (AP)—The *Examiner* said Pacific Coast shipyards would receive orders for more than $15,000,000 worth of repairs to Russian merchant ships before the end of this year.

The newspaper said the Russian Government had ordered Soviet ships routed to the Pacific Coast for this work because Russian shipyards at Odessa, on the Black Sea, Vladivostok and Archangel were working day and night constructing war vessels under supervision of German and Italian technicians.

4750-BOMBER FUND

Senate Committee Approves Big Supply Bill.

Washington, March 28 (A. P.). The Senate Appropriations Committee approved today a $4,389,284,174 supplemental national defense supply bill carrying funds for 4,750 new bombers and money to speed up the army's pilot-training program to produce 30,000 combat flyers yearly. The House has approved the measure.

Alaska's Democracy Assured By Roosevelt

Memorial On Ickes' Resignation Answered By President Who Approves Right Of Expression

Juneau, Alaska, March 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a letter acknowledging receipt of a joint memorial asking that Interior Secretary Ickes' resignation be accepted, told the territorial lawmakers today:

"This memorial is a refreshing reminder of the freedom of expression enjoyed in our democracy. The energetic, frank expression of the memorialists is, in itself, the best indication that Alaska need not fear any serious abridgement of democratic procedure."

The President added, "I am convinced that should the Legislature of Alaska desire to present its view to Secretary Ickes, differences of opinion regarding various problems enumerated in the memorial could be amicably resolved."

Ship a Day Turned Out By British Yards

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The latest supplement to Lloyd's Register of Shipping shows that British shipyards continued to turn out more than a ship a day during the 14 days ended February 6.

Eight yards completed 16 cargo vessels totaling 69,850 tons, 10,000 tons more than the admitted British losses during the two-week period ended February 9.

Jan Valtin Arrested

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 28—The Justice Department said today Richard Julius Herman Krebs, who wrote the best seller, "Out of the Night," under the name Jan Valtin, had been arrested in New York to face deportation proceedings.

Krebs was arrested in the immigration offices in New York and is being held at Ellis Island under $5,000 bail.

German Citizen

Krebs is a German citizen who described his experiences as a Communist agitator both in Germany and among sailors in this country in his lengthy autobiographical work, which became a best seller.

Federal law provides for deportation of an unwanted alien to his native country, which in this case would be Germany. In some instances, aliens facing deportation are permitted to leave voluntarily, but officials said that it appeared that this course would not be open to Krebs because of his having a criminal record.

The department said Krebs admitted entering the United States illegally March 6, 1938, by jumping the ship Ary Lensen at Norfolk, Va., and that he served a three-year sentence from 1926 to 1929 in California's San Quentin Prison for assault.

Jan Valtin Praises Treatment Given Him

New York, March 28 (AP)—Jan Valtin, author of "Out of the Night," who was seized for deportation proceedings today, came away from Ellis Island immigration station with nothing but praise for the treatment accorded him.

"They were kind to me in there," Valtin said.

He posted $5,000 bond to insure his appearance at a hearing April 14.

The large, ruddy-faced man who wrote of Communist and Nazi tortures abroad said he was impressed deeply by the immigration proceedings.

"The difference between the brutal torture one undergoes in questioning in Germany or Russia and the treatment I have received from American officials is the difference between democracy and Naziism or Communism," he said.

"When I can apply for citizenship, I shall be deeply grateful. I regard America as my country now. I hope to stay here in spite of Communists' attempts to smear me as a spy."

30-24 8265

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London, March 28-(AP)-The British Broadcasting Company announced today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would make a 15-minute radio address at 9 P.M. (3 P.M., EST) Sunday.

The address will be heard in the United States over the National and Columbia Broadcasting Networks with the Mutual broadcasting system putting on a recording at 6;30 P.M.

Vichy, France, March 28-(AP)-Copies of the Paris magazine L'Illustration containing an article supporting Pierre Laval as an exponent of collaboration with Germany were confiscated here today.

Lisbon, March 28-(AP)-Twenty-three survivors of the 3,082-ton British freighter Andalusian torpedoed and sunk last week along with another unidentified ship off the Cape Verde Islands, arrived here toni ht aboard the Portuguese liner Lima.

Survivors said the attacking submarine "in the ablest and cleverest manner" managed to get into the middle of a 60-ship convoy "after undoubtedly following us for some time."

The Andalusian was a survivors of the German surface raider's attack on the Jervis Bay convoy last November in mid-Atlantic.

She was enroute from South America when torpedoed and her survivors spent three days in a lifeboat before being picked up.

Nineteen missing crewmen were believed to have been rescued by a British warship.

Ottawa, March 28-(AP)-Polish sources reported tonight plans for recruiting a Polish Legion in Canada have been completed.

Recruiting and training stations have been prepared at Windsor and Owen Sound, Col. R. Arciszewski, of the Polish military mission in Canada said. Only confirmation of the official documents remains before volunteers may start training.

It was said the first objective would be 1,000 volunteers for the Polish air force, 1,000 for the Navy and 3,000 for motorized divisions.

Mexico City, March 28-(AP)-Senate circles reported tonight that the Italian Minister here had received instructions from Rome to transfer to Mexico three of the ten Italian ships refuged in Mexican ports.

Mexico contends Italy owes her for oil shipped prior to the war and Senate sources said such a transfer would settle the bill.

Count Alberto Marchetti, the Minister, could not be reached for comment, but earlier this week declared "Italy owes nothing to Mexico."

Toronto, March 28-(CP)-Andrew Dand, a Toronto broker, was sentenced today to one month imprisonment and given the alternative of paying a $4.000 fine or serving 18 additional months on conviction of foreign exchange violations.

A82

ATHENS, GREECE, MARCH 28-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF ATHENIANS HEARD THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER ECHO THROUGH ANCIENT ACADEMY STREET TODAY AS MAYOR AMBROSE PLYTAS AND UNITED STATES MINISTER LINCOLN MACVEAGH UNVEILED A PLAQUE RENAMING THE THOROUGHFARE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT AVENUE.

"THE PRESIDENT MADE PROMISES TO GREECE AND AT THE SAME TIME MADE CLEAR THAT HE DID SO BY MANDATE OF A UNITED PEOPLE," SAID MACVEAGH, IN A REFERENCE TO AID TO GREECE UNDER THE MILITARY AID LAW.

"ATHENIANS MAY THEREFORE READ BEHIND THE NAME FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT PRINTED ON THESE WALLS THE NAME OF THE GREAT NATION FOR WHICH HE SPEAKS WRITTEN LARGE IN LETTERS OF HOPE."

WM859PES

MAR 29 1941

(AGENCIES OUT)

VICHY, FRANCE, MARCH 28-(AP)-DESPITE A BARTER AGREEMENT WITH THE OCCUPIED ZONE AND IMPORTS FROM COLONIES, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE HAS A WHEAT SHORTAGE OF 490,000 TONS (16,333,334 BUSHELS), JEAN ACHARD, SECRETARY OF FOOD SUPPLY TOLD AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TODAY.

THIS FIGURE, ACHARD ADDED, WAS PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DURING THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS FOR EXPERIMENTAL SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN GRAIN AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS TO OCCUPIED FRANCE.

THE HITHERTO LITTLE-PUBLICIZED EXCHANGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO ZONES HAD BROUGHT FROM WASHINGTON A DEMAND ON AMBASSADOR ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY FOR A FULL REPORT. (PREPARATIONS ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE FOR A SHIPMENT OF TWO RED CROSS CARGOES OF FLOUR TO FRANCE).

EXPLAINING THE AGREEMENT, ACHARD SAID IT HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN MADE LAST OCTOBER FOR 12 MONTHS, BUT NEVER WAS PUT INTO OPERATION UNTIL FEBRUARY -- EFFECTIVE FOR SEVEN AND A HALF MONTHS.

AS PUBLISHED BY THE PARIS NEWSPAPER AUJOURD'HUI, THE AGREEMENT CALLED FOR THE OCCUPIED ZONE TO SEND TO FRANCE 800,000 TONS OF WHEAT, (ABOUT 26,666,667 BUSHELS); 100,000 TONS OF BRAN AND 800,000 TONS OF POTATOES (ABOUT 26,666,667 BUSHELS); IN EXCHANGE FOR 190,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, 565,000 SHEEP, 600,000 PIGS AND CALVES, 36,000 TONS OF OIL, 100,000 TONS OF VEGETABLES, 8,000 TONS OF CHEESE, AND ABOUT 450,000,000 GALLONS OF WINE.

ACHARD SAID THE OBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT WAS TO EQUALIZE RATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO ZONES, AND THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WAS FULLY INFORMED AT THE TIME.

A103

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 28-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES CRUISERS AND FIVE DESTROYERS WHICH PUT IN HERE THREE DAYS AGO ON A TRAINING CRUISE DEPARTED TODAY FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION.

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30-24 8267 30.24—8267

UNLESS THE DEFICIT IN WHEAT TONNAGE IS MADE UP, BREAD RATIONS OF 240 GRAMS DAILY WILL BE REDUCED TO 125 FOR JUNE AND JULY, ACHARD DECLARED.

ACHARD SAID THE WHEAT FIGURES IN THE AGREEMENT WERE LARGELY THEORETICAL SINCE ALL THAT COULD BE EXPECTED FROM THE OCCUPIED ZONE, WHERE MOST WHEAT IS GROWN, WOULD BE 240,000 TONS (8,000,000 BUSHELS) IN SIX MONTHS. TO THIS WOULD BE ADDED 125,000 TONS (4,333,334 BUSHELS) FROM AFRICAN COLONIES, LEAVING AN "IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM" OF 490,000 TONS DEFICIT.

"THIS WAS THE FIGURE I INDICATED TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND WHICH I REAFFIRM BEFORE YOU, TAKING IN ALL FACTORS I HAVE INDICATED," ACHARD SAID.

HE EXPRESSED FRANCE'S GRATITUDE FOR AMERICAN GIFTS AND PRAISED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE RED CROSS FOR THEIR SYMPATHY.

FD539PES

A15?

SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, MARCH 29-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-WIDESPREAD REPORTS HERE TODAY SAID THE JAPANESE WERE PREPARING TO USE NORTHERN THAILAND (SIAMESE) AIR BASES FOR THEIR BOMBINGS OF THE BURMA SUPPLY ROAD LEADING INTO CHINA.

THAI AIR FIELDS ARE ONLY ABOUT 200 MILES FROM THE ROAD. THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA PORTS IN TONKIN PROVINCE WHICH THE JAPANESE NOW USE ARE TWICE THAT DISTANT.

DN134AES

Years Needed To Build Base

Survey Trip Stresses Big Problems of U. S. in Latin-America

Devon Francis has just completed a 14,000-mile trip by air around South America. With this background, he summarizes the problems of hemisphere defense.

NEW YORK (AP)—A 45-minute drive from the slow-gaited, tropical city of Port-of-Spain in the West Indies colony of Trinidad, lies Chaguaramas Bay, site of a new bastion of hemisphere defense.

In Chaguaramas Bay will be erected, under the "destroyer deal" negotiated by President Roosevelt last September, what military men call "installations."

They will be naval installations, designed to service the vessels of the United States's second-ocean fleet, plus both land-based and carrier-based warplanes.

Not far away—less than 30 minutes in a fast plane—will be built an air field for use of the United States Army Air Corps.

Some engineering work already has been done on these projects. Technicians have begun filtering into the British colony.

Air Base Year Away

At least a year will be required to create that military airport in North-central Trinidad, to put it into shape to service the speedy and complicated planes which will constitute a good portion of America's air striking force in the Lesser Antilles.

Perhaps five years will be needed to build all the installations needed by the navy at Chaguaramas Bay. sphere defense, in terms of bases from which hemisphere military forces could strike at any enemy, is time.

Will the United States and the other members of the family of hemisphere nations be permitted the time to prepare for any assault from the outside?

In a tour of South America, the nations of which subscribed to hemisphere solidarity declarations of both Havana and Panama, one seldom encounters a considered opinion that the New World is in any immediate danger of an attack from either Europe or the Orient.

Chief Barriers

Changing world conditions, it is conceded, might bring an attack at a later date. For the present, with the British fleet in the Atlantic and the United States single ocean fleet in the Pacific, the salt water "moats" to either side remain a barrier to any aggression.

But as air power grows and the ranges of battleplanes become greater, assaults by air could become an ever-present danger.

Last December, in a fireside chat, President Roosevelt said fast bombers could fly from Africa to Brazil in five hours.

"Any South American country in Nazi hands would always constitute a jumping-off place for German attack on any of the other republics in this hemisphere," he said.

The Immediate Job

Of immediate concern to the army and navy is the safety of the Panama Canal. One bomb, launched by a single night flying enemy plane, possibly could do a great deal of damage to the waterway, especially if the fleet were in transit.

At the moment this country, alone, probably would encounter trouble in any military move to make the Monroe Doctrine stick. The United States hasn't, as yet, a military establishment big enough to cope with a large scale assault on one or more points on the South American continent.

Even the Panama Canal is, as yet, lightly defended.

"Penetration" by a non-hemisphere power in South America would depend, of course, on the tide of world events and the course of the European war. For many years the existence of the British fleet in the Atlantic has been regarded as an implementation of the Monroe Doctrine.

United States military representatives in South American capitals pose purely academic questions in

discussing plans for hemisphere defense.

Could an enemy establish a beach head"—that is, a military foothold—in Brazil or on the West Coast?

When an attack comes, if it does come, will the South American republics be well enough armed to lend substantial assistance to the United States?

Would European airplanes operating in South America provide a ready avenue of military penetration?

Some quarters in Washington profess to see "penetration" of another kind—the winning over, culturally and economically, of one or more of those republics by a non-hemisphere power if this country does not redouble its effort to establish better relations to the south.

ADD NY XXX SOUTH

SPECIAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE PROBLEM OF NON-HEMISPHERE AIRLINES ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. GERMANS, ITALIANS, BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICANS ARE IN SPIRITED COMPETITION THERE FOR FAVOR. ONLY THE GERMANS AND THE NORTH AMERICANS ARE ESTABLISHED.

THE LONE ITALIAN OPERATION IS A TRANSATLANTIC LINE BETWEEN WEST AFRICA AND BRAZIL. THE WAR MADE BRITAIN GIVE UP PLANS FOR A SOUTH TRANSATLANTIC LINE.

AIRLINES ARE BEING USED AS EMISSARIES OF GOODWILL. THEIR PILOTS AND TECHNICIANS FRATERNIZE WITH LATIN AMERICANS.

THE AIRLINE PROBLEM LED THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT IN ONE INSTANCE TO ENCOURAGE, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA, THE NATIONALIZATION OF A COMPANY CALLED "SCADTA," FOUNDED AND RUN BY GERMANS FOR YEARS.

CURRENTLY EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE IN ECUADOR TO COVER THE COUNTRY WITH SUCH A NETWORK OF AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE UNDER THE UNITED STATES FLAG THAT--SO FAR AS THIS COUNTRY IS CONCERNED--THE OPERATIONS OF A GERMAN AIRLINE AFFILIATE, "SEDTA," WOULD BE ONLY A DUPLICATION.

IN SHARP COMPETITION WITH GERMAN-AFFILIATED LINES ARE TWO COMPANIES OWNED BY UNITED STATES STOCKHOLDERS, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND PAN AMERICAN-GRACE AIRWAYS. P.A.A. OWNS 50 PER CENT OF THE STOCK IN "PANAGRA." THE REST IS OWNED BY W.R.GRACE & CO.

MAR 29 PM

U.S.-FLAG AIRLINES CARRY THE BULK OF THE TRAFFIC IN SOUTH AMERICA. THEY HAVE CROCHETED A PATTERN OF LINES AROUND ALMOST THE ENTIRE PERIMETER OF THE CONTINENT AND, IN THE CASE OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, BOLIVIA AND ECUADOR, THEY RUN INTO THE INTERIOR. THE EUROPEAN-OWNED AIRLINE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AMERICA IS COMPLICATED BY THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM. LATIN AMERICA'S MARKETS HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE WAR. MANY OF THOSE COUNTRIES COULD NOT AFFORD NOW, EVEN IF THEY CHOSE, TO SUBSTITUTE NATIONALIZED OPERATIONS FOR THOSE AFFILIATED WITH THE GERMAN AIR TRANSPORT MONOPOLY, LUFTHANSA.

MAR 29 PM

30 24 8269

30.24—8269

THAT LEAVES IT UP TO UNITED STATES AIR TRANSPORT COMPANIES TO SUPPLY ALL THE CASH IF NATIONALIZATION OCCURS. THE COMPANIES UNDER THE UNITED STATES FLAG ARGUE THAT THEY CANNOT POUR MONEY INTO INTERIOR AIRLINES WITHOUT FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL SUBSIDIES FROM WASHINGTON.

JUST HOW MUCH OF A THREAT, IF ANY, THE GERMAN-AFFILIATED LINES CONSTITUTE TO THE MILITARY SECURITY OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES IS, OF COURSE, A MATTER FOR THE APPRAISAL OF THE INTERESTED GOVERNMENTS.

OUR ARMED SERVICES REASON FROM ONE PREMISE: WHERE A COMMERCIAL PLANE HAS ESTABLISHED AN AIRWAY, A MILITARY PLANE CAN FOLLOW.

IN ADDITION TO SEDTA, THE GERMAN-AFFILIATED LINES ON THE CONTINENT ARE THE CONDOR SYNDICATE IN BRAZIL, LLOYD AEREO BOLIVIANA IN BOLIVIA AND LUFTHANSA IN PERU. #

SOUTH AMERICA AND HEMISPHERE DEFENSE

BLOCKADE OPENS NEW MARKET
FOR U.S.AIRCRAFT

PROVIDES OPPORTUNITY
FOR A GOODWILL
'PENETRATION'

BUT THERE ARE TWO HITCHES (1300--NUMBER TWO)

MAR 29 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE: LATIN AMERICA NEEDS WARPLANES--THE EUROPEAN WAR AND THE BRITISH BLOCKADE HAVE OPENED UP A NEW MARKET FOR THE UNITED STATES. BUT THE DEFENSE PROGRAM AND AID-TO-BRITAIN PROGRAM ARE TAKING THE OUTPUT OF U.S.FACTORIES. DEVON FRANCIS, WHO HAS JUST COMPLETED A 14,000-MILE AIR TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA, DISCUSSES THE PROBLEM IN THIS SECOND OF TWO STORIES FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (NAME OF YOUR PAPER).)

MAR 29 1941

BY DEVON FRANCIS

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, MARCH 28-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--IT IS ONE OF THE END-PRODUCTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR THAT BRITISH SEA POWER IS SUPPLYING THE UNITED STATES WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO BOLSTER ITS AIR DEFENSES BY A GOODWILL "PENETRATION" OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GERMANY AND ITALY, WHICH ENJOYED SOME FAVOR ON THAT CONTINENT AS TRADING COUNTERS FOR BATTLEPLANES BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN, CANNOT SEND THEIR PRODUCTS TO THIS HEMISPHERE THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE IN ANY QUANTITY.

THE ARRIVAL OF A GERMAN FREIGHTER THE OTHER DAY IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BEARING AT LEAST ONE AIRPLANE, WAS AN EXCEPTIONAL EVENT.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MARKET IS WIDE OPEN TO SALESMEN OF UNITED STATES WARPLANE FACTORIES.

MILITARY AIR MISSIONS FROM WASHINGTON HAVE BEEN SPREADING THE GOSPEL OF UNITED STATES AIR POWER IN BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, CHILE, ECUADOR AND PERU.

SOME DISTRESSING EXPERIENCES WITH ITALIAN PLANES PURCHASED BY THE CHILEAN AND PERUVIAN GOVERNMENTS SERVED TO BOLSTER THE STANDING OF UNITED STATES WARPLANES THROUGHOUT SOUTH AMERICA.

EVEN BRAZIL, WHICH IS PRODUCING AIRPLANES IN A FACTORY BUILT BY GERMAN TECHNICIANS, HAS BEGUN TO LOOK ON AMERICAN MADE PLANES WITH NEW APPRECIATION.

A SYMPATHETIC APPRAISAL OF UNITED STATES WARPLANES IS EXACTLY WHAT OFFICIAL WASHINGTON WANTS. IT REPRESENTS A STEP TOWARD IMPLEMENTING OUR AIR POWER WITH LATIN AMERICAN AIR FORCES ASSOCIATED WITH, AND TRAINED BY, OFFICERS FROM NORTH OF THE RIO GRANDE.

B/3

TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT ARE IMPORTANT IN ANY SCHEME OF HEMISPHERE DEFENSE. A CASE IN POINT: TRADITIONALLY THE ARGENTINE NAVY OFFICER PERSONNEL HAS BEEN SYMPATHETIC WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN BECAUSE IT WENT TO SCHOOL IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

BUT THERE IS A HITCH.

HUB-DEEP IN THE JOB OF SUPPLYING BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY WITH PLANES, UNITED STATES FACTORIES CANNOT NOW TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO SELL IN LATIN AMERICA. AND LATIN AMERICA NEEDS WARPLANES.

BRAZIL, FOR INSTANCE, WAS MORE FLIERS THAN SHE HAS PLANES. CHILE IS IN THE MARKET FOR PLANES TO REPLACE THOSE OF ITALIAN MANUFACTURE WHICH SHE CAN NO LONGER FLY. PERU WANTS MORE U.S.-MADE TRAINERS TO ACCOMMODATE A GROWING AIR FORCE. ARGENTINA IS WELL PLEASED WITH OUR WINGED FIGHTERS, BUT WANTS MORE.

30 24 82 71

3024—8271

AIRPLANES HAVE BECOME THE SPEARHEAD OF THE UNITED STATES' CAMPAIGN ON THAT CONTINENT DESIGNED TO MAKE THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY MORE THAN A CATCH-PHRASE. ARMY BOMBERS ARE INSTRUMENTS OF THE GOOD-WILL DRIVE WHEN THEY PAY COURTESY VISITS TO RIO DUNJANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, SANTIAGO AND LIMA.

THERE IS A SECOND HITCH.

THE WAR HAS DUG DEEPLY INTO SOUTH AMERICA'S MARKETS. ARGENTINA, WHERE BEEF CATTLE OUTNUMBER HUMAN BEINGS 2 1/2 TO ONE, HAS LOST 20 PER CUVEA

JLWTS FOREIGN MARKET X

THE WAR HAS DUG DEEPLY INTO SOUTH AMERICA'S MARKETS. ARGENTINA, WHERE BEEF CATTLE OUTNUMBER HUMAN BEINGS 2 1/2 TO ONE, HAS LOST 20 PER CENT OF ITS FOREIGN MARKET FOR MEAT. BRAZIL IS NOT SELLING AS MUCH COFFEE AS SHE WAS.

THE UNITED STATES IS TRYING TO MEND THE SITUATION IN SOME MEASURE BY TAKING MORE SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCTS. ARGENTINA'S EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1938 AMOUNTED TO $37,000,000. THAT JUMPED TO $51,000,000 IN 1939 AND WAS $40,000,000 FOR ONLY THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1940.

CHILE'S EXPORTS TO THIS COUNTRY JUMPED FROM $22,000,000 IN 1938 TO $36,000,000 FOR ONLY THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1940.

IMPORTS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARE ON THE RISE. PART OF THAT IS DUE TO WASHINGTON'S EFFORTS TO PROVIDE THEM WITH ECONOMIC HELP, PART TO THE CLOSING OF EUROPEAN TRADING COUNTERS.

THE JOB OF ENCOURAGING MORE SYMPATHETIC RELATIONS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES IS WELL UNDER WAY, BUT MUCH WORK REMAINS TO BE DONE. THE MILITARY MISSIONS ARE DOING THEIR BIT IN THE BIG SCHEME OF BOLSTERING HEMISPHERE DEFENSE.

874

BUT THE AXIS POWERS ARE ENGAGED IN AN ECONOMIC AND GOODWILL CAMPAIGN WHICH SPARES NEITHER EXPENSE NOR EFFORT TO CONVINCE THE LATINS THAT THEIR CULTURAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TIES LIE IN EUROPE.

SAVE FOR VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA, ALL THE NATIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA ARE BEING SUBJECTED TO AXIS FLATTERY.

SOME STUDENTS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN SCENE CONTEND THAT A UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THOSE REPUBLICS IN A LOOSE HEMISPHERE FEDERATION IS UNNATURAL. SPAIN ARGUES THAT THEIR CULTURAL TIES ARE IN EUROPE.

THAT PART OF THEIR MARKETS WHICH SPELLED THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RELATIVE PROSPERITY AND RELATIVE HARD TIMES HAS BEEN IN EUROPE.

COLLECTIVELY, SOUTH AMERICA APPEARS TO BE WAITING FOR SOME DECISIVE TURN IN THE WORLD SITUATION TO DETERMINE HOW FAR SHE SHALL GO IN HER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. THE HEMISPHERE DEFENSE BASES PROPOSED BY WASHINGTON FOR THE COMMON USE OF ALL THE NEW WORLD REPUBLICS ARE NO FURTHER ADVANCED THAN THEY WERE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE HAVANA AND PANAMA SOLIDARITY CONFERENCES.

ARGENTINA HAS PROCLAIMED HER INTENTION TO DO NOTHING FOR THE PRESENT. BUENOS AIRES FROWNED EFFECTIVELY ON URUGUAY WHEN MONTEVIDEO PROPOSED BUILDING A BIG DEFENSE BASE WITH UNITED STATES DOLLARS. THE PLAN WAS PUT INTO COLD STORAGE.

WORK HAS NOT BEEN STARTED FOR A BASE IN CHILE DESPITE A CLAMOR BY PART OF THE SANTIAGO PRESS FOR ITS INITIATION.

INDIVIDUALLY, SOUTH AMERICANS WILL CALL OUT THE BAND AND ORDER A BANQUET FOR UNITED STATES VISITORS. NOTHING IS TOO GOOD FOR A CITIZEN FROM NORTH OF THE RIO GRANDE SO LONG AS HE OBSERVES THE NICETIES OF THEIR CUSTOMS.

NOBODY CARRIES A LIGHTED CIGARET INTO THE OFFICE OF A BUENOS AIRES BUSINESS MAN. HE WAITS UNTIL HE IS OFFERED A SMOKE.

AND NOBODY EVER CLOSED A DEAL WITH A LATIN AMERICAN AT THE FIRST LUNCHEON MEETING.

IT IS ON TRADE IN AVIATION PRODUCTS AND THE EXTENSION OF UNITED STATES-OWNED AIRLINES THAT SOME OF THE RESPONSIBLE OPINION IN WASHINGTON IS COUNTING, ULTIMATELY, FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

B75

THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT DONE BADLY THERE ON AVIATION SALES. IN THE LAST YEAR FOR WHICH EUROPEAN FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, 1938, GERMANY LED THE UNITED STATES IN SALES ONLY IN URUGUAY AND CHILE. WHERE BRAZIL BOUGHT AVIATION PRODUCTS WORTH $1,000,000 FROM GERMANY THAT YEAR, SHE PURCHASED TWICE THAT AMOUNT FROM UNITED STATES FIRMS.

AXIS SALES OF AERONAUTIC PRODUCTS IN ALL LATIN AMERICA THAT YEAR AMOUNTED TO ONLY $4,500,000 AS AGAINST MORE THAN $12,000,000 FOR THE UNITED STATES.

IN AIRLINE MILEAGE THE ADVANTAGE IS DISTINCTLY IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES--ABOUT 16,000 FOR GERMANY TO MORE THAN 26,000 FOR AMERICAN FLAG OPERATIONS. THE ITALIANS, AS YET, DO NOT MAINTAIN A SERVICE INSIDE SOUTH AMERICA.

AIRLINE OPERATION CONTINUES TO BE THE MOST SPECTACULAR ASPECT OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE FOR FAVOR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

GRANT MASON, MEMBER OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY, SAID IN AN ADDRESS IN 1938 THAT "THE TIME HAS PASSED WHEN IT CAN BE DOUBTED THAT AVIATION IS BEING USED BY GERMANY AND ITALY AS ONE OF THE MEANS OF WINNING VAST TRADE MARKETS AND PERHAPS GAINING A POLITICAL FOOTHOLD TO THE SOUTH OF US."

30 24 8273

30.24—8273

IN A BOOK JUST PUBLISHED, GENERAL HENRY H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND COL. IRA EAKER POSE THE QUESTION OF A MILITARY PENETRATION BY AIR.

GERMANY, THEY QUOTE AN UNNAMED SOURCE AS SAYING, COULD TEST THIS COUNTRY'S DETERMINATION TO ENFORCE THE MONROE DOCTRINE BY LANDING 1,000 MILITARY AIRPLANES IN BRAZIL. IF OUR DEFENSE WAS SPIRITED ENOUGH, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE BRAZILIAN MILITARY, THE PLANES COULD BE FLOWN BACK TO EUROPE, LITTLE OR NOTHING LOST BY THE EFFORT, THEY SAY.

BDG (NYC IN)

17

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 26)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, FIRST ADD HEMISPHERE DEFENSE (NO.2.) X X

IT IS GIVING AWAY NO OFFICIAL S

X X X BY THE EFFORT, THEY SAY.

IT IS GIVING AWAY NO OFFICIALSECRETS TO SAY THAT THIS COUNTRY'S ARMED SERVICES ARE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED WITH A DEFENSE OF THE AREA STRETCHING IN A CIRCLE A THOUSAND MILES FROM THE PANAMA CANAL. AIR DEFENSE PLANS ARE BEING PREDICATED ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT WE MAY BE FORCED TO ATTACK AN ENEMY OBTAINING A FOOTHOLD WITHIN THAT CIRCLE.

HEMISPHERE DEFENSE, FOR THE PRESENT ANYWAY, CENTERS ON A JOB OF MAKING THE CANAL SAFE FROM AIR ATTACK. THAT, TOO, IS GOING TO TAKE TIME, AS WILL THE VAST MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE GREATER AND LESSER ANTILLES AND IN BRITISH GUIANA.

MAY 29 1941

MAR 28 1941

BE ONLY ALBROOK FIELD CAN BE USED BY HEAVY MILITARY PLANES NOW IN
BT UNITED. FRANCE FIELD, ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ISTHMUS, IS BEING
REPAIRED. HOWARD FIELD, NEAR ALBROOK, IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
BUT IMPORTANT TO CANAL AIR DEFENSE WAS THE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED
THE OTHER DAY UNDER WHICH THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA WILL MAKE AVAILABLE
IN THE UNITED STATES LAND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SERIES OF
AUXILIARY AIR BASES.

MAJ. J.P.CULLETON, AN ENGLISHMAN OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS, IS ON
RECORD AS HAVING SAID THAT "IN THE NEAR FUTURE" AERIAL WARFARE WOULD
"REVOLUTIONIZE THE ART OF WAR."

HE SAID THAT IN AN ADDRESS IN CHICAGO BACK IN 1893.

THE UNITED STATES IS WRESTLING TODAY WITH THE PROBLEM HE POSED
ALMOST A HALF CENTURY AGO AS IT DRIVES TOWARD HEMISPHERE DEFENSE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 28--

BDG MARCH 27.)

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A146

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 29)

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MERCHANT MARINE "IN A MESS,"
SHIPPING MEN DECLARE

FOUR CONFLICTING INTERESTS
CONFRONT MARITIME
COMMISSION (860)

BY CHARLES E.HARNER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MARCH 28-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE, RELIED UPON BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DELIVERY TO THIS COUNTRY OF STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS NEEDED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, IS DESCRIBED BY LEADING SHIPPING MEN AS "IN THE BIGGEST MESS IN OUR HISTORY."

RUBBER, TIN AND OTHER REQUIRED MATERIALS ARE REPORTED PILED UP IN THE FAR EAST, MAGNESIUM ORE IN SOUTH AFRICA, AND DELIVERIES OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO OTHER NATIONS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DELAYED.

THE MARITIME COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON, WHICH SEEKS TO EXPEDITE IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES OF STRATEGIC BASIC GOODS, IS SAID BY SHIPPING MEN TO BE FACED WITH FOUR CONFLICTING INTERESTS:

1. THE BRITISH NEED FOR INCREASED SUPPLIES.

2. UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY SHIP REQUIREMENTS.

3. OPERATORS OF AMERICAN FLAG LINES WHO ARE HIRING INDEPENDENTLY OWNED STEAMSHIPS TO HANDLE RECORD SHIPPING DEMANDS.

4. INDEPENDENT OWNERS OF STEAMSHIPS, NOW IN DEMAND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 20 YEARS.

THE BRITISH ARE CONCEDED TO HAVE BEEN LOSING SHIPS AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 64,000 TONS--A ROUGH AVERAGE OF ABOUT EIGHT SHIPS--A WEEK.

THIS IS NOT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE 24,000,000 TONS OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS BELIEVED AFLOAT, BUT THE SINKINGS ARE LARGELY CONCENTRATED ON THE BRITISH LIFELINE--THE "FERRYBOAT" SERVICE ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

AS A RESULT, LONDON HAS BEEN COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW MANY SHIPS FROM HER TRADITIONAL TRADE ROUTES, AND THE AMERICANS HAVE GONE INTO THOSE ROUTES VIGOROUSLY, ASSISTED TO A LARGE EXTENT BY A WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION WHICH SEEKS TO DEVELOP UNITED STATES WORLD TRADE.

THIS DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN ALL THE MORE RAPID BECAUSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S EFFORTS TO KEEP UNITED STATES INDUSTRY WELL STOCKED WITH THE IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS WHICH ARE NEEDED TO MANUFACTURE MUNITIONS OF WAR.

A147

EXAMPLES OF THIS STOCKING ARE SEEN IN THE IMPORTATION, ON A BASIS OF BARTER WITH GREAT BRITAIN, OF HUGE GOVERNMENT STOCKS OF RUBBER AND TIN, AND IN THE FURTHER IMPORTATION FROM LATIN AMERICA, MAINLY CHILE, OF 200,000 TONS OF COPPER. BRINGING IN THE LATTER METAL HAS BEEN REGARDED BY COPPER MEN AS A MAJOR FACTOR IN PREVENTING A RUNAWAY METALS MARKET.

WITH THESE NEW DEMANDS ON AMERICAN FLAG SHIPS AND THE SALE OF MANY AMERICAN VESSELS TO THE BRITISH, THE SUPPLY OF AMERICAN BOTTOMS IS OCCASIONING CONCERN AMONG SHIPPERS AND IMPORTERS.

RATES, BOTH OF CARGO AND SHIPS THEMSELVES, HAVE STEADILY RISEN.

THE OPERATOR OF AN AMERICAN FLAG LINE, WHICH OWNS SEVERAL SHIPS AND CHARTERS MANY MORE FROM INDEPENDENT OWNERS, TELLS OF PAYING $2,200 A DAY FOR A VESSEL, NOW HEADED WESTWARD ACROSS THE PACIFIC, WHICH WAS CALMLY ROTTING IN A GULF COAST HARBOR TWO YEARS AGO.

OPERATORS CHARTER SHIPS FROM OWNERS FOR RENT BASED ON THE SHIP'S CARRYING CAPACITY. THE BASIS IS A "DEADWEIGHT TON"--ACTUALLY 100 CUBIC FEET OF CARGO SPACE.

VESSELS WHICH COULD BE CHARTERED SIX WEEKS AGO FOR $6 TO $6.50 A DEADWEIGHT TON PER MONTH NOW ARE BRINGING $7.25 TO $8 A TON.

SOME OWNERS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE DEMANDED $9 A TON WITHIN THE LAST THREE DAYS.

THEY POINT OUT THAT THEY PAY FOR THE CREWS, INSURANCE AND MAINTENANCE ON CHARTER TRIPS AND SAY THEY ARE able TO MAKE ABOUT $3 MORE A TON, IN SOME INSTANCES, BY OPERATING THE SHIPS THEMSELVES AS "TRAMPS"--THAT IS, CARRYING CARGOES ON ASSIGNMENT WHEREVER AND WHENEVER THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES ARE PRESENTED RATHER THAN ON THE FIXED SCHEDULES OF THE FLAG LINERS.

MOST OF THE SHIP OWNERS ARE REGARDED AS PREFERRING TO PLACE THEIR VESSELS IN TRADES WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE SHIPS TO BRING RAW MATERIALS TO THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE PREVAILING DISPARITIES IN FEES HAS CAUSED MANY TO USE THESE BOTTOMS IN THE SECURE, QUICK COASTWISE SERVICES.

FLAG LINE OPERATORS HAVE TALKED INFORMALLY WITH THE MARITIME COMMISSION REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT FIXING A MAXIMUM CHARTER RATE FOR AMERICAN SHIPS, IN AN EFFORT TO HOLD DOWN THEIR EXPENSES.

A148

MANY INDEPENDENT SHIP OWNERS WHO HAVE LED A HAND-TO-MOUTH EXISTENCE FOR TWO DECADES, ARE REGARDED AS PERFECTLY WILLING TO COOPERATE IN SUCH A PROGRAM IF THEY CAN BE GUARANTEED FIXED OPERATING COSTS AND AN ABSENCE OF COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN SHIP OWNERS WHO, IN MANY CASES, ARE GETTING FAR HIGHER CHARTER RATES FOR POORER SHIPS.

AS ONE SHIP OWNER EXPRESSED IT: "I'D BE GLAD TO SEND ALL MY SHIPS, IF NEED BE, TO SOUTH AFRICA TO PICK UP MAGNESIUM ORE FOR $5 A TON IF I COULD SEND THE SHIPS OVER THERE LOADED WITH CARGO AT $20 A TON. IF I CAN DO THAT, I CAN OPERATE SATISFACTORILY. IF I CAN'T, I CAN MAKE A BETTER GO OF THINGS IN SOME OTHER OPERATION."

WHILE THE GOVERNMENT IS STUDYING THE PILE-UP OF CONFLICTING RATES AND REQUIRED SHIPPING ROUTES, THE STEAMSHIP MEN ARE WATCHING WITH INTENSE INTEREST THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN SHIPPING OPERATIONS.

UNTIL RECENTLY, FOR EXAMPLE, ARMY TRANSPORTS AND NAVY AUXILIARIES WERE REPORTED SAILING TO THE PHILIPPINES, GUAM AND ELSEWHERE IN THE FAR EAST WITH PACKED CARGO HOLDS AND RETURNING IN BALLAST, ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT NEEDED RAW MATERIALS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THAT SITUATION NOW IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN CORRECTED THROUGH THE SHIPPING EASTWARD OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLIES IN THE GOVERNMENT SHIPS

HOWEVER, THE ARMY AND NAVY, IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS, HAVE TAKEN SOME 35 ADDITIONAL CARGO SHIPS FROM THE NATION'S MERCHANT FLEET AND SHIPPING MEN SUGGEST THESE VESSELS MAY BE THROWN INTO THIS NATION'S OWN SERVICE OF SUPPLIES IF THE SITUATION GROWS MORE ACUTE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 29, SENT MARCH 27.)

U1AES

6 Italian Warships Hit. One Sunk, British Clain

Naval, Air Forces Join In Action Against Fascist Fleet

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 29—The Admiralty announced tonight "it may be assumed" that at least one Italian warship was sunk in a battle in the eastern Mediterranean.

A communique, the second of the day, said:

"Further information of the naval action in the eastern Mediterranean is not yet available, but rafts containing Italian survivors have been reported this morning by our aircraft.

"It may, therefore be assumed that at least one Italian ship has been sunk."

Earlier the Admiralty had reported another of Premier Mussolini's heaviest battleships, a number of cruisers and a destroyer damaged.

Two Big Ships Left

Assuming that two Italian battleships which were under construction last year have been put in service, the British said this left Italy with only two capital ships.

The British said a battleship of the 35,000-ton Littorio class and two others were damaged by torpedoes in an aerial attack at Taranto naval base November 11; another battleship of the Vittorio class was hit by a torpedo in a naval engagement two weeks late, and a fifth battleship subsequently was torpedoed by aircraft from the Ark Royal.

In the British view none of these damaged ships could have been recommissioned and put back into action.

Two Repaired, Duce Claimed

(Premier Mussolini said on February 23 that two of the battleships damaged at Taranto were about ready for return to service.)

The first announcement telling of the sensational climax to the long cat-and-mouse game the British fleet has played with the Fascists in "Mare Nostrum" said "it appears that so far, at least one Littorio class battleship (Italy's newest) has been damaged and that two enemy cruisers are very severely damaged." Greek naval forces aided in the action, the British added.

Then came a Royal Air Force communique from Cairo, telling of a swoop on Italian warships in the Ionian Sea between Italy and Greece in which hits were scored on two cruisers and a destroyer.

Was One Continuing Action

Apparently all this was one continuing action which began yesterday and still was in progress today, for the Admiralty credited the R. A. F. and the Greeks with participation in announcing that "naval operations of some importance are taking place in the eastern Mediterranean."

Whether two Italian cruisers had been hit by the navy's guns and two more by R. A. F. bombs was not clear from the two communiques.

The Admiralty promised further reports as soon as available, however.

The Admiralty's communique said:

"Naval operations of some importance are taking place in the eastern Mediterranean. Only preliminary reports are available, but from these it appears that yesterday our naval forces operating under the command of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham sighted Italian forces consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

Units Brought To Action

"The enemy force scattered, but some units have been brought to action and it appears that, so far, at least one Littorio class battleship has been damaged and that two enemy cruisers are very severely damaged.

"Naval aircraft and units of the Royal Air Force have carried out attacks, the results of which are not yet known. Greek naval forces are taking part in these operations. Further information will be issued as soon as it is available."

30.24-8277

BRITISH BATTER ITALIAN FLEET

One Warship Sunk, Others Damaged; Battle Believed War's Biggest

AIDED BY RAF

Planes Report Hits On 3 Ships In Mediterranean Engagement

BY W. T. YARBOUGH

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—The British Navy, aided by Greek units and the RAF, at last has met the dwindling Italian fleet away from home base and sunk at least one warship and heavily damaged several others in the eastern Mediterranean, it was officially announced today.

The Admiralty and the RAF, in piecemeal descriptions of this engagement — which seemingly was the largest of the war—listed one Italian battleship, two to four cruisers and a destroyer as damaged. This was followed by announcement that at least one Italian ship had been [illegible] whether it was one of those on the damaged list was not ascertained.

BIG FORCE INVOLVED.

Communiques emphasized that details were as yet incomplete, but that a big force of Italian battleships, cruisers and destroyers was involved.

[German pilots reported tonight they had attacked a British sea force consisting of "destroyers and larger ships" near the Greek island of Crete, a dispatch from Berlin said. Three bombs hit one large warship, the pilots said.]

From first information obtained from the British commander, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, the Admiralty said one battleship of the 35,000-ton Littorio class, Italy's newest, had been damaged, and two cruisers were "very severely damaged" in "naval operations of some importance," which began yesterday.

"Rafts containing Italian survivors have been reported this morning by our aircraft," it said. "It may therefore be assumed that at least one Italian ship has been sunk."

RAF REPORTS 'BAG.'

The RAF Middle East command announced that two Italian cruisers and a destroyer had been hit directly with heavy bombs in a battle in the Indian Sea, between Greece and Southern Italy ,and apparently these communiques all referred to one continuing action.

Whether the RAF's "bag" duplicated any announced by the Admiralty was not clear, but indications were that it did not, for the Admiralty said results of the air attacks were not yet known to it. The RAF said one of the cruisers it had hit "stopped, emitting black and yellow smoke."

DUCE'S FLEET DWINDLES.

Totalling up the score against Italian vessels thus far, British observers believed there were few Italian battleships left.

At the outset of the war, Mussolini had four 1911 model battleships and two new 35,000 tonners, the Littorio and Vittorio Veneto. Two others of this size were under construction.

These last two, the Impero and the Roma, are known to have been launched and may have been put in service.

Assuming a total of eight capital ships, the British said Mussolini had no more than two left fit for duty. One new and two old ones were declared to have been heavily damaged by a torpedo-plane attack on Taranto, Nov. 11, another was torpedoed in a running fight off Sardinia, Nov. 27, and planes from the aircraft carrier Ark Royal are credited with damaging a fifth. The sixth was hit yesterday.

Italy Boasts New Weapon Against British Shipping

Rome, March 29 (AP)—Tiny, obstacle-hurdling craft so fast they can lay explosives alongside a victim and escape in a burst of speed were described in the press today as Italy's new weapon against British shipping.

The Stefani news agency said these "surprisingly little" mosquito boats were the "naval assault craft" mentioned Friday by the high command as having raided Suda Bay, on the Greek island of Crete, and sunk an "enemy warship."

New Raids On British Shipping

Another attack on British shipping—by airplanes—was reported by today's war bulletin, which said three warships were torpedoed, one of them possibly having been sunk, and merchant ships seriously damaged.

"In the Ægean," the communique said, "our air force yesterday was in action against convoys, enemy naval formations and shipping in harbor, attacking with torpedoes and bombs.

"A British aircraft carrier and two cruisers were hit with torpedoes by our planes. One cruiser is to be considered sunk. Merchant ships of small tonnage were seriously damaged. One of them was set afire."

Casualties At Lecca Airport

The high command acknowledged some casualties in a British air attack early Friday on the airport at Lecca, Italy, about fifty miles east of Italy's big Taranto naval base.

Newspapers called the new naval craft an improved type of tiny speedboat built to leap over such obstacles as torpedo nets, attack and dart away before they can be hit.

Because of the physical endurance and skill required to man them and the risk of death if an attack fails, the boats were said to be operated only by volunteers. They are pictured as so small that they would be hard to hit in darkness but so small, also, that if anything goes wrong they are lost.

TRAIN IN BRITAIN MACHINE-GUNNED

One Passenger Is Killed in East Anglia Raid.

London, March 29 (A. P.).—A German Messerschmitt plane dived within 300 feet of a crowded passenger train in East Anglia today, killing one and wounding two persons with machine-gun fire.

An air raid warning, the first night alarm since March 20, sounded in London tonight and was followed by an all-clear signal shortly after. No incidents were reported during the alarm.

British fighters, operating in pairs, attacked German road and

(According to British sources, Italy had only two ships of the Littorio class. They are armed with nine 15-inch guns; twelve 6-inch and twelve 3.5-inch anti-aircraft guns, as well as forty anti-aircraft machine guns. They carry three airplanes.)

The British announced that on November 27 they had caught an Italian squadron at sea west of Sardinia and scored hits on a new battleship, four cruisers and two destroyers before the Italians escaped.

Patrolled In Vain

Since then, they have repeatedly told of patrolling the Mediterranean in a vain effort to lure the Italian fleet out of port.

In a speech at Brighton, England, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told his audience the news of the battle and, referring to the battleship and two cruisers, said: "I hope maybe they are sunk. I don't think there is much left of their destroyers."

(British bombers in force made a heavy and successful attack on Italian warships in the Ionian Sea, hitting two cruisers and one destroyer with heavy bombs, R. A. F. headquarters in Cairo announced.)

(A special statement said the attack was made by "a large formation of our bombers" and later "one of the cruisers stopped, emitting black and yellow smoke. A number of bombs fell close to the enemy ships.")

(The announcement added that a successful attack also was made on Lecce airdrome south of Brindisi, in southern Italy, and that aircraft on the ground were machine-gunned and set on fire. One twin-engined bomber was destroyed and others were severely damaged, it was said.)

3 British Warships Hit, Damaged, Rome Claims

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 29—The possible sinking of a British cruiser and the damaging of an aircraft carrier and another cruiser in torpedo and bomb attacks by Italy's air force were reported by the high command today.

At the same time Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said that the "naval assault craft," which entered Britain's naval base at Suda Bay on the island of Crete Tuesday night and reputedly sank a warship, were tiny, new high-speed vessels requiring skill and daring on the part of their volunteer crews.

Without saying whether they were the small motor torpedo boats, which Italy is supposed to have in large numbers, the agency said they were the "newest boatcraft of the Royal Navy."

Stefani said the craft were worthy of "the Italian constructive genius and heroic spirit of sailors."

The agency said today that Italian scouting planes had discovered that the warship, reported sunk in yesterday's high command communique, was lying on its side, with its stern resting on the bottom of Suda Bay, and its decks under water.

The pilots were said to have reported that the seven-mile-wide bay was covered with a sheet of fuel oil which extended three miles to sea. They said this indicated that one of the British ships hit and destroyed in the attack on shipping in the harbor was a tanker loaded with fuel.

Stefani asserted that the assault craft succeeded in overcoming the most difficult obstacles and because of their great speed and very small size, were difficult for opposing gunners to hit.

"From a short distance they launch powerful charges of explosives against enemy ships," Stefani reported.

Today's communique said that Italian air forces attacked British convoys, naval formations and an "Ægean harbor."

Several small merchant ships also were said to have been damaged seriously and one of them set afire.

R. A. F. Attacks Warships.

Cairo, March 29 (A. P.).—British bombers in force made a heavy and successful attack on Italian warships in the Ionian Sea, hitting two cruisers and one destroyer with heavy bombs, R. A. F. headquarters announced

A special statement said the attack was made by "a large formation of our bombers" and later "one of the cruisers stopped, emitting black and yellow smoke. A number of bombs fell close to the enemy ships."

The announcement added that a successful attack also was made on Lecce airdrome south of Brindisi, in southern Italy, and that aircraft on the ground were machine-gunned and set on fire.

One twin-engined bomber was destroyed and others were severely damaged, it was said.

rail transport and airdromes during offensive patrols over Belgium and France this afternoon, the Government reported tonight.

Plymouth, England, March 29 (A. P.).—The Government permitted publication today of information that the United States consulate here was damaged in the recent air raids on this port.

The United States embassy in London said the consulate was hit by fire bombs and completely burned out. There were no casualties.

Rome, March 29 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that British planes raided the Lecce airfield in Italy yesterday morning, machine-gunning the installations there and wounding some persons. Lecce is in the heel of the Italian boot, about fifty miles east of the big Taranto naval base.

Berlin, March 29 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that German fighter formations last night effectively bombed the airdrome at Halfar, on the island of Malta, and that in the course of the attack one British plane was shot down. There were no German losses, the communique said, and added that there were no raids on Germany last night.

LONDON RAIDLESS FOR EIGHTH NIGHT

All Britain Quiet for Fourth Consecutive Night.

London, March 29 (A. P.).—London experienced its eighth consecutive raid-free night and for the fourth successive night no German raiders appeared anywhere over Great Britain.

The official communique: "There is nothing to report."

At sea the 5,567-ton German freighter Dresden was apparently trying to run the British blockade with a cargo of wheat from Argentina. The freighter sailed last night from Santos, Brazil, where she had been in refuge since November 25, 1939. Her clearance papers were for Vladivostok.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AIR
LONDON, MARCH 30 (SUNDAY)--(AP)--GERMAN RAIDERS STARTED "A NUMBER" OF FIRES AT PLACES IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL AREA LAST NIGHT AND CAUSED A "SMALL" NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, INCLUDING SOME PERSONS KILLED, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.
(INFORMED QUARTERS IN BERLIN SAID RETURNING NAZI FLIERS HAD OBSERVED SEVERAL FIRES IN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES NEAR BRISTOL.)
LONDON HAD ITS FIRST NIGHT RAID ALARM IN NINE NIGHTS.
AN ALL CLEAR X X X PICKING UP AT SECOND GRAF.

GERMAN PLANE MACHINE-GUNS BRITISH TRAIN

Kills 1, Wounds 2 in Crowd; Others Drop Fire Bombs on Town; London Has Alarm

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—Fire bombs, preceded by flames, were dropped tonight on a west England town by German air raiders and London had its first night alert in nine nights.

An all-clear signal was sounded in London shortly after the alarm and no incidents were reported during the alert.

Today a German Messerschmitt dived within 300 feet of a crowded passenger train in East Anglia. Machine-gun fire killed one and wounded two persons.

LOSSES COMPARED.

According to new figures published by the Air Ministry, Germany lost 2,375 aircraft between Aug. 8 and Oct. 31, 1940, before she abandoned mass daylight assaults on Britain in favor of night raids.

The figures, it was explained, do not include Nazi planes shot down at night during that period nor "those seen by the thousands staggering back to their French bases, wings and fuselages full of holes, ailerons shot away, engines smoking—a battered and disordered armada."

The Royal Air Force, which was credited with saving many English South Coast towns from complete destruction, was said to have lost 375 pilots killed and 358 wounded in stemming the daylight assaults.

R. A. F. SKIMS ROOFS IN FRANCE, BELGIUM

Raiders Machine-Gun Nazi Air Field, Freight Yard And Troop Lorries

People In Occupied Areas Wave As British Fly Low Over Houses

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 29—British pilots skimmed twenty feet over rooftops in German occupied France and Belgium in daylight attacks today and the populace waved at them everywhere, the Air Ministry said tonight.

Speedy little R. A. F. fighter planes, attacking in pairs, were said to have swooped down to machine-gun railroads, highways, shipping and grounded German planes.

The Air Ministry said not one German fighter rose to challenge them, and some returning flyers said they did not even encounter anti-aircraft fire. All returned safely.

Inhabitants Wave

In Belgium, one pair of fighter pilots said, they dived to 20 feet over towns whose inhabitants waved to them. From their fleeting view, they said, life seemed to be normal in those areas.

On the homeward flight over the Channel, the Air Ministry news service said, two fighters spotted a German anti-aircraft ship and machine-gunned it.

"Members of the crew were seen to fall and others jumped into the water to escape the hail of bullets," the service said.

Two other Hurricanes were said to have swept the Dunkerque area and struck several planes with machine-gun fire on a German airfield.

Freight Yard Machine-Gunned

Another pair from the same squadron said they machine-gunned a freight yard in a German-occupied French town from 300 feet and brought two trains to a standstill.

A Spitfire pilot who had been operating over a German convoy said he dropped to 400 feet over occupied France to get his bearings and immediately was greeted by anti-aircraft fire and tracer bullets.

"Then he saw lorries he recognized as German," said the ministry's report. "He came down behind the lorries, which he identified as army vehicles, and machine-gunned them, forcing one to crash into a ditch."

Returning home, it added, this pilot saw a German convoy and machine-gunned it before rejoining his partner.

Raid Shelter Boredom Held Cause Of Drinking

Church Of England Society Says Boys And Girls Lacking Active Social Life Use Alcohol

London, March 29 (AP)—The Church of England Temperance Society today blamed boredom in air-raid shelters for increased drinking among girls and boys.

A report, based on a survey of 150 shelters, said that "where social life is active and the community spirit strong, gambling, drinking and immorality are almost entirely absent."

ALEXANDER IS CONFIDENT

Briton Says English-Speaking Nations Cannot Lose War

BRIGHTON, England, March 29 (AP)—Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in a "War Weapons Week" speech today that he believed the combined strength of the English-speaking nations could not be defeated or ultimately deprived of complete victory.

"I do not believe that, great and hideous as may be the task which lies before us and heavy though the tribulation through which we must pass will be, that the two great English-speaking democracies—the British Commonwealth and the United States of America—will ever relinquish their task until freedom is secured," Mr. Alexander said.

BOMB EXPLODES IN U. S. MAIL

London, March 29 (A. P.).—Scotland Yard experts and United States Government representatives examined today fragments of a small bomb which exploded harmlessly in a bag of incoming American mail on the train platform of a London post office.

The bomb was made of a twisted piece of lead pipe.

BRITAIN TO CONTINUE ASSET DISPOSAL HERE

Aid-Bill Passage Not to Affect Policy, Public Is Warned

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Authoritative quarters warned the British public today against the expectation that passage of the lease-lend law in the United States would bring an easing up of the disposal of the country's dollar assets.

[British interests recently disposed of control of American Viscose Company, largest rayon producer in the United States, to a group of investment bankers for an undisclosed price. It was understood the group would eventually offer the securities to the American investing public.]

"Great Britain is to continue her stated policy of throwing the whole of her financial resources into the war effort and placing all her assets at the disposal of the United States," these quarters declared.

It was understood that the sale of assets along the lines of the recent Viscose transaction would continue "as originally envisaged."

The government's policy is also said to imply "the requisitioning of dollar securities in which dealings still take place in the London market, often at a premium over their North American quotations."

Some market quarters here had previously expected a slackening or cessation of the British policy of cashing in on assets in the United States, after passage of the lease-lend legislation.

DANUBE CLOSED, GERMAN EXODUS ON IN BELGRADE

British Also Order Women to Leave—Nazis Halt Air Service.

ARMY RUNNING TELEPHONES

Turkey Reported to Have Plan to Preserve Peace in Balkan Region.

BY ROBT. ST. JOHN

Belgrade, March 29 (A. P.).—The German legation ordered even German newspaper men today to leave Yugoslavia in the apparent conviction that the new Government would offer no acceptable compromise to Axis wishes. At the same time the British, apparently expecting Yugoslavia might become a theater of war, ordered women and children to leave.

These orders came as the Belgrade Government suspended traffic of German barges and other craft on the Danube River and military operators took over telephone communication in the capital.

[Meanwhile Istanbul reported unofficially a Turkish plan to win Yugoslavia and perhaps other Balkan nations to a defensive agreement with Germany whereby none will attack the Reich if Adolf Hitler does not order a march in the southeast.]

More than a score of German newspaper men were involved by the exodus instructions and only two were permitted to remain with the diplomatic staff.

Evacuation Order Extended.

The German evacuation order, which originally applied only to Belgrade, was extended during the morning to all Serbia and again broadened tonight to include the wives and children of the diplomatic staff.

Such precautions were not taken even in Belgium and the Netherlands, Germans said. The German legation was reported taking an extremely serious view of the injuries on Thursday to the Assistant Air Attache Moser.

[Budapest reported that the German Minister, Viktor von Heeren, had made a new and vigorous oral protest this afternoon against a new incident. It was said that a German legation secretary, with a special pass from the Yugoslav Foreign Office, had been dragged from his car as he was leaving Belgrade and detained for three hours by the Yugoslav military authorities. Von Heeren was reported to have warned the Government that in case of any future attack, German officials had received instructions to "use any weapons they might be carrying to protect themselves."]

The order to newspapermen was an extension of arrangements made yesterday for the removal of all 3,000 of the economy experts, trade delegates and other Germans here. It was said then that only diplomats and persons with urgent business would remain.

Equally significant of the Nazi attitude was the order of the German commercial air line, Lufthansa, canceling all flights over

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Yugoslav territory. Just as the order was issued a German courier arriving from Athens declared he saw the train carrying former Regent Prince Paul cross the Greek frontier yesterday.

Berlin Is Kept Waiting.

Facing the possibility of an internal rift with Croat minority leaders, the Belgrade Government kept Germany waiting for an answer to renewed demands for a definite written statement of Yugoslav foreign policy.

Yet the Yugoslav General Staff conferred with the German Minister, Viktor von Heeren. German sources said that an effort was being made to smooth out difficulties caused by street demonstrations, in which Germans were beaten and concerning which Berlin has complained.

Von Heeren was reported authoritatively to have delivered a new note last night, apparently reflecting Nazi dissatisfaction with the new Cabinet's declaration yesterday that Yugoslavia would be unable to fulfill the terms of her four-day-old membership in the Axis alliance.

Dr. Vladimir Macek, the homespun leader of several million Croats and Vice-Premier in this Cabinet as well as in that of deposed Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic, appeared to hold the key to the future development of the nation's domestic and foreign fate.

Conference Held in Zagreb.

He deliberated with his lieutenants in Zagreb for hours yesterday, but early today was said to be still undecided whether to stand up with the new Cabinet of Gen. Dusan Simovic or retire into the Opposition ranks in which he had fought for two decades until he won an agreement with Cvetkovic in 1939 for Croatian home rule.

The dominant question here was whether the internal unity of this nation of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, first realized only a few weeks before the war began, would be jeopardized again—with all that such disunity would imply for the national defense and a united front against Germany and Italy.

[German news dispatches from Belgrade emphasized Macek's indecision and cautiously hinted that he had been forced into the Simovic Cabinet at pistol point, thus indicating the possibility of Nazi exploitation of any Croat rift. Significantly, too, it was reported that a German war film—perhaps depicting the Polish or French campaigns—was shown at Zagreb last night. Such films have often been shown prior to German military occupations to impress upon spectators the might of the Nazi military machine.]

Macek's newspaper, Hrvatski Dnevnik, said in an editorial today that the Vice-Premier would not decide to stay or to quit until he had received a full report on the new situation.

Turkish Plan Reported.

Istanbul, March 29 (A. P.).—Encouraged by Yugoslavia's latest attitude toward the Axis, Turkey hopes to reach an agreement with Germany which would prevent war in the Balkans, it was reported today in reliable but unofficial circles.

It was understood that Turkey expects the co-operation of Yugoslavia and perhaps other Balkan countries in an understanding that if Germany does not march none of these countries will attack Germany.

This policy, it is believed, is based on the conviction that Germany will have to reconstruct the whole scheme of operations in the Balkans, which has been aimed at relieving Italy. It was emphasized also that Turkey's role is purely defensive.

Deputies speaking throughout the country on foreign policy are avoiding any reference to Yugoslavia's about-face, reiterating merely the theme that Turkey will fight if attacked.

Nazi Re-enforcements Reported.

Ankara, March 29 (A. P.).—A neutral diplomat arriving here from Bucharest last night said that Germany was sending 200,000 more troops into Bulgaria to augment a force of more than 300,000 men already there.

Unofficial reports said British troop landings continued in Greece.

Bulgars Advise Yugoslavs.

Sofia, March 29 (A. P.).—Bulgaria issued a friendly, semi-official warning to neighboring Yugoslavia today to adhere to her foreign policy, including the three-power pact.

A commentator on the Sofia radio said: "England is trying to instigate Yugoslavia to war and extend the conflict to the Balkans as well. We hope the dark clouds now sweeping over the Balkan peninsula will scatter and our problems will be settled peacefully."

The Government spokesman, Sorti Yanev, leader of the majority in Parliament, was more outspoken in the newspaper Dneff.

"Whatever happens, Serbs and Bulgarians must never be on opposing sides," he said. "If the war extends here, one or two countries as enemies are apt to become the victims. The Bulgarian nation will be sincerely glad if the new (Yugoslav) Government's decision is the result of solid reasoning, not momentary feeling."

MACEK INSISTS YUGOSLAVIA TIE UP WITH AXIS

Croat Autonomy Guarantee Also Reported Demanded By Leader

Followers Said To Feel Recent Coup Was Blow Directed At Them

[By the Associated Press]

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, March 29—Dr. Vladimir Macek, leader of millions of Croats, was reported authoritatively tonight to have insisted that Yugoslavia's new Government publish a declaration affirming this kingdom's adherence to the Axis alliance.

The Croat peasant leader was said also to demand a declaration guaranteeing Croat autonomy.

Expected To Hold Silence

The leader of the Croats, who buried their differences with the Serbs only in 1939 in a Croat home-rule agreement, was expected, meanwhile, to remain silent on all overtures that he be active in the new regime, at least until he can go to Belgrade Tuesday or Wednesday and investigate the situation at first hand.

An important member of Macek's intimate circle asserted that the "new Government has decidedly won the confidence of all Serbs, but has lost the confidence of all Croats."

Croatia Held Target

Croats say there is a widespread feeling that the coup was a Serb stroke directed more against Croatia than against the tripartite pact.

Neither Macek nor other Croat peasant party officials attended the thanksgiving service celebrating young King Peter's assumption of power.

Croat suspicions are said to have strengthened extremists who long have wanted an independent Croatia and have contended the autonomy was a fiction.

Communists Arrested

Thirty Communist demonstrators shouting demands for a pact with Soviet Russia were arrested tonight when they refused to disband.

Informed circles say that if Macek participates in the Government without a guarantee of Croat autonomy he will risk his leadership, and that if he balks at cooperating all Croats will unite behind him in their former status of opposition to Belgrade.

Believe Time Is Ripe

Most of his difficulties, these sources say, arise from extremists who are reported gaining recruits on the supposition that the time is ripe to break away from the Serbs.

Also opposed to him is a Croat Nazi party which wants Croatia to become a German protectorate. On the other side are Croat "Yugoslavs" who favor cooperation with the Serbs under any circumstances.

Due To Weigh Heavily

Macek, who was Vice-Premier in the overthrown Cabinet of Dragisa Cvetkovic which signed the three-power pact for Yugoslavia, was carried over in the new Government of Gen. Dusan Simovic.

His position, however, has not been clarified. What course Macek decides to take—whether to revert to the opposition or stay in the Government—is expected to weigh heavily on determining Yugoslavia's home and foreign policy.

Germans And Italians Begin Leaving Serbia

BY ROBT. ST. JOHN

Belgrade, March 29 (AP)—Germany ordered all her nationals out of the province of Serbia, Italians began leaving by the hundreds and British women als were advised to go quickly as the new Belgrade Government wrestled tonight with the problem of keeping Yugoslavia non-belligerent.

There were indications that nothing has been settled yet—indications such as the abandonment, on Berlin's orders, of the *Lufthansa* air line to Belgrade, tension in all diplomatic quarters, new Yugoslav-German conversations, uncertainty in the Croat-Serb situation and the rapid departure of foreigners.

Simovic Plays For Time

One thing, however, was certain. Gen. Dusan Simovic, Premier of the three-day-old regime which ousted the Yugoslav signers of the Axis alliance, is not eager to provoke a conflict with anyone at this moment.

Simovic wants time to reconcile, if he can, widely divergent views on the course he should follow.

Those courses are to accede to Nazi wishes and confirm Yugoslavia's junior partnership in the Axis or to heed those of the Yugoslav army and people who shouted against it Thursday after the overnight coup which put him and young King Peter II in power.

Cabinet Holds Meeting

The Cabinet held a long meeting today, but an official statement said "only budget matters" were discussed.

Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister, had a long private conference with Foreign Minister Nincic during the afternoon, having previously conferred with Premier Simovic.

Orders from the Nazi legation for a German exodus became progressively wider.

They applied originally to Belgrade alone, but were extended later to cover all Serbia, the Serb province of Yugoslavia, and broadened further tonight to include the wives and children of German diplomats.

Newspapermen Included

All newspapermen, save two permitted to remain with the diplomatic staff, were included.

The German legation was said to be taking an extremely serious view of incidents to the Nazi assistant air attache, Moser, in the tumult Thursday after the pro-Axis alignment Government was cast aside.

Concurrent with Germany's suspension of air service to Yugoslavia's capital, the Yugoslav Government stopped German river traffic in its section of the Danube and military operators took over telephone lines in Belgrade.

Takes Report To Zagreb

The Governor of Croatia hastened back to Zagreb, his provincial capital, to report to Dr. Vladimir Macek, the Croat peasant leader on what he had learned about the Simovic course.

An insight into Croatian temper was indicated by a Zagreb communique which said that the "irresponsible persons" who demonstrated against "two foreign governments" in the City of Maribor, near Yugoslavia's German frontier, will be arrested.

The latest German-Yugoslav conversation was between this country's general staff and the German Minister to Belgrade, Viktor von Heeren. German sources said an attempt was being made to "smooth out the situation resulting from the Thursday events."

Tries To Check Emotions

The Yugoslav Government was trying to keep the lid on public feelings.

Even the pro-British newspaper, *Politika*, said "many of the cries heard in demonstrations are by no means in accord with Yugoslav neutrality and tend to cause difficulties with our neighbors, with whom we wish to remain on terms of peace and friendship."

Three Courses Open

Three courses are open to Simovic:

1. To renounce publicly any unpopular pact. No one believes that will be done. It would satisfy Thursday's demonstrators, but no one believes that would be tolerated by the Axis and most agree it would be premature from a military viewpoint.
2. To announce publicly, in veiled diplomatic language, that Yugoslavia, desiring the friendship of all, would live up to any "open" pact. This might displease Thursday's demonstrators, but it probably would be satisfactory to the army. It would not fool Berlin, but it might even serve German interests momentarily.
3. To go the whole way in agreeing to recognize all commitments, public or otherwise, made by the ousted Government. This is what the Axis wants, but it would be suicidal if observers correctly estimate Yugoslav army and popular sentiment.

Second Held Most Likely

By a process of elimination, most observers believe the second course is the most likely. Government circles say German-Yugoslav conversations are proceeding along that line.

This policy may involve refusal to demobilize the army of 1,200,000 men massed on the kingdom's northern and eastern frontiers, and also may mean that previous agreements for passage of foreign troops and war material will not be reconfirmed.

Observers believe these may have been features of the Axis agreement which were not "open" or publicly announced.

The men who set up Yugoslavia's new Government seem to be resolved that this country will not be another Rumania, Bulgaria or Hungary.

Reich Protests Serb A[illegible]de

BY LOUIS [illegible]HNER

[By the As[illegible] Press]

Berlin, March [illegible] Germany will "neither be provok[illegible]y paid agents of Britain in Y[illegible]a nor stand for being insulted [illegible]izer source[illegible]re declared t[illegible] Germany ter[illegible]r King Pe[illegible] Governmen[illegible] add[illegible] whether it [illegible] or out of wa[illegible] tra[illegible]t a st[illegible] mob de-leisu[illegible]ies," [illegible]ese source[illegible] uatio[illegible]any, now as before [illegible] Yugo[illegible]avia with ex-"a[illegible]t, but has time and Se[illegible] an [illegible]ion of the sit-[illegible]eful adv[illegible] sources sa[illegible] that ar[illegible] tendency [illegible]mong the [illegible]ject to cha[illegible]nistic in-[illegible] the increa[illegible] olled" Or spo[illegible]neous? German author[illegible]ies esired to however, was [illegible]er these [illegible]festation were [illegible]trolled" or [illegible]d[illegible]ent of any [illegible]ment pol-[illegible], offici[illegible]gency, said in a dispa[illegible]rad th[illegible] unrest pr[illegible] a[illegible] cars [illegible]ers [illegible]. It said n[illegible] when one group shou[illegible]ingly at German Minister Viktor von Heeren and another applauded him.

Yugoslav Apology Reported

The Germans were said to have protested at what they called the inadequate protection given the Minister.

However, it was reported here that the Yugoslav Government had apologized for insults to the Minister in connection with his appearance at the Belgrade Cathedral when King Peter formally took over the royal power.

Authorized quarters declared the Minister had been received by a crowd outside the cathe[illegible] with "insulting calls and whis[illegible]

[illegible] an[illegible]man manifestations [illegible] are merely results of [illegible] political confusion in the [illegible]om, and if the Government shows "by deeds, not words" that full support of the Axis pact continues, Germany might prove to be "big-hearted," it was intimated.

Radio broadcasts, meanwhile, continued to emphasize that large sections of the Croat population of Yugoslavia were not in accord with new tendencies of the Government.

Macek Watched

The final attitude of Vladimir Macek, the Croat leader, apparently was regarded by the German Foreign Office as the key to the situation.

Germans pointed out that, although there had been anti-Nazi demonstrations in Belgrade, the Croat capital of Zagreb apparently had not thrown its heart into Thursday's political explosion. That explosion, in which a new Government took power, was described here as a Serbian coup.

Disunity Sign Reported

The attitude here was that if Croats and Slovenes fail to support Belgrade's gestures, the uproar against the Axis pact may not be representative of the kingdom after all.

Under the Belgrade dateline, the German news agency DNB reported that Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch, noted German surgeon, "who was hindered from making scheduled speeches in Belgrade because of the new situation, spoke instead at Zagreb by invitation of Croats."

LONDON, MARCH 29--(AP)--GERMANY LOST 2,375 AIRCRAFT BETWEEN AUG.8 AND OCT.31, 1940 BEFORE SHE ABANDONED MASS DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS ON BRITAIN IN FAVOR OF NIGHT RAIDS, ACCORDING TO NEW FIGURES PUBLISHED BY THE AIR MINISTRY.

THE FIGURES, IT WAS EXPLAINED, DO NOT INCLUDE NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN AT NIGHT DURING THAT PERIOD NOR "THOSE SEEN BY THE THOUSANDS STAGGERING BACK TO THEIR FRENCH BASES, WINGS AND FUSELAGES FULL OF HOLES, AILERONS SHOT AWAY, ENGINES SMOKING -- A BATTERED AND DISORDERED ARMADA."

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, WHICH WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING MANY ENGLISH SOUTH COAST TOWNS FROM COMPLETE DESTRUCTION, WAS SAID TO HAVE LOST 375 PILOTS KILLED AND 358 WOUNDED IN STEMMING THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS.

THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE NAZIS DURING THE 84-DAY AIR BLITZ AT A COST OF MORE THAN 27 PLANES DAILY WERE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS IN A 32-PAGE BOOKLET ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY:

"KILLED DURING THE DAY, 1,700 PERSONS, NEARLY ALL OF THEM CIVILIANS, AND WOUNDED 3,360; AT NIGHT, 12,581 KILLED, 16,965 WOUNDED.

"DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR SOME THOUSANDS OF HOMES, SCORED HITS ON A NUMBER OF FACTORIES WHICH CAUSED PRODUCTION TO SLOW DOWN FOR A SHORT TIME... INTERMITTENT AND SOMETIMES SEVERE DAMAGE TO AIDROMES... IN LONDON CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO DOCKS AND VARIOUS FAMOUS BUILDINGS, INCLUDING BUCKINGHAM PALACE... AND AT THE OUTSET THEY SANK FIVE SHIPS AND DAMAGED FIVE MORE SAILING IN AND OUT OF COASTAL CONVOYS..."

THE BOOKLET DIVIDED THE STORY OF THE DAYLIGHT RAIDS INTO FOUR PHASES:

1. FROM AUG.8 TO 18 ATTACKS ON SHIPPING, PORTS, FIGHTER AND BOMBER AIRDROMES; FEINT ATTACKS ON OBJECTIVES NEAR THE COAST BEFORE THE REAL ATTACK WAS DELIVERED.

2. FROM AUG.19 TO SEPT 5 ATTACKS ON INLAND AIRDROMES AND AIRCRAFT FACTORIES, WITH 800 NAZI PLANES LAUNCHED AGAINST RAF AIRFIELDS ON AUG.30.

3. FROM SEPT.6 TO OCT.5 ATTACKS ON LONDON.

4. FROM OCT.6 TO OCT.31 "THE LUFTWAFFE IN RETREAT", WITH DAYLIGHT ATTACKS GRADUALLY GIVING WAY TO NIGHT RAIDS; DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS BY FIGHTER BOMBERS.

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED AS DASH MATTER WITH THE YUGOSLAV STORY FROM BELGRADE OR AS A SEPARATE UNDATED SLUGGED "BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS")

BELGRADE DISPATCHES REPORTING THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INTERNAL RIFT IN YUGOSLAVIA BROUGHT INTO SHARP FOCUS TODAY THE FACT THAT THE WORLD WAR-BORN KINGDOM IS A STATE MADE UP OF MANYY TONGUES AND MANY RACES AND TROUBLED FOR YEARS BY INTERNECINE POLITICAL BICKERING.

ESTABLISHED BY TREATY AFTER THE WORLD WAR, YUGOSLAVIA BROUGHT TOGETHER IN ONE KINGDOM ALL THE SOUTH SLAVS. COMPROMISES MADE THE NATION ONE OF THE MOST VARIED IN HISTORY. IT WAS KNOWN FIRST AS THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

BUT THE SERBS, WITH WHOM THE SLOVENES GENERALLY SIDED, NEVER GOT ALONG WITH THE CROATS POLITICALLY AND THE SITUATION WAS COMPLICATED BY RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL DIFFICULTIES, THE ORTHODOX SERBS SEEMING ANTIPATHETIC TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CROATS.

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THE CROATS--COMPRISING A THIRD OF YUGOSLAVIA'S POPULATION--ACCUSED THE SERBS OF MONOPOLIZING HIGHER ARMY RANKS AND BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE POSTS AND OF RULING CROATIA WITH AN IRON HAND.

THE CAREER OF DR.VLADIMIR MACEK, THE PRESENT LEADER OF THE CROATS AND VICE PREMIER IN THE NEW YUGOSLAV CABINET AS WELL AS IN ITS PREDECESSOR, TELLS THE STORY OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO FACTIONS.

HE WAS ARRESTED TIMES WITHOUT NUMBER PRIOR TO THE AGREEMENT OF 1939 IN WHICH PREMIER DRAGISA CVETKOVIC ACCEDED TO CROAT DEMANDS FOR HOME RULE. AN AUTONOMOUS STATE OF CROATIA WAS CREATED, BUT THE BITTERNESS WHICH ACCUMULATED IN TWO DECADES OF SERB DOMINATION BOILED OVER INTO MORE VIOLENCE.

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A WAVE OF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS FOLLOWED AND MANY CROAT LEADERS WERE ACCUSED OF PLAYING THE SERB GAME BY FAVORING A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT BELGRADE. THE CROAT GOVERNMENT DENIED THE EXISTENCE OF A YUGOSLAV NATIONALITY--RECOGNIZING ONLY CROATS, SERBS OR SLOVENES.

MACEK, BY THEN VICE PREMIER FOR CROATIA, APPEALED FOR ORDER, SAYING THAT VIOLENCE WOULD ONLY ENDANGER THE CHANCES OF THE NEW STATE FOR SUCCESS. HIS COUNTRYMEN APPARENTLY ACQUIESCED.

NOW, HOWEVER, THE CROATS APPARENTLY FEAR THE SERBS ARE IN THE ASCENDANT AGAIN, SINCE THEY TOOK THE LEAD IN THE POPULAR HUE AND CRY WHICH PRECEDED THE THURSDAY COUP AND THE SUBSEQUENT DECISION NOT TO FULFILL THE AXIS PACT.

PERHAPS SIGNIFICANTLY, THE WEEKLY PAPER SRPSKI GLAS, BANNED A YEAR AGO BECAUSE OF ANTI-CROAT ARTICLES, BEGAN APPEARING AGAIN YESTERDAY AND SOME CROATS CHARGED IT WAS BACKED BY THE ORTHODOX CHURCH.

MACEK'S FRIENDS SAY THAT HIS ONLY AIMS ARE FOR CROATIA. HE WISHES NOW TO PRESERVE HOME RULE, PERHAPS EVEN TO EXTEND IT, AND HE WANTS TO SAVE CROATIA FROM THE FURY OF ANY AXIS ATTACK. THUS, HE IS SAID TO FAVOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE AXIS PACT.

BERLIN TERMS YUGOSLAV COUP 'HOWLS OF MOB'

Asserts Reich Will Not Be Provoked Into Action By British Machinations

MAR 30 1941

Spokesmen Warn Germany 'Will Not Stand For Being Insulted'

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER
[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 29—The authorized spokesmen of Germany declared tonight that the Reich would not be provoked into action against Yugoslavia by what they termed the machinations of British agents or the howls of street mobs in the Balkan kingdom.

Germany, they said, can afford to take her time and weigh in calm leisure the importance of the upheaval which has turned out a pro-Axis Government and cast doubt upon Yugoslavia's intentions as the tripartite pact, which she signed only last Tuesday.

Tendency On Increase

However, the spokesmen warned:

"Germany will not stand for being insulted."

Persons authorized to present official views said that "an anti-German tendency among Serbs subjected to chauvinistic influences is on the increase."

What Germany must know, these persons said, is whether these manifestations are controlled from above or whether they are independent of Government policy.

May Prove "Big-Hearted"

Should it appear that they result merely from the general political confusion within the Kingdom, and if the new Yugoslav Government shows by deeds, not words, that it intends to support the tripartite pact fully, Germany may prove big-hearted, as one spokesman put it.

In so far as could be learned here, the German Minister, Viktor von Heeren, still is in Belgrade, awaiting a final clarification of these issues.

Authorities said the Yugoslav Government had apologized to him for catcalls and whistles which were heard yesterday when he appeared to participate in ceremonies incidental to the enthronement of young King Peter II.

New Protest Reported

It was reported, however, that von Heeren had made a new protest to the Yugoslav Foreign Office, and the impression was that it, too, concerned incidents at the oath-taking.

It goes without saying that demonstrations against the German Minister have been noted especially in the Wilhelmstrasse, for Hitler is exceedingly sharp about insults to the Reich's representatives.

To questions as to whether von Heeren had engaged in political discussions with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister today, a spokesman's reply was:

"Germany has no reason to talk politics—if Yugoslavia has changed its course it should inform the Reich."

Conditions Called Chaotic

In other quarters conditions in Belgrade were called chaotic.

German radio broadcasts kept up their emphasis on reports that the Croatian population of Yugoslavia is not in accord with Belgrade policies and tendencies, and the final attitude of Vladimir Macek, the Croatian Vice-Premier in both the old and new governments, apparently was regarded by Nazis as a key to this situation.

As for Germany's other event of the week, the visit of Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, the Wilhelmstrasse attitude was that this has brought a complete understanding.

Talks With Ribbentrop

Matsuoka talked today with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, for the third time and the Germans apparently considered the result so satisfactory that the press relayed from Tokyo this editorial opinion by the newspaper *Nichi Nichi:*

"It may be expected that the Axis offensive will achieve tremendous progress, both militarily and diplomatically, as the result of Matsuoka's talks in Berlin and Rome."

All Wilhelmstrasse sources said the talks were uniformly cordial and that there could be no suggestion of pressure by either side.

Matsuoka goes to Rome tomorrow.

Apology for Marseilles

Vichy Explains Demonstration for Yugoslavia Was Emotional

VICHY, March 29 (AP).—The first official report on yesterday's spontaneous demonstration at Marseilles for Yugoslavia said today that it was in honor of assassinated King Alexander on the occasion of young King Peter's accession to the throne, an event which "touched the hearts" of the people.

Several thousand persons piled flowers at a plaque commemorating the death of Alexander at Marseilles in 1934. Reports from Marseilles yesterday said a throng assembling on hearing that Yugoslavia had defied Berlin, paraded to the strains of "La Marseillaise" and chanted "Long Live Serbia!"

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Statue of King Peter I Bombed in Yugoslavia

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, March 29 (AP).—The statue of King Peter I was mysteriously bombed here yesterday. Peter, grandfather of King Peter II, was the last king of Serbia and technically the first king of the new nation of Yugoslavia, although he lived in retirement and let his son, King Alexander, run the government. He died in 1921.

MAR 30 1941

Italians Prepare for Exodus.

Budapest, March 29 (A. P.).—The official Hungarian news agency reported from Belgrade today that the Italian Legation began preparing to remove all Italians from the country in event the present situation takes a turn for the worse.

YUGOSLAV-SWEDISH

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 29--(AP)--THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAD APOLOGIZED FOR AN INCIDENT THURSDAY IN WHICH SWEDISH MINISTER TO BELGRADE FOLKE MALMAR WAS INJURED.

(DISPATCHES FROM BELGRADE SAID THE 60-YEAR-OLD ENVOY WAS SERIOUSLY HURT BY PERSONS WHO HEARD HIM SPEAK GERMAN AND THOUGHT HE WAS A GERMAN CITIZEN.)

IN A TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WITH HIS GOVERNMENT, THE MINISTER SAID THE INCIDENT WAS "NOT AT ALL SERIOUS" AND THAT HE HAD BEEN PUSHED ON HIS FACE BY PERSONS IN A CROWD WHO HEARD HIM SPEAK IN GERMAN, ASKING TO PASS.

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BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH 29-(AP)-GERMAN CIRCLES HERE SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL AIRLINE LUFTHANSA HAD ORDERED ITS PLANES TO CEASE FLYING OVER YUGOSLAV TERRITORY, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

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BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MARCH 29-(AP)-REPORTS FROM BELGRADE TONIGHT QUOTED A HIGH-RANKING GERMAN DIPLOMAT AS DECLARING THE GERMAN LEGATION TOOK "AN EXTREMELY GRAVE VIEW" OF THE YUGOSLAV SITUATION.

HE ALSO DISCLOSED THAT GERMAN MINISTER VIKTOR VON HEEREN MADE A NEW AND VIGOROUS ORAL PROTEST THIS AFTERNOON AGAINST A NEW INCIDENT.

THE DIPLOMAT SAID A GERMAN LEGATION SECRETARY, WITH A SPECIAL PASS FROM THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN OFFICE, HAD BEEN DRAGGED FROM HIS CAR AS HE WAS LEAVING BELGRADE AND DETAINED FOR THREE HOURS BY YUGOSLAV MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

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HE SAID VON HEEREN HAD WARNED THE GOVERNMENT THAT IN CASE OF ANY FUTURE ATTACK, GERMAN OFFICIALS HAD RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO "USE ANY WEAPONS THEY MIGHT BE CARRYING TO PROTECT THEMSELVES."

History Repeats Itself---British Army Again At Germany's Back Door

ENGLISH LOOK TO YUGOSLAVS TO SUPPLY KEY

Berlin Anxiety, London Elation Reflect Belgrade's Importance

Probable Strategy In Event Of Continental Drive Surveyed

BY E. C. DANIEL

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, March 29—Twenty-three years after the successful Salonika campaign of 1918, the British army again is knocking at Germany's back door and hoping that Yugoslavia, which holds one of the keys, will aid in the opening.

What the new military Government at Belgrade will do with the key is a major uncertainty.

The last remaining non-Axis powers in eastern Europe, if they joined forces, could challenge Germany with the greatest aggregation of military strength since the fall of France.

Yugoslavia As Key Factor

Allied quarters have estimated that as many as 4,300,000 men might be available for the fray on the British side.

The value attached to Yugoslavia by both sides is reflected in the urgency of German demands to know the Belgrade Government's intentions and the jubilation with which the British acclaimed the Yugoslav coup.

In order to obtain a foothold on the Continent for a blow at Germany, Britain, in the opinion of many strategists, must gain access to the Danube Valley.

Vital Points Involved

The vital points leading to or along this route are:

First—The Dardanelles, held by Britain's non-belligerent Turkish ally.

Second—Nis, on the Morava river, key city of southeast Serbia, held by Yugoslavia.

Third—The Iron Gate, control of which is shared by Yugoslavia and the Germans, in Rumania.

And, finally, Vienna, gateway to old Austria.

At Belgrade, where the new Government is cautiously developing its role, three historic routes for military forces and migration converge—the Danube itself; the pathway from Istanbul up through Sofia and Nis to Belgrade, followed by a trunk railway, and the Morava and Vardar valley route linking Salonika and Belgrade.

British Influx Into Greece

Having overwhelmed the Italians in Africa, the British are ferrying many of their veteran troops—reputedly 300,000—across the Mediterranean to Greece.

If Yugoslavia should go to war against Germany, the British, Greek and Yugoslav armies presumably would attempt to polish off the Italians in Albania and possibly attempt a drive up the Vardar valley to clash with the Germans while holding the Struma Line against attack from Bulgaria.

If Turkey should join such a venture, Germany might find herself harassed from three sides.

Hazards For Both Sides

Obvious hazards appear in the remoteness of such battlegrounds from England's home base and the known effectiveness of the German forces already in Rumania and Bulgaria.

On the other hand, the German army itself is stretched along a 500-mile supply line.

Presumable British strategy would be to hack this line, which depends largely on precarious pontoon bridges across the Danube and on the rickety Balkan railways.

Prospective Strategy

A frequently mentioned British strategy would be to try to force the Germans to fight in mountain terrain, where their vaunted mechanical equipment, which overran the plains of Poland and France, would be at a disadvantage.

The Serbs would abandon the Croatian plain, and the Greeks would desert the Thracian lowlands.

Conversely, the Germans' own scheme, while pushing into Croatia Thrace and possibly European Turkey, would be to defend the vital Danube route with every resource while cracking at concentrations and landing ports by air and harassing the British navy in the Mediterranean.

Germany's Concentrations

Germany since last fall has concentrated 500,000 or more men in Rumania Bulgaria and Hungary; and theoretically under the tripartite pact terms could call into a fight 1,000,000 Rumanians, 500,000 Bulgarians and 800,000 Hungarians, backed up by 1,000,000 or more German reserves.

Germany, however, is undoubtedly reluctant to have a war stop the production of the grain fields, oil wells and mines of the Southeast.

Some optimistic quarters estimate the full strength of the potential Allies at 800,000 Greeks, 1,200,000 Yugoslavs and 300,000 British, plus 2,000,000 Turks.

Whether these men will be joined in battle, and where, are the issues being determined in the current diplomatic campaign.

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BALKAN COVERAGE--BUDGET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR30 1941

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 29--"BULLETIN!--BUDAPEST, THE HUNGARIAN RADIO REPORTED YUGOSLAVIA'S THREE REGENTS AND ENTIRE CABINET HAD RESIGNED."

THOSE WORDS, DICTATED OVER THE TELEPHONE BY MAX HARRELSON IN BUDAPEST TO WILLIAM B.KING IN BERN ON THURSDAY MORNING, (march 27) THREW INTO HIGH GEAR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BALKAN STAFF OF VETERANS OF DOZENS OF NEWS BEATS.

BEFORE THE SOFT-SPOKEN HARRELSON HAD FINISHED HIS STORY, HIS FIRST SENTENCE CRACKLED OUT OVER BERN'S BIG RADIO INTO NEW YORK.

THIS WAS THE STORY WHICH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF, FROM BRATISLAVA TO ATHENS, AND FROM FAR-AWAY ANKARA, TURKEY, TO HEADQUARTERS IN BERN, 1,400 MILES DISTANT, HAD BEEN AWAITING NIGHT AND DAY.

PLANS MADE MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN CARRIED TO AMERICA ACCURATELY AND QUICKLY THE NEWS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S COUP D'ETAT.

YUGOSLAVIA HERSELF WAS CUT OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD FOR MORE THAN 20 HOURS, BUT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MEN IN SEVEN OTHER COUNTRIES MOVED INTO ACTION, TIPPED OFF BY "BLITZ" TELEPHONE CALLS (THE MIDDLE-EUROPEAN DESIGNATION FOR SUPER-URGENT RATE MESSAGES).

HARDLY HAD HARRELSON'S FIRST BULLETIN REACHED NEW YORK THAN WITT HANCOCK IN ISTANBUL, WES GALLAGHER IN SALONIKA, DANIEL DE LUCE IN ATHENS, AND A DOZEN OTHER HIGHLY-TRAINED MEN IN ANKARA, SOFIA, BUCHARE AND THROUGHOUT SOUTHEAST EUROPE WERE TRACKING DOWN THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS, "WHAT IS HAPPENING? WHAT UNDERLIES IT? WHAT IS TO COME OF IT?"

BEHIND THE WALLS OF YUGOSLAV CENSORSHIP, ROBERT ST.JOHN, ONE OF THE ACES OF THE BALKAN STAFF, WAS WRITING THE STORY HOUR BY HOUR, READY TO DICTATE IT QUICKLY TO BERN WHEN HE WAS ABLE.

AFTER MORE THAN 20 HOURS, THE BELGRADE TELEPHONE OPERATORS, WEARIED BY ST. JOHN'S INSISTENCE, LET A CALL SLIP THROUGH. E.C. DANIEL IN BERN TOOK IT, BUT THE LINE WAS QUICKLY CUT.

THEN, ACCORDING TO PREARRANGEMENT, ST. JOHN GOT A CALL THROUGH TO SOFIA, BULGARIA, AND SOFIA RELAYED HIS STORY TO BERN.

WHEN SOFIA WAS CUT OFF, BUDAPEST WAS REACHED, AND TOOK UP WHERE SOFIA LEFT OFF. WHEN BUDAPEST WAS CUT OFF, THE RUNNING ACCOUNT WAS RELAYED FINALLY THROUGH ISTANBUL AND BUCHAREST.

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THE CRISS-CROSS OF COMMUNICATIONS AGAIN WAS PAYING DIVIDENDS.

LONG AGO EVERY MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BALKAN STAFF LEARNED THE COMPLEX ARRANGEMENT OF BALKAN COMMUNICATIONS, WHICH ARE ALMOST AS INTRICATE AS THE MUDDLED BALKAN POLITICAL PICTURE.

IN 18 MONTHS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, THE STAFF HAS USED ALMOST EVERY KNOWN MEANS OF COMMUNICATION: TELEPHONE, RADIO, TELEGRAPH, AIRMAIL, SLEEPING CAR PORTERS, DANUBE RIVER BOATS.

ST. JOHN ONCE RODE ACROSS THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER ON HORSEBACK INTO YUGOSLAVIA TO GET AN OPEN TELEPHONE TO GIVE AMERICA THE NEWS OF RUMANIA'S IRON GUARD REVOLT.

WITH ST. JOHN IN BELGRADE WERE SKILLED NATIVE BALKAN ASSISTANTS WITH A COMMAND OF ALL THE STRANGE LANGUAGES OF THE REGION.

WHILE SOME NEWSPAPERMEN WERE SPENDING THE DAY IN BELGRADE JAILS FOR ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE DANUBE IN ROWBOATS, ST. JOHN, WITH PENCIL AND CAMERA, WAS WRITING AND PHOTOGRAPHING THE YUGOSLAV REVOLUTION PLAY-BY-PLAY. CALLS TO EVERY YUGOSLAV TOWN AND HAMLET POSSESSED OF A TELEPHONE KEPT HIM ABREAST OF EVENTS IN THE PROVINCES.

ST.JOHN, A VETERAN OF THE FLYING BULLETS OF RUMANIA'S REVOLUTIONS AND OF THE FLYING BRICKS OF RUMANIA'S EARTHQUAKE, WAS NEARLY MOBBED BY AN ANGRY CROWD WHEN HE TRIED TO PHOTOGRAPH THE WRECKED GERMAN TOURIST AGENCY IN BELGRADE.

BUT WHEN THE SERBS LEARNED HE WAS AN AMERICAN, THEY NOT ONLY RELENTED BUT CARRIED HIM BACK TO HIS HOTEL ON THEIR SHOULDERS.

OTHERS OF THE STAFF ALSO ARE VETERANS OF THE WAR COVERAGE. HARRELSON COVERED THE FINNISH WAR AND GERMANY'S INVASION OF THE NETHERLANDS AND HAS RECENTLY MOVED TO BUDAPEST FROM EMBATTLED GREECE.

HANCOCK, OLD HAND ON THE EUROPEAN STAFF, WITH EXPERIENCE IN LONDON AND MOSCOW, HAS SCORED A SERIES OF BEATS FROM HIS PRESENT POST IN TURKEY.

DE LUCE COVERED THE GERMAN MARCH INTO POLAND FROM SLOVAKIA AND WROTE OUTSTANDING STORIES FROM BOMBED AND BURNING LWOW.

J.REILLEY O'SULLIVAN COVERED THE GERMAN INVASION OF HOLLAND BEFORE JOINING THE BALKAN STAFF.

GALLAGHER WAS ON HAND FOR THE GERM

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N ENTRY INTO DENMARK, AND FOR THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS HAS BEEN IN GREECE, WHERE HE WAS BOMBED OUT OF HIS HOTEL, AND IN ALBANIA, ON THE NORTHERN GREEK-ITALIAN FRONT.

THOMAS F.HAWKINS, COORDINATING NEWS IN THE BERN HEADQUARTERS, DID NOTABLE WORK IN COVERING FINLAND'S DEFENSE AGAINST RUSSIA, THEN MAINTAINED A STRATEGIC POSITION IN STOCKHOLM, FROM WHICH HE HANDLED MUCH OF THE NEWS OF THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN NORWAY. MORE RECENTLY HE COVERED THE GERMAN ENTRY INTO BULGARIA.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU AT BERN AND SUPERVISING ALL THE BALKAN COVERAGE IS ROBERT PARKER, A VETERAN OF NEWS COLLECTION IN MOST OF THE CAPITALS OF THE BALKANS.

HE AND HIS STAFF ALREADY ARE PREPARING FOR WHATEVER THE NEXT BIG NEWS BREAK MAY BE.

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Roosevelt Hails King Peter

President's Message Contains Wish for Continued Freedom of Yugoslavia.

Washington, March 29 (A. P.).—The United States continued today to watch fast-paced developments in Yugoslavia. President Roosevelt emphasized American interest in the future independence of Yugoslavia in a message congratulating 17-year-old King Peter II on his ascension to the throne.

The President's message to the boy King of "a brave and independent people" followed Acting Secretary of State Welles's pledge of material assistance to Yugoslavia—or any nation which defends itself against aggression.

Mr. Welles also hinted that the United States was prepared to unfreeze Yugoslavian assets in this country if the nation maintains its independence and does not bow to German demands.

The President's message, dispatched to King Peter last night, said:

"At this moment when your Majesty has assumed the full exercise of your royal rights and powers and the leadership of a brave and independent people, I wish to share with the people of the United States in the expression of our sincere and genuine wishes for the health and well-being of your Majesty and for the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia.

"Furthermore, I extend the hope that the relations between your Government and the Government of the United States may be mutually beneficial in the support of those principles of liberty and tolerance so cherished by the Yugoslav and American peoples."

American oficials were particularly interested in the effect of the Yugoslav developments on Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's Foreign Minister, and the Japanese Government and people.

Matsuoka was a lavishly welcomed visitor in Berlin when the Belgrade coup occurred. Diplomatic observers predicted he would be "tremendously interested and impressed."

U.S. Envoy Tells Of Coup In Belgrade

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 29 — Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that with the resumption of normal communications Arthur Bliss Lane, the American Minister, had been able to make comprehensive reports on the swift developments in Yugoslavia.

The department's diplomatic reports said Belgrade was now calm, all normal activities had been resumed, communications reestablished and censorship relaxed.

Prince Paul, the Regent, and his family left Belgrade for Athens on March 28, Lane reported, at their own request.

"Wild Enthusiasm"

Lane reported that after the successful military coup King Peter issued a manifesto announcing his assumption of power and the Regent's resignation and expressing hope for external and internal peace.

The American Minister added that immediately there was "wild enthusiasm in Belgrade, with continuous demonstrations, including two in front of this legation."

A message dated March 27 reported that all Americans in Belgrade were safe and well and, although communication with other towns was difficult, all reports were that there had been no disorders.

After attending mass at the cathedral at which King Peter prayed for Yugoslavia, the American Minister reported that he was "greatly impressed by the change in the appearance of the King."

"His bearing," Lane said, "was dignified and indicated he fully appreciates the responsibility with which he is faced. He has greatly matured in appearance since I last saw him several months ago."

The United States meanwhile watched the developments in Yugoslavia for the answers to questions to vitally affecting the war's threatened sweep into the Balkans and Asia.

May Affect Whole War

Diplomatic quarters here predicted that the whole future course of the conflict, and possible American repercussions as well, would be influenced deeply by what happens to the Nazi-defying Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

President Roosevelt emphasized American interest in the independence of Yugoslavia in a message congratulating 17-year-old King Peter II on his ascension to the throne. The President's message followed Welles' pledge of "material assistance" if Yugoslavia had to defend itself against aggression.

Welles also hinted that the United States would "unfreeze" Yugoslav assets in this country if the nation maintains its independence. The funds were tied up by Presidential order when the old Yugoslav Government signed an Axis pact.

Yugoslavia's repudiation—in effect—of the Axis alliance, it was declared in informed quarters, may indicate that the Nazis have reached the end of their conquests by "fifth column" intrigue and diplomacy, backed by the threat of German planes and guns.

American officials were particularly interested in the effect of the Yugoslav developments on Japan and on Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka, who was a lavishly welcomed visitor in Berlin when the Belgrade coup occurred.

MAR30 1941

Envoys Discuss Balkan Affairs

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister, and Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Greek Minister, discussed the Balkan situation briefly today when they met unexpectedly at the State Department. Each was about to confer with Acting Secretary Sumner Welles.

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R. A. F. Pounds Fleeing Italians, Vital Jibuti Railway

YUGOSLAVIA'S COUP SAID TO CURB JAPAN

Washington Circles Believe It Tipped Scales Against Her Entry Into the War

MAR 30 1941

U. S. ALSO SEEN AS FACTOR

Senator George Doubts Tokyo Can Be Induced to Make Attack on Singapore

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Despite increasing German pressure on Japan to enter the war against Great Britain, the feeling grew in responsible Washington quarters today that developments in Yugoslavia had tipped the scales against such a step by Tokyo.

Those of this view expressed belief that the Balkan setback to Axis diplomacy would lead Japan to proceed cautiously and to weigh carefully the possible consequences of any action against Britain.

Berlin reports have indicated that Germany wants Japan to attack Britain's Far Eastern naval base in Singapore. If the Japanese accept this advice, an informed source said, the United States undoubtedly would take "immediate steps" to aid Britain. The transfer to Britain of cruisers or other important American naval units was mentioned as a specific possibility.

Tokyo is believed to be particularly concerned over the position this country might take in event of a Japanese-British clash. American policy, apparently, has been to keep the Japanese guessing.

A Navy Department statement of "no comment" regarding the future movements of a formidable American naval force in the South Pacific already has aroused speculation that the vessels might remain indefinitely in those waters to exert "moral influence" on Japan. The squadron consists of two cruisers and five destroyers. A smaller force also visited New Zealand recently.

Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was one of those believing there was little likelihood of immediate Japanese action against British Far Eastern outposts.

He told reporters that "the probabilities of an attack by Japan on Singapore have diminished rather than increased during the last several weeks."

Mr. George, usually in close touch with the State Department, referred to the visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka to Berlin and added that Balkan events since Mr. Matsuoka's arrival "have made it still more doubtful that Japan can be induced or forced into an attack on Singapore."

"Japan will not make the mistake made by Italy in assuming prompt end to the war, and a termination altogether favorable to Germany, in view of events of the last thirty days," Mr. George declared, adding:

"It is known that the British force guarding Singapore has been augmented—probably by Australian units and perhaps by other powers. All told, the British have a considerable and formidable force based at Singapore or at points where units could be thrown quickly to the defense of that base if the Japanese undertook operations against it."

Mr. George's reference to "other powers" was interpreted by some to mean that Netherland warships in the Pacific might be ready to aid Britain in the event of an attack on Singapore.

The Georgia Senator remarked that Japan "cannot lose sight of Russia and possible Russian interference if Japan should be induced to begin operations against Britain. There is nothing in the present European picture to reassure Japan."

Report Antonescu Quits as Premier

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—Reuters, British news agency, quoted an Istanbul dispatch to an independent French news agency today reporting that Gen. Ion Antonescu had resigned as Rumanian premier in protest against German demands.

IRON GUARD'S MONEY

All Will Be Confiscated by Rumanian Government.

Bucharest, March 29 (A. P.).—The Government ordered the confiscation of all property and money of the Iron Guard today and warned persons holding such property to report an inventory immediately or be liable to imprisonment for six weeks to three years.

English Plan Attack On Asmara

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, March 29—Heavy pounding of track, trains and stations of the vital Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway in Ethiopia, and the Italians' line of retreat to Asmara in Eritrea was reported by the British air force today.

Three trains were hit and a fourth was set afire between Diredawa and Awash and station buildings at Miesso were left blazing, a communique said. Near-by warehouses also caught fire, it was reported.

Italian mechanized transport on the Diredawa-Awash highway was heavily bombed, also, it was said, and other bombing operations were carried out north of Lake Rudolph.

Many Casualties

At least fifty vehicles were damaged and many casualties inflicted in bombing of troops retreating to Asmara, the R. A. F. said.

Fast British mechanized forces were reported to be slashing at the heels of Italian troops retreating to Asmara in an effort to take the Eritrean capital before new defense positions can be organized.

A British Middle East headquarters communique said: "Our advance eastward from Cheren is progressing" and added that the "situation continues to develop satisfactorily" in Ethiopia.

British advance units were said to be passing hundreds of exhausted Italians along the smooth forty-two-mile road leading from mountainous Cheren to the capital, leaving them to surrender to larger British forces moving up more slowly.

Diredawa Next

Informed sources said the Fascist troops, including crack units of Grenadiers, Bersaglieri and Alpinists who held out at Cheren for seven weeks, were given no time to stop at any of several places adaptable for stubborn resistance.

In Ethiopia, British land forces were believed taking up positions preparatory to a smashing assault on Diredawa, whose fall would isolate the Italian defenders of the Ethiopian capital by severing the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad.

Bolsters Native Forces

The British moved north for the attack from the walled town of Harar, forty miles away, whose fall was announced two days ago.

A South African headquarters communique issued at Nairobi, Kenya, said today that 300 Europeans and 50 Africans and 10 heavy guns were captured in the British occupation of Harar.

The clearing up of irregulars in the area is progressing and more prisoners are coming in, the communique said.

A British military spokesman said one of the most important effects of the British capture of Harar and Cheren the same day would be to encourage Emperor Haile Selassie's Ethiopian native forces, harassing Debra Marcos, 110 miles northwest of Addis Ababa.

Italians Fleeing For Asmara in A Virtual Rout

British Pursue Foes From Cheren, Even Pass Them; Many Prisoners Taken

CAIRO, March 29 (AP).—British forces were in pursuit tonight of Italians retreating from Cheren toward Asmara, capital of Eritrea, in what the British said was an extremely rapid retirement, if not a rout.

It was not clear whether the Italians intended to defend Asmara, but the British said there were no signs of civilians in it and the Royal Air Force was reported already to be bombing gun emplacements and strategic bridges around the city.

The R. A. F. Middle East command said troops and motor transports on the Asmara road were heavily bombed and machine-gunned, with many casualties and at least fifty vehicles damaged, while at Teclesan several direct hits were scored on military buildings.

British advance units were said to be passing hundreds of exhausted Italians along the smooth forty-two-mile road from Cheren to the capital, leaving them to surrender to larger forces moving up more slowly.

R. A. F. planes also machine-gunned troop-carrying vehicles in Ethiopia, between Adowa and Adi Ugri, and the South African Air Force reported heavy bombing of the Addis Ababa railroad, with direct hits on three trains and a fourth set afire by near misses.

Farouk Receives Kirk In Gilded Throne Room

Minister's Path Strewn With Golden Sand

CAIRO, March 29 (AP).—The new American Minister to Egypt, Alexander C. Kirk, presented his credentials to King Farouk I today at a colorful ceremony.

Mr. Kirk and the American Legation staff of eight drove to Abdin Palace in two royal gilded horse-drawn coaches along a route strewn with golden sand and guarded by policemen.

A cavalry detachment of the Royal Guard escorted the coaches. The soldiers were resplendent in blue, white and gold uniforms and carried green pennants on their lances.

King Farouk received Mr. Kirk in his gilded throne room.

New 'Battle Shaping Up'

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, March 29—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said today "a new and more vital clash between the Axis forces and those of the British Empire is drawing near" in the Mediterranean area.

In this impending battle, Gayda wrote in *Il Giornale D'Italia*, the British will feel the losses they have suffered in their various offensives against the Italians in Africa, especially those inflicted upon them by the defenders of Cheren, Eritrea.

Gayda said that while the loss of Cheren did not mean the end of the battle in Eritrea the Italians desired "to create no excessive illusions" in view of the handicaps under which they were operating.

Gayda said that the capture of Cheren was due solely to "the superiority of brute force," and especially to the "crushing superiority of the imperial air forces."

The British began the offensive, he said, with 120,000 men, while the Italians had only "a few tens of thousands."

Original British forces were reinforced by fresh troops which arrived at the rate of 1,000 a day, and by transfer to the Eritrean front of part of Britain's North African army, Gayda said.

Rome Reports Fierce Fighting.

Rome, March 29 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today fighting "continued fiercely" on the Eritrean front east of Cheren, from which British forces are attacking toward Asmara.

Italians Report Bombing Greeks

ROME, March 29 (AP).—A surprise attack by an Italian bombing squadron yesterday on Agrinion airfield at Lake Agrinion, in southwestern Greece, was reported today by Stefani, Italian News Agency. The Italian High Command said bombers scored hits on a Greek base and port facilities at Navarrino (Neokastro), western coast of the Peloponnesus.

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GREEK

NEW YORK, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE ATHENS RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS SAID TONIGHT GREEK PLANES, ARTILLERY AND TRENCH MORTARS CAUSED "SERIOUS DAMAGE AND CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES" TO ITALIAN POSITIONS TODAY BUT THAT NO ITALIANS APPEARED BEFORE THE GREEK LINES.

THE RADIO ALSO SAID REPEATED ITALIAN ATTACKS FRIDAY NIGHT WERE REPULSED.

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MATSUOKA

VATICAN CITY, MARCH 29-(AP)-VATICAN CITY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT POPE PIUS XII WOULD RECEIVE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA IN AN OFFICIAL AUDIENCE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

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EDITORS

OUR BUREAU AT BERN, SWITZERLAND, TELEPHONED OUR ROME BUREAU IN RESPECT TO UNPUBLISHED AND UNCONFIRMED RUMORS HEARD IN LONDON OF A COUP D'ETAT IN ITALY, AND HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT ALL IS QUIET IN ROME.

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NOTE TO EDITORS (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS CHECKED RUMORS HEARD IN LONDON OF A COUP D'ETAT IN ITALY AND HAS BEEN ADVISED BY ITS ROME BUREAU THAT ALL IS QUIET IN ROME.

British Transport Reported Bombed

Troops Forced Into Lifeboats, Berlin Declares

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BERLIN, March 29 (AP).—A long-range German bomber attacked a British troop transport in the Atlantic about 310 miles west of Cape Wrath, Scotland, and forced the soldiers to take to lifeboats, the German High Command declared today.

In the same region a 2,500-ton ship sank and a large steamer was hit in other attacks, the communique said.

Two British freighters totaling 5,000 tons were reported sunk in dive-bombing attacks in St. George's Channel between Eire and Wales, and in the Bristol Channel. Informed sources said one of the freighters destroyed was a munitions ship.

Nazi Pilots Report Raid On Warships Near Crete

Berlin, March 29 (AP)—German pilots reported tonight they had attacked a British sea force consisting of "destroyers and larger ships" near the Greek island of Crete.

Three bombs hit one large warship, they said.

British planes protecting the fleet engaged them and the Germans claimed they shot down one.

Other German pilots claimed tonight to have sunk a 1,000-ton freighter off the southeast coast of Ireland.

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Germans Report on Bristol Raid

BERLIN, Sunday, March 30 (AP)—Bristol was the target of German combat squadrons during the night, informed sources asserted today. They said fliers observed several fires in industrial facilities near the Southwest English coast city.

FINNISH SHIP IS SUNK ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Crew and Passengers Are Saved as Freighter Is Torpedoed

HELSINKI, Finland, March 29 (AP)—The Finnish freighter Carolina Thorden, 3,645 tons, proceeding from Petsamo, in Northern Finland, to New York, was torpedoed Wednesday off the Faeroe Islands, it was announced officially today. The passengers and crew were reported saved.

News of the sinking caused a shock in Helsinki because both belligerents in the war ostensibly had sanctioned the sea traffic to Petsamo, Finland's only outlet to the outside world.

The Carolina Thorden, a Finnish freighter operated by G. V. Thorden of Helsinki, traded between the East Coast of the United States and Scandinavian ports. She sailed from Petsamo for Philadelphia and New York on March 23.

On Dec. 21, 1940, she arrived in New York pock-marked with bullets from a Nazi plane and carrying thirty-three members of the crew of the mined Greek freighter Dionsios Stathaos, whom she had picked up in the North Atlantic.

The ship had received German permission to go through the Kattegat, but crew members said the Nazi plane dived six times in an attack.

Three Axis Merchant Ships Leave Brazil, Out To Beat British Blockade

Rio de Janeiro, March 29 (AP)—Three Axis merchant ships, apparently bent on running the British blockade, left Brazilian ports last night and today.

British sources declined to say whether any British warships were in the vicinity, but the 8,296-ton British tanker Arndale, an armed vessel owned by the Admiralty and used in refueling fighting craft, sailed from Rio de Janeiro yesterday morning.

The German freighter Dresden, 5,567 tons, sailed from Santos last night with a crew of fifty; the Italian tanker Franco Martelli, 10,535 tons, left Recife a few hours later with a crew of fifty or sixty; and the Italian freighter Frisco, 4,610 tons, left Fortazela early today with twenty to thirty men aboard. Dispatches from Argentina said the Italian freighter Amabilitas, 5,425 tons, was preparing to sail from Bahia Blanca.

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka had a third and lengthy conversation with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop this morning, it was announced by authorized sources.

He also saw other Japanese diplomats from European capitals and had a talk with Reich Marshal Hermann Goering. He is preparing to depart for Rome tomorrow afternoon.

The topics of the talks of Mr. Matsuoka and Herr von Ribbentrop were not revealed, but all Foreign Office sources stressed their cordial character.

These sources said that there could be no question of pressure on either side in these talks since they were animated by frankness, cooperativeness and a meeting of minds on fundamental issues.

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VICHY, France, March 29 (AP)—Informed sources said today Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Admiral Francois Darlan might go to Paris on Monday to meet Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka. It was believed, however, that no definite decision had been made.

Diners Must Pay Before Raids

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—The police suggested today that restaurant keepers require their guests to pay when served, because cashiers are not permitted to delay customers in movements to shelter when an air raid warning sounds.

NAZIS FINE TOWN OVER SLOGANS

Vichy, March 29 (A. P.).—The town of Moulins in German-occupied France was reported today to have been fined 50,000 francs because of the appearance of anti-Nazi slogans written on the walls of buildings.

[The franc has a nominal value of about 2.3 cents, but conditions surrounding its purchase power make accurate conversion into dollars impossible.]

In addition, a 7 P. M. curfew was said to have been ordered until April 2 and all inhabitants ordered to remain indoors Sunday after 2 P. M.

AMSTERDAM, (VIA BERLIN), MARCH 30-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-DR. HELMUTH WOHLTHAT, REICHSCOMMISSAR FOR THE NETHERLAND BANK, WAS RELIEVED OF HIS POST TODAY AND REPLACED BY REICHSBANK DIRECTOR ALBERT BUEHLER.

BUEHLER WILL OPERATE DIRECTLY UNDER GERMAN ECONOMICS COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR THE NETHERLANDS, H. FISCHBOECK.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT WOHLTHAT, ONE OF REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING'S ECONOMIC ACES, WAS TO BE SENT TO A POST IN TOKYO.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA AND DR. WALTHER FUNK, GERMANECONOMIC MINISTER, SPOKE IN BERLIN LAST WEEK OF GERMAN-JAPANESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

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Horse Meat Added To French Ration List

Vichy, March 29 (A. P.).—Horse meat was added to the French food ration list today. Other meats have been rationed for months.

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Vichy Punishes De Gaulle Backer

Vichy, March 29 (A. P.).—A military court at Clermont-Ferrand today sentenced Armand Pene, industrialist of Dakar, French West Africa, to eight months in prison and loss of civil rights for one year on charges of spreading propaganda for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen still fighting the Axis.

30.24-8287

Vichy Names Anti-Semite To Enforce Curb on Jews

VICHY, France, March 29 (AP).—The Council of Ministers today approved the appointment of Xavier Vallat as general commissioner in charge of all Jewish questions. Vallat, who has expressed anti-Semitic opinions, is general secretary of the Veterans' Organizations.

He will administer the law forbidding Jews to hold any government, army, education or journalism p[osition].

The cabinet also extended the law permitting the ousting of officials who are considered opposed to the government's policy, and adopted a new and stricter divorce law.

Women Battle Guards As Vichy Ships Internees Off To Africa

Spanish International Brigade Prisoners Reported Dragged Away To Work On Saharan Railroad

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, March 29—One hundred former members of the International Brigade which fought on the Government's side in the Spanish civil war were forcibly taken from the Argeles internment camp six days ago, it was reliably reported today, and sent to North Africa.

It is presumed the men will be put to work on the trans-Saharan railway which the French Government has ordered built. The report said gendarmes, soldiers and members of the youth group *Compagnons de France* encircled the camp and barracks while four gendarmes took each man to a truck.

Woman internees threw sand in the guards' eyes, children tried to fight the police and some of the men resisted and were knocked down and dragged away, this report said. Three of the men were injured and taken to a hospital, it was said.

Many Aged Jewish Exiles Now In Hospital Camps

Perpignan, France, March 29 (AP)—Many of the 6,700 aged Jews who were expelled from Germany on an hour's notice last October now have been transferred to new hospital camps in France from what they call the "inferno of Gurs."

That is the camp for German Jews established by the French Government at Gurs, in the Basses Pyrenees.

Those of the Jews who were seen in the last few days by a party of American newspapermen on a tour of such camps were often proud patriarchs or grandmothers, more easily imagined in rocking chairs or baking cakes.

Nearly All Of Them Ill

Instead, they are living in barracks, complaining of the lack of sufficient food. Almost all of them are ill.

They described Gurs as an unfurnished barracks built in ankle-deep mud where internees were perpetually hungry and ridden with disease.

More than one internee out of ten died, they said. Some estimated the deaths as high as twelve a day.

This is borne out by reliable independent testimony to the effect that the Gurs camp commander used only forty per cent. of the maximum daily food budget of 11½ francs (about 23 cents, nominally).

Efforts At Improvements

The visiting party, however, found evidence of recent serious efforts to improve conditions in all French refugee camps, with the exception of Argeles, beach camp for Spanish militiamen near the Spanish frontier.

The Rivesaltes camp was especially good with infirmaries, delousing equipment, nurseries for new-born infants and milk distribution.

Newer barracks at Rivesaltes also had cots for women and children instead of old-style dangerous double-decked platforms.

In Alien Prison Camp

In the alien prison camp at Le Vernet the Americans found young Patrick Sweeney, who fought on the Republican side in Spain. He came from Dublin and said he had a brother, John, living in New York. He was arrested in Paris at the outbreak of the war as "dangerous" and sent to Le Vernet, although he said he offered to enlist in the French army. Now he is a trusty, one of three whom the Americans were permitted to interview.

The party was rushed through one admittedly modern barracks at Le Vernet, the internees standing at attention and forbidden to talk.

A Silent Demonstration

But despite the severe punishment often meted out in this camp, they organized a silent demonstration, each holding out a handful of bread to show the size of their day's ration.

Le Vernet is a prison with two unique features: The inmates remain there indefinitely, and they are sent there without being tried or notified of the charges against them.

Among the inmates are Julio Just, former Spanish Republican Minister of Public Works; Luigi Longo, Italian anti-Fascist writer; film directors, artists and journalists such as Frederick Decsenyi, former Bucharest correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* and the London *Daily Mail*.

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

British

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—The Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

Naval operations of some importance are taking place in the Eastern Mediterranean. So far only preliminary reports are available, but from these it appears that yesterday our naval forces operating under the command of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham sighted Italian forces consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

The enemy force scattered, but some units have been brought to action and it appears that so far at least one Littorio-class battleship has been damaged and that two enemy cruisers are very severely damaged.

Naval aircraft and units of the Royal Air Force have carried out attacks, the results of which are not yet known.

Greek naval forces are taking part in these operations.

Further information will be issued as soon as it is available.

A later Admiralty communiqué:

Further information of the naval action in the Eastern Mediterranean is not yet available, but rafts containing Italian survivors have been reported this morning by our aircraft. It may, therefore, be assumed that at least one Italian ship has been sunk.

The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

Aircraft of the Fighter Command, operating in pairs, carried out offensive patrols over Belgium and France this afternoon. Machine-gun attacks were made on enemy airdromes, on road and rail transport and enemy shipping.

Considerable anti-aircraft gunfire was encountered, but there was no opposition by enemy aircraft. None of our fighters is missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communiqué.

Since midday today there has been a little enemy activity over some coastal districts and bombs have been dropped in a few places in Eastern England. No one was injured, though at one place several houses were damaged. Machine-gun fire from a low-flying enemy aircraft in Norfolk caused a small number of casualties.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 29 (AP)—The Royal Air Force Middle East Command issued this communiqué today.

Eritrea—R. A. F. operations yesterday continued southward from Cheren; motor transport and troops on the Asmara road were heavily bombed and machine-gunned. At least fifty vehicles were damaged severely and many casualties were inflicted among the troops. At Teklezan several direct hits were obtained on military buildings in the Asmara area gun emplacements and a bridge were bombed.

Ethiopia—Between Adi Ugri and Adowa a convoy of troop-carrying vehicles was machine-gunned.

There was further heavy bombing of the Addis Ababa railway. South African bomber aircraft obtained direct hits on three trains and a fourth was set on fire by near misses. Bombs dropped at Miesso struck a warehouse and started a big fire among the station buildings.

At Arba a train was hit and railway buildings set alight. Motor transport between Diredawa and Awash and the motor transport park in the same area were heavily attacked, salvos of bombs being observed to fall among the vehicles.

Mediterranean—R. A. F. bombers yesterday made a successful attack on Lecce airdrome, south of Brindisi. Aircraft on the ground were machine-gunned and set on fire. One twin-engined bomber was completely destroyed and a large number severely damaged.

A large formation of our bombers made a heavy and successful attack on enemy warships in the Ionian Sea. Two cruisers and one destroyer were hit by heavy bombs. One of the cruisers stopped, emitting black and yellow smoke. A number of bombs fell close to the enemy ships.

Enemy aircraft were engaged by our fighters over Malta yesterday and were driven off after a short and inconclusive engagement.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely, with the exception of one bomber.

Greek

ATHENS, March 29 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué today:

No raids today.

During the fifth month of the war fifteen civilians were killed and fifty-five wounded, and 100 houses collapsed as the result of enemy air attacks on Greece.

German

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

The air force continued the battle against British shipping in the waters around England with special success.

At the southwest end of St. George's Channel and in the Bristol Channel two merchantmen amounting to 5,000 tons were sunk. During a dive attack on a steamer west of New Quay a boiler explosion resulted. Another successful attack was directed against a freighter off Harwich.

In the Atlantic about 500 kilometers [310 miles] west of Cape Wrath a fighting plane bombed a large transport ship. After the ship was hit the troops took to boats. In the same region a 2,500-ton ship sank after having been bombed, while a large steamer also was hit.

Last night German fighter formations effectively bombed the airdrome at Halfar, on the island of Malta. In the course of the attack on the island by chasers, one British plane of the Hurricane type was shot down. There were no losses on the German side.

The enemy did not fly over either the Reich or occupied territory during the night of March 28.

Italian

ROME, March 29 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Greek front there were artillery actions.

Our planes hit the Greek air base and port installations at Navarino.

During a cruise over Malta, German planes shot down a Hurricane.

In North Africa there was nothing noteworthy to report.

In the Aegean our air force yesterday was in action against convoys, enemy naval formations and shipping in harbor, attacking with torpedoes and bombs. A British aircraft carrier and two cruisers were hit with torpedoes by our planes. One cruiser is to be considered sunk. Merchant ships of small tonnage were seriously damaged. One of them was set afire.

In East Africa, on the northern front, the battle continues fiercely on new positions east of Cheren. Our air formations bombed British motor trucks. Two enemy planes were shot down by our fighters in air fighting.

In the early morning hours yesterday British planes carried out a raid on the airport at Lecce, machine-gunning installations. Several were wounded.

JAPAN MAY USE SIAM AIR BASES

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 29 (AP).—Widespread reports here today said the Japanese were preparing to use Northern Thailand (Siamese) air bases for their bombings of the Burma supply road leading into China.

Thailand air fields are only about 200 miles from the road.

DUTCH CURB EXPORTS

East Indies Seeks to Keep Goods From Nazis.

Batavia, East Indies, March 29 (A. P.).—New export measures aimed at preventing vital raw materials from reaching Germany, will be introduced soon in the Netherlands East Indies, a reliable source disclosed today. Rubber and tin and copra are the principal commodities under scrutiny.

An investigation, this source said, revealed that shippers operating in the United States and South America bought important commodities which were first consigned to Pacific coast ports and then transferred to freighters bound for Vladivostok. The United States export licensing system, however, now bolsters Netherlands East Indies

efforts to prevent any one from acting as purchasing agent for Germany.

The question of leakages to Germany is still an important one in Dutch negotiations with Japan. Observers said that Japan recently gained access to large new sources of raw materials in Indo-China and Thailand. Therefore, it is considered possible that Japan may guarantee that products purchased in the Netherlands East Indies won't be sent to Germany.

Chinese "Fifth Column" In Thailand, Domei Says

Agency Attacks "Growing Hostile Role" Of Burma Under "Anglo-American Joint Front"

New York, March 29 (AP)—Domei said in a broadcast today that Chinese "fifth columnists" had been smuggled into Chinenghai and Shiengmai, in southwestern Thailand, and Bangkok, the capital, for the purpose of obstructing Japan's policy in southeastern Asia.

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The broadcast added:

"Competent observers attach importance to the growing hostile role played by Burma under the Anglo-American joint front against Japan."

Two U. S. Sailors Miss Ships

BRISBANE, Australia, March 29 (AP)—The United States Consul here was advised today that two sailors were missing when the United States squadron of seven warships sailed yesterday after a week in Australian waters.

ITALY, MEXICO IN SHIP DEAL

Rome's Envoy Says Craft on This Side May Be Transferred

MEXICO CITY, March 29 (AP)—Italian Minister Count Alberto Marchetti disclosed today that Italy and Mexico were negotiating on the transfer to Mexico of several of the ten Italian vessels now anchored in Mexican ports.

The Minister reported that he and the Foreign Office had "only exchanged impressions" thus far, but expressed confidence that some agreement for turning over three to five of the ships would be made.

There has been agitation in the Mexican Senate to requisition six of the Italian craft to settle an unpaid balance Italy allegedly owes Mexico for petroleum shipped prior to the war.

Count Marchetti said earlier this week that "Italy owes Mexico nothing."

4 Nazi Bombers Downed In Atlantic Convoy Battle

Seamen Say Ships 'Opened Up With Everything' They Had

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, March 29 (AP).—Merchant seamen said here last night that four of Germany's newest long-range bombers were believed to have been destroyed in an attack on a British convoy in the Atlantic recently.

Only one of five attacking planes was seen to head homeward after a battle lasting an hour, they said, and it was wobbling.

They reported they did not know how many ships in the convoy were lost, but the average, they added, was less than one in ten.

"We gave them more than they were looking for," Able Seaman Donald Jackson said, "the sky was literally ablaze with gunfire—every ship opened up with everything she had."

MackenzieKingPlanning April Visit to Roosevelt

Considers Trip During Easter Recess of Parliament

OTTAWA, March 29 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is considering a visit to President Roosevelt in Washington during the Easter recess of Parliament, well informed sources declared tonight. The recess extends from April 9 to April 29.

Would Be Third Visit

This would be Prime Minister Mackenzie King's third visit with President Roosevelt in the United States. In April, 1940, the Canadian Prime Minister, on vacation in this country, stopped off at Warm Springs, Ga., to see the President. On Aug. 17 of that year he came across the border to confer with the President at Ogdensburg, N. Y., during Army maneuvers in northern New York.

NEW CANADIAN AIDES

OTTAWA, March 29 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today the appointment of a financial attache and commercial attache to the staff of the Canadian Legation at Washington.

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GERMAN FREIGHTER LEAVES BRAZIL

SANTOS, BRAZIL, MARCH 29--(AP)--CARRYING CLEARANCE PAPERS FOR A VOYAGE TO VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA, THE 5,567-TON GERMAN FREIGHTER DRESDEN STOOD OUT TO SEA SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT IN AN EFFORT TO RUN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

THE VESSEL, COMMANDED BY CAPT. W. JAEGER AND CARRYING A CREW OF 49 MEN, HAD BEEN IN THE HARBOR HERE SINCE NOV. 25, 1939.

BRITISH SOURCES DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER ANY VESSELS OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC PATROL WERE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THE DRESDEN, BUT IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE ASTURIAS, A BIG BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER, RECENTLY STEAMED OUT OF BUENOS AIRES.

THREE OTHER GERMAN SHIPS AND AN ITALIAN TANKER, REFUGED IN BRAZILIAN PORTS, RECENTLY HAVE SHOWN SIGNS OF PUTTING TO SEA.

Roosevelt Asks United Stand To Block Axis

Calls On America, In Jackson Day Talk, To Put All Resources Into Struggle

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[By the Associated Press]

Port Everglades, Fla., March 29—President Roosevelt summoned Americans of every political creed tonight to stand united in a determination that "with all our resources and all our power, we shall help those who block the dictators in their march toward domination of the world."

Arising from an "alliance of dictator nations," the President warned, is a threat to America, its union, its democracy, and its cardinal principles of freedom—a threat which "draws more tightly around us day by day."

And, speaking to fellow-Democrats attending party rallies throughout the country, Mr. Roosevelt declared that to meet the threat nearly all Americans had risen above considerations of party politics and had remained devoted to country and democratic ideals.

Address To Dinners

The Chief Executive spoke by radio from the officiers' wardroom of the White House yacht Potomac to Jackson Day dinners held to raise money for the Democratic party.

The enemies of democracy, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, are "trying to destroy our unity," using as their chief weapon a propaganda of increasing quantity and violence.

Agents of Naziism and their unwitting helpers, he said, have attempted to exploit the natural love of Americans for peace.

Likened To Devil

"They have represented themselves as pacifists," he said, "when actually they are serving the most brutal warmongers of all time. They have preached 'peace' in the same way the devil can quote Scripture.

"Of course, the purpose of all this has been to spread the terror among us. The effect of it has been only to fortify our determination."

Text Of Talk

The text of his address follows:

"I am sitting in the little cabin of the little ship Potomac, in the harbor of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., after a day of sunshine out in the Gulf Stream.

"That I cannot in person attend one of the many Jackson Day dinners I regret, but it is good that you are again celebrating the memory of a great American leader who believed, fanatically almost, the principles of a democracy based on the freedom of the ballot box.

"I try to get away a couple of times a year on these short trips on salt water.

Task In Washington

"In Washington, as you know, the working day of the Presidency in these days averages about fifteen hours. Even when I go to Hyde Park or to Warm Springs, the White House office, the callers and the telephone all follow me.

"But at sea the radio messages and the occasional pouch of mail reduce official work to not more than two or three hours a day.

"So there is a chance for a bit of sunshine or a wetted line, or a biography or a detective story or a nap after lunch.

"Above all, there is the opportunity for thinking things through—for differentiating between principles and methods, between the really big things of life and those other things of the moment which may seem all-important today and are forgotten by the world in a month. That means that if today the fellow next to you catches a bigger fish than you do, or vice versa, you don't lie awake at night thinking about it.

Hard Work Vital

"Yes, you recapture your philosophy, but in so doing you do not sit down mentally and become a fatalist. You still seek peace of mind and of spirit—but you come to realize that today you have to work overtime, and work harder than ever before in your life, to make that peace possible later on.

"If we sit down now, we may get run over later. And if our kind of civilization gets run over, the kind of peace we seek will become an unattainable hope.

"That is why, in the comparative quiet of this week, I have become more than ever clear that the time calls for courage and more courage—action and more action.

"That is why it is appropriate today to honor the name of Andrew Jackson—because he was first and foremost a great American, who placed his devotion to country above adherence to party, and provided an ever-living symbol of the rugged, courageous spirit of our people.

Responsibility Of Jackson

"Responsibility lay heavily upon the shoulders of Andrew Jackson.

"In his day the threat of the Federal Union came from within. It was a sectional threat. More than that, it was a threat which came from Jackson's own people—indeed, from some members of his own party. It was inspired by refusal to recognize the sovereign authority of the United States. And by his actions Jackson placed himself far above section and party.

"In our own day the threat to our Union and to our democracy is not a sectional one. It comes from a great part of the world which surrounds us, and which draws more tightly around us, day by day.

"Again, to do this job, we Americans—nearly all of us—have risen above any considerations of party politics.

Two-Party System

"Long before Jackson became President, the two-party system of government had become firmly entrenched as a basic principle of American political life.

"It had shown its value as a method of obtaining free and open discussion of public issues, formulating new policies to meet new conditions, and fixing responsibilities in affairs of gov-

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ernment as an indispensable part of our conception of free elections.

"The dictators cannot seem to realize that here in America our people can maintain two parties and at the same time maintain an inviolate and individual nation.

"The totalitarian mentality is too narrow to comprehend the greatness of a people who can be divided in party allegiance at election time but remain united in devotion to their country and to the ideals of democracy at all times.

Situation In Dictatorships

"In dictatorships there can be no party divisions. For all men must think as they are told, speak as they are told, write as they are told, live and die as they are told. In those countries the nation is not above the party, as with us. The party is above the nation, the party is the nation.

"Every common man and woman is forced to walk the straight and narrow path of the party line, as drawn by the dictator himself.

"In our country, disagreements among us are expressed in the polling place. In the dictatorships, disagreements are suppressed in the concentration camp.

Points To Election

"Last year we held an American election, in which the people—Democrats, Republicans, Independents and others—by secret ballot, and without prodding by the bayonets of Storm Troopers, voted for their public officers—local, State and national.

"And we are determined so to act that America will go on year after year holding free elections.

"All of the great freedoms which form the basis of our American democracy are part and parcel of that concept of free election, with free expression of political choice between candidates of political parties.

"For such elections guarantee that there can be no possibility of stifling freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the air, freedom of worship.

Threat To Ideal

"These are the eternal principles which are now being threatened by the alliance of dictator nations.

"Ours is the responsibility of defending these principles which have come to us as our national heritage. Ours is the responsibility of passing them on—not only intact but stronger than ever—to all the generations yet to come.

"We Americans realize how tenuous would be the existence of our party system, our freedom of election, our freedom of living, if the doctrines of dictatorship were to prevail. For if they were to prevail it would not be in Europe alone.

"The history of nations betrayed during the past year, the history of nations conquered during the past year, should show us and the rest of the world what it means to live in a world organized and ruled by the Gestapo.

Threat To System

"Let us ask ourselves, frankly and seriously: How long could we maintain our ancient liberties under these terrible conditions? How soon would we have to accept the doctrine that one must fight fire with fire?

"How long would it be possible to maintain a semblance of our two-party system, with free elections, in a Nazi-dominated world?

"How soon would we decide to imitate Naziism, and abandon our two-party system, and regiment our people into one party—which would certainly be neither Democratic nor Republican?

"Should that evil time come, we would no longer hold these friendly gatherings, either on Jackson Day or on Lincoln Day.

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Decision Of People

"We Americans have already weighed these questions carefully and thoughtfully.

"We Americans have announced our determination that, with all our resources and all our power, we shall help those who block the dictators in their march toward domination of the world.

"The decision we have reached is not a partisan decision. The leader of the Republican party himself—Mr. Wendell Willkie—in word and in action, is showing what patriotic Americans mean by rising above partisanship and rallying to the common cause.

"And now that the plain people of America have spoken their determination, Republicans and Democrats in the Congress and out of the Congress are patriotically cooperating to make that determination take positive form.

Work Of Enemie

"The enemies of democ[illegible]y are now trying, by every means, to destroy our unity. The chief weapon they now use against us is propaganda.

"The propaganda comes in ever increasing quantities, with ever increasing violence, from across the seas. And it is disseminated within our own borders by agents or innocent dupes of foreign powers.

"It is directed against all Americans—Republicans and Democrats—farmers and bankers—employers and employes.

"Propagandists, defeatist and dupes, protected as they are by our fundamental civil liberties, have been preaching, and are still preaching, the ungodly gospel of fear. They use insinuation and falsehood. They have tried to shatter the confidence of Americans in their Government and in one another.

Example Abroad

"We have seen what has happened to the great industrialists of Germany who supported the Nazi movement and then received their reward in Nazi concentration camps or in death.

"We have seen how the workers of France were betrayed by their so-called champions, the Communists. For, no matter what Communist lips have to say, their actions have proved that in their hearts they care nothing for the real rights of free labor.

"The agents of Naziism and those who unwittingly help them are still trying to play both ends against the middle.

"They have attempted to exploit the natural love of our people for peace. They have represented themselves as pacifists when actually they are serving the most brutal warmongers of all time.

False Preaching

"They have preached 'peace—peace!' in the same way the devil can quote scripture.

'Of course, the purpose of all this has been to spread terror among us.

"The effect of it has been only to fortify our determination.

"When Abraham Lincoln became President, he had to face the awful reality of war between the States.

"On July 4, 1861, in his first message to the Congress, he presented this vital question:

"'Must a government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?'

America Marches On

"Lincoln answered that question as Jackson had answered it—not by words but by deeds. And America still marches on.

"We of today have been presented with that same question. We too are answering it by deeds. Our well-considered philosophy for the attainment of peace comes not from weakness but—everlastingly—from the courage of America."

JACKSON DINNERS SOLEMN IN NATURE

Usual Jubilation Gives Way To Pleas For Unity In Face Of World Crisis

Democratic Affair At Capital Postponed Due To Absence Of Roosevelt

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 29—Pleas for national unity in a time of world crisis made up the general theme of addresses at Democratic Jackson Day dinners in scores of cities tonight.

Ordinarily, the dinners—held annually to honor the party's patron saint, Andrew Jackson, and raise money for the party's bank account—would have been gay celebrations of last fall's election victories.

But for the most part party jubilation was put aside.

Because of the President's absence from Washington, party officials postponed the usual glittering $100-a-plate Jackson Day dinner here. Purchasers of these costly tickets had bargained on seeing as well as hearing the Chief Executive.

Range In Prices

Prices in various cities ranged from $50 a plate down to $10 and less. Speakers from local political ranks were augmented by a large group of Congressional Democrats and some Administration leaders.

At Nashville, Tenn., Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, discussed the effect of the war on farmers.

"During the next few months," he said, "we are going to supply the British, and perhaps other friendly nations, too, with meats, dairy products, eggs, powdered and condensed milk, as well as other foodstuffs and commodities. . . . We'll have to if they are going to withstand Hitler."

Praise For President

Senator Hill (Ala.), speaking at Indianapolis, said of the President:

"When other men could not see he has seen with clear and definite vision; . . . he has dared to anticipate the situation and to act and to do. . . . We must rally to him as the commander in chief and sustain and support him."

Senator Connally (Texas) told a Richmond (Va.) audience that "strikes and disturbances that delay the production of national defense materials will surely and inexorably result to the disadvantage of labor unionism and the advances which it has made through the years.

Looks To Britain

At Los Angeles, Frank C. Walker, postmaster general, asserted that the nation's hope for peace "rests with the survival of Britain and the survival of the British fleet—but we shall stand firm even should Britain fall."

Speaking at Oklahoma City, Paul V. McNutt, Federal security administrator, said "totalitarianism is not the future," and added that if the world is to be remade, it will be "according to the democratic pattern."

At Milwaukee, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (Dem., Utah) declared in an address prepared for delivery that "our nation today by unity can stay out of war."

"Debate with ourselves, yes," he said, "but when we speak as one nation to another, there can be but one voice if we are to be effective."

Talk By Farley

In New York, former Postmaster General James A. Farley told the Jackson Day gathering that he was "definitely satisfied that in this Western Hemisphere the vast majority of all peoples are of one mind, that free democracies, as we know them, must and shall be preserved."

Speaking in Boston, Senator Alben W. Barkley (Ky.), majority leader, declared that the question which faced America was that of "self-preservation."

HOOVER SEES HATE AT PEACE TABLE

Hopes America Will Have Constructive Voice.

New Haven, March 29 (A. P.).—Former President Herbert Hoover urged American youth last night "to think and think fast," so that, should the nation "not become more involved in the war than we are today, we may be able to bring a more constructive and wa[illegible]ing voice to the peace table."

Predicting that as at Versailles, "We will sit again at that peace table whenever it comes about," Mr. Hoover told an annual New Haven Y. M. C. A. dinner audience that "Hate will again also sit" there.

"If our moral reservoirs are not drained by the full passions of war, we may bring sanity and compassion.

"If our economic resources are still partly intact, we may be able to contribute something to restore another and better world. If our faith in democracy is held high amid the storms of war economy, we may yet keep the lamp of liberty alight."

The World War, he said, proved that "liberty, democracy and freedom could not be imposed on nations by battle, that intellectual ideas rooted in a thousand years of racial history cannot be uprooted with a machine gun."

He urged the nation's youth to consider experiences of the World War "for the light which they give upon our course for the future."

Cites Leadership Nee[illegible] In World After W[illegible]

Berle, Assistant Secretary Of State, Predicts Americas Will Have Big Role

New York, March 29 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, predicted today that the American republics would lead the way in solving the "titanic issues" of a post-war world.

Berle spoke before the Survey Associates.

"The period after the war," he said, "is likely to be as significant as the war period we are now going through. . . .

"We shall have at our disposition huge productive mechanisms called into existence to provide munitions. We shall be under the impulsion of seeing to it that the many millions of men in Canada, the United States, and other American republics who have been contributing to that work are not merely turned loose to find their own economic readjustment at their own expense."

Cardinal Fears Secret Drive to Put U. S. in War

Boston Prelate Sees 'Things Going On Behind Scenes' Rousing People's Distrust

BOSTON, March 29 (AP).—William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, was quoted today by "The Boston Traveler" as saying "secret maneuvers behind the scenes of government are drawing us nearer and nearer to war."

The Cardinal said, in an interview with "The Traveler" upon his return from a winter vacation in Miami, Fla., that "the trust of the people in their government is a dangerous thing to toy with."

"There is a distinct feeling," he added, "that things are going on behind the scenes, unknown to the people. This is the sort of distrust that brought about revolutions in Europe—the distrust of the people in their government.

"I hope," he asserted, "that this country stays out of war. I know the people want to stay out, but the government seems to ignore their wishes while still talking of democracy.

"Some sort of secret maneuvers are bringing us nearer and nearer to war all the time. This does not tally with democracy. Everybody is wondering just where we are in this thing. It is not a fair thing for a government calling itself democratic.

"All this mystery that is going on is puzzling to the people, and is not fair."

The Cardinal, greeting newspaper men in his stateroom on the steamship Boston, appeared in excellent health.

"I'm speaking neither pro nor con the government," he added. "I'm merely echoing the sentiments of the people from all parts of the United States. Their question is: 'Where are we in this situation?'"

The Cardinal continued:

"This feeling that something is going on behind the scenes is a bad thing for people to get in their heads.

"Those are the sentiments I've heard from people high and low—people from all over the United States. You get a great cross-section of American sentiment in Florida. It shows the people regretting the government's attitude toward war."

He said he favored the Hoover food plan.

"I can't understand why any power should prohibit the sending of food to women and little children. What have they done? Nothing. We should do everything we can to give food to those hungry people.

"That's the kind of work America should be proud to do—not mix in problems that Europe has never been able to solve. That's utterly futile. It is not only futile, but it only serves to bring more calamity to the world."

ROCKEFELLER WARNS OF AXIS

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relationships between American republics, urged vigilance today against "violent attacks" on "two fronts of total warfare—economic and ideological."

He told a clas graduated from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Police School that "Axis controlled" minorities "are to be found in all of the countries of the Western Hemisphere."

"If, working from within, they can get control of even a single country," he said, "the mechanicism for joint inter-American action, for hemisphere defense, will be disrupted. We will then have to pay the price many times over in men and machines to regain what has been lost."

Roosevelt To Appoint Envoy To New Zealand

Naming Of Career Diplomat With Long Far East Experience Is Expected

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today President Roosevelt had up for immediate consideration the appointment of an American Minister to New Zealand.

It is expected that a career service diplomat with long experience in the Far East will be named.

Nazi Plane Due at Coast Plant

DOWNEY, Calif., March 29 (AP).—Vultee Aircraft Company officials said today that a Messerschmitt fighting plane flew down over England would arrive Tuesday for study by the concern's engineers. They hope to learn something of German construction methods, types of instruments, armament and engine design.

NEW PROTEST SENT TO US BY GERMANY

Berlin Calls Surrender to Canada of 2 War Prisoners a Hague Violation

NOT YET RECEIVED HERE

State Department Declines Comment on Second Note Over Border Incident

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Berlin has forwarded a new protest to the United States over the surrender of two escaped German prisoners of war to Canada.

The German Embassy, an informant said, was instructed to protest as a violation of the Hague Convention the action of immigration officials who denied the fleeing German officers entry into this country and returned them to Canadian custody. The convention prescribes the treatment to be given to war prisoners.

State Department officials said tonight that the protest had not yet been received and declined any comment.

The German Embassy lodged a protest on March 24 against handcuffing of the German prisoners at the time they were returned to Canada.

The two Germans—Lieutenants Bernhart Gohoke and Heinz Rottman, believed to be submarine officers—escaped from an internment camp near Kingston, Ont., on March 21, but were intercepted midway across the frozen St. Lawrence River by the United States border patrol.

Justice Department officials reported that Gohoke and Rottman said they desired to apply for admittance into the United States and were, accordingly, taken to the immigration office at Clayton, N. Y.

After a hearing there they were denied admittance on the ground they had failed to meet immigration requirements and—since they had not legally entered American territory—were escorted across the Thousand Islands international bridge to the Canadian boundary. Canadian immigration officials immediately returned them to the internment camp.

Since Britain began sending German prisoners to Canada for internment thirty-three have escaped. All but two, however, are now back in Canadian custody.

Ernest Nueller was shot and killed while resisting capture in Northwestern Ontario.

Baron Franz von Werra, a German pilot, succeeded in reaching the United States and was arrested at Oggensburg, N. Y. He is now at liberty on bail while awaiting trial on charges of illegal entry into the country.

$26,806,718 TO WAR RELIEF

State Department Reports Total Collected for Belligerents' Aid

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The State Department said today that relief organizations had collected $26,806,718 for relief in belligerent countries since the beginning of the war.

Administration, publicity and other charges involved in collecting and distributing the funds amounted to $2,613,375.

$3,000,000 Tungsten Cargo Arrives At N. Y.

Shipment Is Roughly 20 Per Cent. Of Quota Set For 1941 Defense Needs

New York, March 29 (AP)—A $3,000,000 shipment of high-grade tungsten ore has arrived at Staten Island from Rangoon on the Western Queen, under charter to the Isthmian Line, marine quarters revealed today. The shipment was roughly twenty per cent. of the quota set for 1941 defense needs.

The cargo, third large delivery of tungsten since last fall, was produced in China and carried over the Burma road to Rangoon. The ore weighed around 1,900 tons.

Tungsten is one of the important alloys used in making high-speed steels, armor-piercing bullet cores and other military equipment. It ranks high in the Federal list of strategic materials. The Government has estimated 1941 needs at around 10,000 tons of ore, or four to five times normal annual requirements. This week the Office of Production Management put into effect a priorities system for ferro-tungsten, tungsten metal powder and tungsten compounds.

MERCHANT MARINE CALLED IN A MESS

Strategic Raw Materials Reported Piling Up In Far East

British Needs And Army And Navy Requirements Factors In Problem

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 29—The United States Merchant Marine, relied upon by the Government for delivery to this country of strategic raw materials needed for national defense, is described by leading shipping men as "in the biggest mess in our history."

Rubber, tin and other required materials are reported piled up in the Far East, magnesium ore in South Africa, and deliveries of United States exports to other nations are said to have been delayed.

Four Conflicting Interests

The Maritime Commission in Washington, which seeks to expedite imports in the United States of stategic basic goods, is said by shipping men to be faced with four conflicting interests:

The British need for increased supplies.

United States Army and Navy ship requirements.

Operators of American Flag Lines who are hiring independently owned steamships to handle record shipping demands.

Independent owners of steamships, now in demand for the first time in twenty years.

The British are conceded to have been losing ships at the rate of about 64,000 tons—a rough average of about eight ships—a week.

Not Large Percentage

This is not a large percentage of the 24,000,000 tons of British merchant ships believed afloat, but the sinkings are largely concentrated on the British lifeline—the "ferryboat" service across the North Atlantic.

As a result, London has been compelled to withdraw many ships from her traditional trade routes, and the Americans have gone into those routes vigorously, assisted to a large extent by a Washington Administration which seeks to develop United States world trade.

This development has been all the more rapid because of the Administration's efforts to keep United States industry well stocked with the imported raw materials needed to manufacture munitions of war.

New Shipping Demands

Examples of this stocking are seen in the importation, on a basis of barter with Great Britain, of huge Government stocks of rubber and tin, and in the further importation from Latin America, mainly Chile, of 200,000 tons of copper. Bringing in the latter metal has been regarded by copper men as a major factor in preventing a runaway metals market.

With these new demands on American flag ships and the sale of many American vessels to the British, the supply of American bottoms is occasioning concern among shippers and importers.

Rates both of cargo and ships themselves, have steadily risen.

The operator of an American flag liner, which owns several ships and charters many more from independent owners, tells of paying $2,200 a day for a vessel, now headed westward across the Pacific, which was calmly rotting in a Gulf Coast harbor two years ago.

Owners' Preference

Vessels which could be chartered six weeks ago for $6 to $6.50 a deadweight ton per month now are bringing $7.25 to $8 a ton.

Most ship owners are regarded as preferring to place their vessels in trades which would permit the ships to bring raw materials to the United States, but the prevailing disparities in fees has caused many to use these bottoms in the secure, quick coastwise services.

Flag line operators have talked informally with the Maritime Commission regarding the advisability of the Government fixing a maximum charter rate for American ships, in an effort to hold down their expenses.

U. S. Studying Pile-Up

Many independent ship owners who have led a hand-to-mouth existence for two decades are regarded as perfectly willing to cooperate in such a program if they can be guaranteed fixed operating costs and an absence of competition with foreign ship owners who, in many cases, are getting far higher charter rates for poorer ships.

While the Government is studying the pile up of conflicting rates and required shipping routes, the steamship men are watching with intense interest the Government's own shipping operations.

Until recently, for example, army transports and navy auxiliaries were reported sailing to the Philippines, Guam and elsewhere in the Far East with packed cargo holds and returning in ballast, although the Government needed raw materials from the Far East.

Situation Corrected

That situation now is understood to have been corrected through the shipping eastward of the required supplies in the Government ships.

However, the army and navy, in the last six months, have taken some thirty-five additional cargo ships from the nation's merchant fleet and shipping men suggest these vessels may be thrown into this nation's own service of supplies if the situation grows more acute.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE CAPTAIN OF AN ICELANDIC FREIGHTER WHICH DOCKED TODAY SAID THAT GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON SMALL TRAWLERS HAVE CUT OFF GREAT BRITAIN'S SUPPLY OF FISH FROM ICELAND.

THE OFFICER, GISURUDUR GISLASON OF THE FREIGHTER LAGARFOSS, SAID THE ATTACKS BEGAN MARCH 10 AND HAVE RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF THREE TRAWLERS AND DAMAGE

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THE ATTACKS BEGAN MARCH 10 AND HAVE RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF THREE TRAWLERS AND DAMAGE TO A FOURTH.

TO KEEP OPEN THIS SUPPLY OF FOOD, CAPTAIN GISLASON SAID, BRITAIN PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO SEND LARGER VESSELS UNDER CONVOY.

GERMAN'S EXTENSION OF THE WAR ZONE TO INCLUDE ICELAND WAS ANNOUNCED IN A PROCLAMATION LAST TUESDAY. THE ACTION WAS ATTRIBUTED T THE "ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE DANISH ISLAND OF ICELAND BY BRITISH TRO PS."

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WASHINGTON,MARCH 29-(AP)-THE COAST GUARD PLACED ARMED GUARDS ABOARD 27 ITALIAN SHIPS IN UNITED STATES PORTS TONIGHT TO PREVENT THE CREWS FROM DESTROYING THE MACHINERY.

COAST GUARD OFFICIALS EMPHASIZED THAT THE VESSELS HAD NOT BEEN SEIZED BUT SAID THE GUARDS MERELY WOULD PREVENT SABOTAGE.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN UNDER A 1917 ESPIONAGE ACT FOLLOWING WORD SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON,N.C., THAT ITALIAN CREWS IN THOSE PORTS WERE BREAKING UP THE MACHINERY IN THEIR VESSELS AND THAT SIMILAR ACTION WAS CONTEMPLATED IN OTHER PORTS.

FIVE OF THE SHIPS WERE DOCKED AT NEW YORK, FOUR AT P LA DELPHIA, THREE AT NORFOLK, TWO EACH AT NEW ORLEANS, BALTIMO NEWPORT NEWS,VA., AND JACKSONVILLE,FLA., AND ONE EACH AT BOSTON, WILMINGTON,N.C., HOUSTON,TEX., MOBILE,ALA., SAVANNAH,GA., SAN JUAN, P.R., AND PORTLAND,ORE.

AN ADDITIONAL ITALIAN SHIP WAS REPORTED IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE. IT WAS OUTSIDE COAST GUARD JURISDICTION BUT IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE ARMY WOULD STATION A GUARD OVER IT. THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS WERE NOT AVAILABLE HERE IMMEDIATELY.

COAST GUARD OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE ITALIAN CREWS HAD TAKEN VARIOUS MEASURES, PRESUMABLY UPON ORDERS FROM ROME, TO DAMAGE THE ENGINES. THESE STEPS INCLUDED LIGHTING FIRES UNDER DRY BOILERS AND SMASHING PISTONS AND CYLINDERS.

THE ESPIONAGE ACT EMPOWERED AUTHORITIES TO STATION GUARDS ABOARD SHIPS IN UNITED STATES PORTS UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES. IN ADDITION OTHER LAWS EMPOWER OFFICIALS TO GUARD AGAINST OBSTRUCTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM THE SABOTAGE OR SINKING OF SHIPS.

OFFICIALS SAID SEVERAL ARMED COASTGUARDSMEN WERE PLACED ABOARD EACH SHIP BUT THE EXACT NUMBER OF MEN DETAILED TO THESE DUTIES COULD NOT BE LEARNED HERE. THE ORDERS TO STATION THE GUARDS WENT OUT TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE VARIOUS COAST GUARD DIVISIONS AND DETAILS WERE LEFT TO THEM.

COAST GUARD OFFICIALS SAID THEY EXPECTED THE MEN WOULD MEET WITH NO RESISTANCE.

THEY WERE NOT PREPARED TO SAY WHAT STEPS MIGHT BE TAKEN IF ANY RESISTANCE WERE OFFERED.

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NO COMMENT WAS AVAILABLE TONIGHT FROM THE ITALIAN EMBASSY AND THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INTIMATION AS TO WHAT PROMPTED THE ITALIANS' MOVE TO RENDER THEIR SHIPS UNFIT FOR USE.

OBSERVERS SPECULATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MIGHT HAVE SOUGHT TO FORESTALL ANY MOVE BY THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE OVER THE SHIPS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ENGLAND, AN ACTION SOME AUTHORITIES BELIEVE WOULD BE AUTHORIZED UNDER THE LEASE-LEND ACT.

CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY) OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE, FOR ONE, EXPRESSED THIS VIEW IN JANUARY, CITING THE LAW'S DEFINITION OF A DEFENSE ARTICLE AS ANY ONE "TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES OR ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT HAS OR HEREAFTER ACQUIRES TITLE, POSSESSION OR CONTROL." THIS LANGUAGE WAS DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES TO PURCHASE MATERIALS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES, IF NECESSARY, AND TRANSFER THEM TO BRITAIN.

IN ADDITION TO THE 27 ITALIAN SHIPS, THERE WERE TWO GERMAN AND 41 DANISH VESSELS, THE LATTER REGARDED BY BRITAIN AS OF "ENEMY CHARACTER," TIED UP IN UNITED STATES PORTS JAN. 1.

AT WILMINGTTN, N.C., THE VILLARPEROSA, AN ITALIAN FREIGHTER THAT HAS BEEN IN PORT THERE SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, WAS MOVED SEVERAL MILES UP THE CAPE FEAR RIVER LAST SUNDAY.

PORT OFFICIALS SAID THEN THAT HER ENGINES WERE OUT OF COMMISSION AND THAT IN THE EVENT OF A STORM SHE COULD NOT MOVE UNDER HER OWN POWER AND WOULD BE A MENACE TO NAVIGATION.

THE 4,500-TON VESSEL WAS LOADED WITH SCRAP IRON BEFORE PREMIER MUSSOLINI SENT HIS COUNTRY INTO BATTLE AGAINST THE ALLIES BUT SHE SUBSEQUENTLY WAS UNLOADED.

HER CREW HAS BEEN LIVING ABOARD.

THE COAST GUARD AT NORFOLK SAID NO GUARDS HAD BEEN PLACED BOARD THE FIVE (CORRECT) ITALIAN FREIGHTERS ANCHORED IN HAMPTON ROADS, BUT DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER SUCH ACTION WAS CONTEMPLATED.

AT BALTIMORE THE DUTY OFFICER ON THE U.S.S.CALYPSO SAID HE KNEW NOTHING OF GUARDS BEING PLACED ON BOARD THE TWO ITALIAN SHIPS IN BALTIMORE HARBOR.

HOWEVE THE PORT CAPTAIN'S OFFICE SAID A SET OF SEALED ORDERS WERE HANDED TO THE COMMANDER OF A COAST GUARD BOAT AT MIDNIGHT WITH ORDERS TO OPEN THEM AT 7 A.M. COAST GUARD OFFICERS DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE ORDERS OR SPECULATE ON THEIR CONTENTS.

ONLY ONE ITALIAN SHIP IS TIED UP IN BOSTON FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR, THE FREIGHTER DINO.

COAST GUARDS REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE WASHINGTON REPORT THAT ARMED GUARDS WERE ORDERED PLACED ABOARD ITALIAN SHIPS.

TWO DANISH SHIPS AND A GERMAN TANKER, THE PAULINE FREIDERICK, ALSO ARE TIED UP HERE.

AT JACKSONVILLE,FLA., THE COAST GUARD SAID IT WAS KEEPING TWO ITALIAN FREIGHTERS ANCHORED IN THE ST.JOHNS RIVER "UNDER CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE" BUT THAT DURING A SPECIAL CHECK TODAY "EVERYTHING SEEMED TO BE IN ORDER."

THE COAST GUARD SAID ROUTINE CHECKS WERE MADE EVERY DAY WITH THE SHIPS BUT TODAY WHEN THE TWO CRAFT, ANCHORED HERE SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, GOT UP STEAM COASTGUARDSMEN WERE PUT ABOARD. NOTHING HOWEVER WAS "OUT OF ORDER," THE COAST GUARD SAID AND THE COASTGUARDSMEN WERE REMOVED.

NEITHER SHIP COULD ESCAPE FROM THE RIVER BECAUSE A DRAWBRIDGE INTERVENES BETWEEN THEM AND THE OCEAN.

AT NEW ORLEANS, TWO ITALIAN VESSELS, THE ADA O. AND THE MONFIORE, HAVE BEEN TIED UP AWAITING ORDERS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS THERE SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE GUARDING OF THE VESSELS.

NEWARK, N.J., MARCH 29-(AP)-A CORDON OF POLICE WAS PLACED AROUND PORT NEWARK TONIGHT WHERE FIVE ITALIAN FREIGHTERS, TWO OF THEM LADEN WITH ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS, WERE REPORTED DAMAGED.

COASTGUARDS PLACED TWO MEN ABOARD EACH FREIGHTER. THE COAST GUARD CUTTER MAHONING TIED UP NEARBY.

THE NEWARK STAR-LEDGER SAID THAT THE SHIPS WERE "IRREPARABLY SABOTAGED." ENGINE ROOMS, AUXILIARY POWER PLANTS, HOISTING ENGINES AND STEERING EQUIPMENT HAD ALL "FELT THE HOT FLAME OF TORCHES," THE NEWSPAPER ADDED.

LT.CMDR.GLYNN OF THE COAST GUARDS DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

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AT COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY THE DUTY OFFICER, WHO DECLINED TO GIVE HIS NAME, SAID HE DID NOT KNOW OF THE ORDER. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY, IF ANY, ITALIAN SHIPS WERE IN PORT.

THE NEWARK SHIPS WERE ASSUMED TO BE THE ONES MENTIONED IN WASHINGTON AS BEING IN NEW YORK HARBOR. ALMOST ALL WAR-BOUND VESSELS IN THIS AREA ARE TIED UP ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

In the War Zone

Hitler May See Wisdom In Ignoring Yugoslav Rebuff

MAR 30 1941

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Taking it all in all, Hitler might be smart if he decided to ignore the Yugoslav rebuff for the time being and not try to repair by force the damage to Nazi prestige and pride.

That would be an uncommonly nasty dose to swallow. Still it would be mild discomfort to what might develop from an attack on this big Balkan State.

Of course, a quick victory over the Yugoslavs would tend to restore the situation and greatly strengthen the German position on the peninsula. If it weren't carried out with blitzkrieg speed, however—if this fresh war dragged on—Hitler might have started an avalanche of grief which ultimately would overwhelm him.

There is no present reason to assume that the Nazis could knock this fighting people out quickly. Hitler's war machine, to be sure, is far superior to theirs, but they are among the world's best soldiers and have strong natural defenses which would demand the best efforts of the Germans to overcome.

Large Army Mobilized.

The Yugoslav have close to a million and a quarter men mobilized. They are well armed for the Balkans, but not as compared with the Germans. Unfortunately for the Yugoslavs, much of their equipment and munitions came from Germany or the great Skoda munitions works of Czecho-Slovakia, which the Nazis now possess. This might make replacements difficult, and that's where American and British aid would come in.

The far superior mechanical equipment and air force of the Germans likely would enable them to sweep forward quickly in the Danube basin in northern Yugoslavia. Belgrade, the capital, certainly would be in grave danger from the outset.

Much of the country, however, is mountainous and not adapted to the use of mechanized forces. It calls for good old-fashioned mountain fighting, in which the Yugoslavs are expert. The Greeks have given a fair demonstration of what the defenders of a mountain country can do to invaders.

A German attack on Yugoslavia at this juncture might work out to the great advantage of the Anglo-Allies, since it would open up a new front and give them a chance to get at the Nazi right wing, which rests along the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border at the moment. The greatest boon to the Allies would be the throwing open of the great Vardar Valley of southern Yugoslavia to their troops.

I'm afraid you'll have to get your maps out in order to fix the lay of the land in your minds. It really isn't at all complicated or hard to remember.

Vardar Route Preferred.

The historic Vardar Valley is the route the Germans would like to use in their attack on the strategic port of Salonika. Instead, until they were able to fight their way through the Vardar, they would have to employ the far less desirable Struma Valley in Bulgaria, to the east.

This would give the Greeks and the British a chance to defend Salonika from the east of the Vardar. It also would permit them to drive up the Vardar to try to turn the Nazi right wing.

Meantime, the Allies would figure on cleaning the Italians out of Albania in quick order, being able to operate through Yugoslavia. The British fleet also would be able to protect Yugoslavia's long Dalmatian coast on the Adriatic.

The Yugoslavs and Greeks between them have 2,000,000 men under arms—a numerically formidable force. The British have maybe 100,000, with several hundred planes and equipment already in Greece and expect to have 300,000 men there shortly.

Should the tide of battle favor the allies, Turkey likely would join them in an offensive up the peninsula against the Germans, adding a couple of million more troops to the attack.

As opposed to this potential allied army, the Germans at present have maybe 600,000 troops and equipment available in Bulgaria and Greece, and of these about a quarter million are massed on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier. The Rumanians also have a million men under arms, and Bulgaria about half that number, but how much aid they would be to the Nazis is problematical.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 82ND WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM MARCH 23 TO MARCH 29, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	2	0	3	(X)9,204	1	19
FINLAND	1	0	2	8,649	0	0
NORWAY	1	0	0	8,070	0	0
ITALY	1	0	0	5,451	0	0
DENMARK	0	0	2	3,187	0	0
PORTUGAL	0	0	1	(Y)	0	0
BRAZIL	0	0	0	---	1	0
...TOTAL	5	0	8	34,561	2	19
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	726	236	453	5,312,329	9,426	7,886
GRAND TOTAL	731	236	461	5,346,890	9,428	7,905

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(X) TONNAGE OF TWO SHIPS UNKNOWN.

(Y) TONNAGE UNKNOWN.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--656; NORWAY--171; GERMANY--111; SWEDEN--90; GREECE--67; ITALY--66; FRANCE--56; NETHERLANDS--55; DENMARK--48; FINLAND--35; BELGIUM--21; ESTONIA--12; YUGOSLAVIA--9; PANAMA--8; SPAIN--6; LITHUANIA--3; EGYPT--2; POLAND--2; PORTUGAL--2; ARGENTINA, HUNGARY, IRAN, JAPAN, LATVIA, RUMANIA, SOVIET, UNITED STATES--1 EACH; TOTAL--1,428.

LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS WARNED THE BRITISH PUBLIC TODAY AGAINST THE EXPECTATION THAT PASSAGE OF THE LEASE-LEND LAW IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD BRING AN EASING UP OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE COUNTRY'S DOLLAR ASSETS.

(BRITISH INTERESTS RECENTLY DISPOSED OF CONTROL OF AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., LARGEST RAYON PRODUCER IN THE UNITED STATES, TO A GROUP OF U.S. INVESTMENT BANKERS FOR AN UNDISCLOSED PRICE. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE GROUP WOULD EVENTUALLY OFFER THE SECURITIES TO THE AMERICAN INVESTING PUBLIC.)

"GREAT BRITAIN IS TO CONTINUE HER STATED POLICY OF THROWING THE WHOLE OF HER FINANCIAL RESOURCES INTO THE WAR EFFORT AND PLACING ALL HER ASSETS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES," THESE QUARTERS DECLARED.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE SALE OF ASSETS ALONG THE LINES OF THE RECENT VISCOSE TRANSACTION WOULD CONTINUE "AS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED."

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IS ALSO SAID TO IMPLY "THE REQUISITIONING OF DOLLAR SECURITIES IN WHICH DEALINGS STILL TAKE PLACE IN THE LONDON MARKET, OFTEN AT A PREMIUM OVER THEIR NORTH AMERICAN QUOTATIONS."

SOME MARKET QUARTERS HERE HAD PREVIOUSLY EXPECTED A SLACKENING OR CESSATION OF THE BRITISH POLICY OF CASHING IN ON ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES, AFTER PASSAGE OF THE LEND-LEASE LEGISLATION.

(PLANS OF THE BRITISH FOR DISPOSAL OF THEIR CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN AMERICAN CONCERNS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC IN NEW YORK. HOWEVER, SOME BANKING QUARTERS HAVE ESTIMATED GREAT BRITAIN OWED ABOUT $1,000,000,000 FOR WAR SUPPLIES ORDERED HERE BEFORE PASSAGE OF THE LEND-LEASE LAW AND THOUGHT THIS BALANCE MIGHT BE CLEARED UP IN WHOLE OR PART BY FURTHER SALE OF BRITISH-OWNED COMPANIES HERE.)

(AMONG LARGE CONCERNS WHICH HAVE BEEN MENTIONED IN BANKING QUARTERS AS LIKELY TO GO ON THE BLOCK IF SALES OF ASSETS WERE CONTINUED WERE THE BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CO., A SUBSIDIARY OF BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., MAKING "KOOLS", "RALEIGHS" AND OTHER CIGARETTE BRANDS, AND THE SOAP BUSINESS OF LEVER BROS., MAKERS OF "LIFEBUOY."

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

82ND WEEK OF THE WAR (ADD AND LEAD TO COME.)

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, MARCH 23--YUGOSLAVIA VEERS TOWARD AXIS DESPITE CIVIL UNREST; GREECE WARNS HER AGAINST "HOSTILE ACT." JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA VISITS MOSCOW ON WAY TO BERLIN AND ROME. FASCIST PARTY ORDER ASSURES MUSSOLINI THAT "UNDER YOUR ORDERS WE SHALL ALWAYS WIN." BRITISH ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF NEGHELLI, ETHIOPIA. ITALIANS SAY BRITISH "REPULSED EVERYWHERE IN BLOODY FIGHTING" AROUND CHEREN, ERITREA. GERMANS ASSERT 19,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING SUNK IN TWO DAYS.

MONDAY, MARCH 24--SOVIET RUSSIA GIVES TURKEY PLEDGE OF BENEVOLENT AND HELPFUL NEUTRALITY IN CASE TURKS ARE ATTACKED BY GERMANS. DIPLOMATS IN ANKARA, TURKEY'S CAPITAL, SAY MOVE DELIBERATELY TIMED TO COINCIDE WITH DEPARTURE OF YUGOSLAV LEADERS FOR VIENNA TO JOIN AXIS. RUSSIAN OIL REPORTED CUT OFF TO GERMANY SINCE MARCH 1--THE DATE BULGARIA ENTERED AXIS. YUGOSLAV NATIONALISTS CALL GOVERNMENT LEADERS TRAITORS, THREATEN THEM WITH ASSASSINATION. AIR-BORNE BRITISH INFANTRY JOINS FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA. GERMANS SAY 30,000 MORE TONS OF BRITISH SHIPS SUNK, ANNOUNCE TOTAL OF LAST WEEK'S CONVOY RAIDS BY SURFACE SHIPS AND U-BOATS AT 126,000 TONS. RAF REPORTS 10,000 FIRE BOMBS, NUMEROUS HIGH EXPLOSIVE DROPPED IN OVERNIGHT RAID ON BERLIN. GERMANS HEAVILY RAID PLYMOUTH. BELGRADE SOURCES SAY 18 OR 20 NAZI DIVISIONS IN ITALY TO FORESTALL ATTEMPT AT SEPARATE PEACE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25--YUGOSLAVIA JOINS AXIS, BUT WINS HITLER'S PROMISE NOT TO SEND TROOPS THROUGH COUNTRY TO GET AT GREECE. BELGRADE GOVERNMENT AGREES TO TRANSIT OF NAZI WAR SUPPLIES, HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS THROUGH COUNTRY. GERMANS HAIL YUGOSLAV ACTION AS "ANSWER TO CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT." THREAT OF REVOLT MOUNTS AMONG ANGRY YUGOSLAVS, HUNDREDS OF ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED. MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI QUITS "AT OWN REQUEST" AS COMMANDER OF ITALY'S BEATEN NORTH AFRICAN FORCES. GERMANS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF AGHEILA, IN LIBYA. GERMANS PROCLAIM ICELAND IN ZONE OF WAR OPERATIONS, THUS BRINGING CONFLICT CLOSER TO U.S. BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 16 ANNOUNCED AT 71,773 TONS. LONDON SAYS GERMAN SUPPLY SHIP SUNK OFF DUTCH COAST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26--ANTI-AXIS RIOTING RAGES IN SARAJEVO, BELGRADE

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AND OTHER YUGOSLAV CITIES, HUNDREDS MORE ARRESTS MADE. MATSUOKA IS GIVEN TUMULTUOUS WELCOME IN BERLIN. NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS IN BULGARIA HEAR GERMAN ATTACK ON GREECE SET FOR APRIL 1. GERMANS SAY AIR FORCE SINKS 31,500 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPS, RAIDS SOUTHERN ENGLISH TOWNS. BRITISH ANNOUNCE SINKING OF 10,000-TON GERMAN TANKER AND 6,000-TON NAZI SUPPLY SHIP.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30, MOVED MARCH 29)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED--FIRST ADD 82ND WEEK OF THE WAR (MOVED FRIDAY NIGHT) X X X NAZI SUPPLY SHIP.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27--YUGOSLAVIA TURNS OUT GOVERNMENT WHICH SIGNED AXIS PACT AND ENTHRONES 17-YEAR-OLD KING PETER II. ARMY IS SWELLED TO 1,200,000 MEN. GERMANS DEMAND A QUICK EXPLANATION; PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL PROMISES "ALL POSSIBLE AID AND SUCCOR" FROM BRITAIN IF THE NATION DECIDES TO FIGHT. BRITISH ANNOUNCE THE CAPTURE OF CHEREN, ITALIAN ERITREA, AND HARAR, ETHIOPIA, IN THE EAST AFRICAN DRIVES. GERMANS BOMB ENGLISH COAST.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28--BELGRADE TELLS BERLIN AXIS DEAL IS OFF; UNITED STATES PLEDGES FULL HELP TO YUGOSLAVIA'S NEW REGIME. GERMANS MASS PANZER DIVISIONS ON BORDER AND PROTESTS REPORTED BEATING OF NAZIS IN BELGRADE. GERMANS SAY THREE BRITISH SHIPS ARE SUNK OFF WALES; LONDON ADMIRALTY REPORTS TORPEDOING OF 6,000-TON SUPPLY OR TROOP SHIP AND 10,000-TON TANKER SOUTH OF ITALY. RAF BOMBERS RAID COLOGNE AND DUESSELDORF.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29--GERMANY'S SPOKESMEN SAY SHE WILL "NEITHER BE PROVOKED BY PAID AGENTS OF BRITAIN IN YUGOSLAVIA NOR STAND FOR BEING INSULTED." YUGOSLAVIA HALTS GERMAN CRAFT ON THE DANUBE; NAZI AIR LINE CANCELS YUGOSLAV SERVICES. BRITISH REPORT DAMAGING ITALIAN BATTLESHIP AND TWO CRUISERS IN AN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ENGAGEMENT, AND HITTING TWO CRUISERS AND A DESTROYER FROM THE AIR. ITALIANS SAY FAST NEW "NAVAL ASSAULT CRAFT" SCORED AGAINST BRITISH WARSHIPS AT CRETE BASE TUESDAY NIGHT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30)

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SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

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MEN UNSUITED FOR WAR WEEDED OUT OF NEW ARMY BY PSYCHIATRISTS.

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BETTER MORALE,

FEWER POST WAR

VICTIMS IS AIM (1,300)

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BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,MARCH 29--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--AT THE VERY HEART OF THE VAST MILITARY PREPARATIONS GOING FORWARD HERE AND IN RECRUITING CENTERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, A SMALL GROUP OF DETERMINED MEN HAS BEEN WORKING INDUSTRIOUSLY SINCE LAST FALL TO ELIMINATE ONE OF THE CAUSES OF HUMAN FAILURE AND TRAGEDY IN THE RANKS OF SOLDIERS AT WAR.

TO SOME DEGREE, THEIR EFFORTS DATE BACK TO THE DAYS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WORLD WAR WHEN RETURNING SOLDIERS WERE BEING DEMOBILIZED BY THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS. MOST OF THE MEN WERE RETURNED TO

PRIVATE LIFE BUT MANY WITH INJURED MINDS OR TWISTED PERSONALITIES HAD TO BE SENT TO INSTITUTIONS.

AMONG THOSE AFFLICTIONS SOME WERE MODIFIED OR CURED BUT HUNDREDS WERE NEVER ABLE TO LEAVE AND MANY REMAIN UNDER CARE TODAY. WHAT IS WORSE, THEIR NUMBER IS BEING INCREASED STEADILY BY DELAYED UPSETS IN THE NERVOUS STABILITY OF FORMER SOLDIERS EVEN NOW, 20 YEARS AFTER.

THESE FACTS POSED THE PROBLEM: HOW PREVENT THE DISINTEGRATION OF SOLDIERS' MINDS AND PERSONALITIES UNDER THE STRESSES OF WAR OR THE IMMINENCE OF WAR?

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IN THE SCORE OF YEARS SINCE DETAILED STUDIES OF THIS DISINTEGRATION WERE STARTED--IT WAS GENERALLY AND POPULARLY KNOWN AS "SHELLSHOCK" THEN--THERE HAS BEEN WORKED OUT A COMPLEX BUT STILL DEVELOPING SET OF METHODS FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM.

THE FIRST PREMISE OF THESE METHODS IS THAT SOME MEN ARE TEMPERAMENTALLY OR PSYCHOLOGICALLY UNSUITED FOR ARMY LIFE AND MILITARY DANGERS. THE SECOND PREMISE IS THAT BY THE PROCESSES OF PSYCHIATRY, THE SCIENCE OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, MOST OF THESE MEN CAN BE DISCOVERED AS THEY ARE CAUGHT UP IN THE DRAFT DRAGNET AND CAN BE KEPT IN CIVIL PURSUITS WHERE THEY WILL BE MORE USE TO THE DEFENSE PROGRAM. THUS KEPT FREE OF THE STRESSES OF CAMP LIFE AND COMBAT SERVICE THEY CAN LIVE OUT THEIR FUTURES HAPPILY AND PRODUCTIVELY.

THAT IS THE OVER-ALL PICTURE, A MIXTURE OF PRESENT ACCOMPLISHMENT AND FUTURE PROSPECT, AS PAINTED BY PSYCHIATRISTS OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM.

AS THEIR WORK IS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED, THEY SAY, THEY ARE SPOTTING BEFORE INDUCTION INTO THE ARMY APPROXIMATELY HALF OR MORE OF THE MEN WHO MIGHT SUFFER "SHELLSHOCK." IF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECRUITING REACHES THE 4,000,000-MAN LEVEL OF THE WORLD WAR DRAFT, THE PSYCHIATRISTS EXPLAIN, THEY WILL HAVE PREVENTED INDUCTION OF APPROXIMATELY 54 PER CENT OF THE TEMPERAMENTALLY UNSUITED WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN WORLD WAR DAYS.

THE WORK OF THE PSYCHIATRISTS IS AS NEW IN ITS WAY AS ARE DIVE-BOMBING AND OTHER LIGHTNING WAR TACTICS. ABOUT 900 OF THESE STUDENTS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR ARE AT WORK ON THE CREATION OF THE NEW ARMY. THEY PREDICT THAT IN FINANCIAL RESULTS ALONE THEIR WORK WILL BE FAR MORE THAN JUSTIFIED.

DR.HARRY STACK SULLIVAN, PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT TO SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS, REPORTED RECENTLY THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S BILL FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS BREAKDOWNS OF MEN IN THE WORLD WAR AND POST-WAR PERIODS HAS AMOUNTED TO ALMOST $1,000,000,000 AND THE SPENDING MUST CONTINUE FOR MANY YEARS MORE. THIS COST WAS ENCOUNTERED DESPITE THE FACT THAT 25 OF EVERY 1,000 MEN CALLED TO ARMS IN 1917 AND 1918 WERE TURNED DOWN ON ACCOUNT OF NERVOUS OR MENTAL DISORDERS.

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PURSUING THE COST ITEM EVEN FURTHER, ARMY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES FIGURED THAT THE AVERAGE EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF A MAN WHO BROKE DOWN IN SERVICE OR AS A RESULT OF SERVICE HAD BEEN $32,000 TO DATE. THIS FIGURE, THE AUTHORITIES EMPHASIZED, DID NOT COVER SUCH RESULTS OF A BREAKDOWN AS THE BAD EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF OTHER TROOPS.

YET, IN ADDITION TO THE COST FACTOR, IT WAS CONSIDERATIONS

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OF MORALE THAT PERSUADED THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND TO GO ALONG WITH THE PSYCHIATRISTS INTO THIS FIELD OF MILITARY ACTIVITY. ARMY AUTHORITIES SPEAK OF "TOTAL MORALE" AS AN ESSENTIAL TO "TOTAL WAR." THEY HOLD THE VIEW THAT ELIMINATION OF THE TEMPERAMENTALLY UNSUITED WILL KEEP BOTH THE TROOPS AND THE PEOPLE BACK HOME HAPPIER.

THE ARMY MEN RECALLED THEIR EXPERIENCES AS LINE OFFICERS A QUARTER CENTURY AGO. THEY REMEMBERED HOW THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF A WHOLE PLATOON MOVING TO THE FRONT COULD BE UPSET BY ONE MAN WHOSE HANDS SHOOK UNCONTROLLABLY UNTIL HE COULD NOT CARRY HIS GUN, OR WHOSE KNEES BUCKLED, PITCHING HIM TO THE ROAD IN A FIT OF HYSTERICS.

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OTHER MEN, THEY REMEMBERED, BROKE DOWN UNDER FIRE, ALTHOUGH NOT WOUNDED. IT WAS THIS SORT OF HYSTERICAL FAILURE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM UNDER FIRE WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE TERM "SHELLSHOCK". THE TERM GENERALLY WAS DISCARDED BY MEDICAL MEN WHEN THEY FOUND THAT THE SAME SYMPTOMS WERE DISPLAYED BY SOME SOLDIERS LONG BEFORE THEY EVER REACHED THE FRONT AND BY OTHERS BEFORE THEY EVEN LEFT THIS COUNTRY.

IN THIS CONNECTION, HOWEVER, THE PSYCHIATRISTS DISTINGUISH CAREFULLY BETWEEN HYSTERIA AND THE ACTUAL PHYSICAL EFFECTS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF A SOLDIER IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF A SHELL BURST.

TYPICAL OF SOME BREAKDOWNS IN CAMP, ACCORDING TO EXPERTS WHO STUDIED THE SUBJECT, WERE THOSE OF MEN WHO GREW RESTIVE UNDER ROUTINE. THEY REACTED AGAINST DISCIPLINE, BECAME SURLY AND DISOBEDIENT AND INCITED THEIR MORE NORMAL FELLOWS INTO TROUBLE-MAKING. OTHER MEN DEVELOPED INTO PROBLEM SOLDIERS UNDER THE NECESSITY OF CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THEIR FELLOWS.

PSYCHIATRISTS SAY THAT MEN OF THESE TYPES OFTEN POSSESS HIGH INTELLIGENCE AND EXCELLENT QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP. THEY WOULD MAKE USEFUL TECHNICIANS OR WORKERS IN THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION PROGRAM, BUT UNDER THE EXTRAORDINARY CONDITIONS OF ARMY LIFE THEY ARE LIKELY TO BE STUMBLING BLOCKS TO THE CREATION OF A GOOD FIGHTING FORCE.

THE PSYCHIATRISTS HAVE SOME LONG NAMES FOR THESE PEOPLE, WHO IN THE ORDINARY PURSUITS OF LIFE ARE MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, CLERKS, WRITERS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, SALESMEN AND THE LIKE.

THERE IS, FOR EXAMPLE, THE PSYCHO-NEUROTIC, ONE TYPE OF WHOM IS LIKELY TO BE OVERCOME BY A PARALYZING FEAR OF DEATH WHEN GREAT DANGER THREATENS. ANOTHER IS THE OBSESSIONAL NEUROTIC, DESCRIBED AS THE SORT OF PERSON WHO ABSOLUTELY HAS TO STEP ON EVERY CRACK IN THE PAVEMENT. UNDER GREAT STRESS SUCH A PERSON IS LIKELY TO "GO CRAZY" AS PEOPLE GENERALLY UNDERSTAND THAT TERM.

STILL A THIRD TYPE IS THE SCHIZOPHRENIC WHO, WHEN GRAVELY AFFLICTED, IS AN ENTIRELY "CRAZY" PERSON. YET THE SO-CALLED "SCHIZOID PERSONALITY" MAY BE A MAN OF GREAT ABILITY OF LEADERSHIP--PROVIDED HE GETS ADEQUATE REST AND QUIET AFTER EACH DAY'S WORK, WHICH IS MANIFESTLY IMPOSSIBLE IN AN ARMY AT WAR.

IDENTITY OF THESE MEN IS VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN, AND LIKEWISE THE IDENTITY OF HUNDREDS OF SECRETLY SELECTED MEN AND WOMEN WHO ACT AS WATCHERS IN KEY POSITIONS. THESE LATTER ARE NOT DIRECTLY AFFILIATED WITH FBI AND RECEIVE NO PAY. THEY MAKE REGULAR REPORTS ON SUSPECTED PERSONS AND WHENEVER THEIR QUARRY ENGAGES IN ESPIONAGE OR SABOTAGE A LOW-VOICED STRANGER SUDDENLY APPEARS AT HIS ELBOW, SHOWS FBI IDENTIFICATION, AND TAKES HIS PRISONER OUT OF CIRCULATION.

ONE KEY DEFENSE INDUSTRY ALONE (NAME WITHHELD) HAS 138 SUCH WATCHERS. FBI ALSO MAINTAINS A CURRENT FILE ON ALL SUSPECTED FIFTH COLUMNISTS, HAS A SECRET OPERATIVE IN EVERY DANGEROUS PRO-FOREIGN GROUP, AND INFORMED SOURCES FEEL CONFIDENT IT COULD REACH OUT AT ANY TIME AND NIP THE MOST CLOSELY GUARDED UN-AMERICAN PLOT.

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THESE SOURCES SAY THE "G-MAN" IS AS EFFICIENT IN HIS WAY AS THE GERMAN GESTAPO OR THE RUSSIAN OGPU AGENT IN HIS. THE FBI, HOWEVER, OPERATES ONLY AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF THE COUNTRY AND NOT AGAINST ENEMIES OF A POLITICAL REGIME OR ADMINISTRATION.

ARMY AND NAVY AUTHORITIES DISCOUNT FIFTH COLUMN DANGERS WITHIN THE ARMED FORCES ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT ENLISTED INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISTS SEEK TO UNDERMINE MORALE AND THAT AXIS AGENTS TRY TO FERRET OUT MILITARY SECRETS.

THERE WERE ONLY TWO KNOWN ATTEMPTS OF THIS KIND MADE DURING THE LAST WAR, AND IN THOSE GUILT WAS NOT CONCLUSIVE ALTHOUGH THE ACCUSED WERE IMPRISONED FOR A TIME. THERE IS LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ESPIONAGE, IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE THWARTED AND, ARMY OFFICERS SAY, AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HAVE A MORE QUICKLY EFFECTIVE METHOD THAN COURT MARTIAL FOR DEALING WITH THESE INCIDENTS.

THE OFFENDER, THEY SAY, SOMETIMES CAN'T SHOW FOR REVEILLE FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30--SENT MARCH 22)

(EDS: IN 4TH GRAF FROM STARD OF STORY READ " XXX HAS NOT SEVERED ITS CONNECTION").

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ANOTHER TYPE IN WHOSE HANDS THE INTRICATE WEAPONS OF MODERN WAR MAY MENACE HIS FRIENDS MORE THAN HIS ENEMIES IS THE STRIKINGLY MOODY PERSON. WHEN UNDER PRESSURE, ACCORDING TO THE PSYCHIATRISTS, SUCH PERSONS PLUNGE TO THE DEPTHS OF WOE OR SOAR TO HEIGHTS OF EXHILIRATION. THEY ARE FREQUENTLY THE TYPE WHO DRIVE AUTOMOBILES AT 70 MILES AN HOUR THROUGH TRAFFIC. WHAT ONE MIGHT DO AT THE CONTROLS OF A TANK WHEN THE SHOOTING STARTED IS ANYBODY'S GUESS.

MANY OF THESE TYPES UNSUITED TO THE ARMY ARE DIFFICULT TO DETECT, BUT FROM THEIR CONDUCT WHILE BEING EXAMINED, THEIR PREVIOUS MEDICAL AND MENTAL HISTORIES, IF RECORDED, THEIR SCHOOL RECORDS AND SIMILAR SOURCES THERE MAY BE GLEANED IN A MAJORITY OF CASES THE KNOWLEDGE ON WHICH THE PSYCHIATRIST CAN BASE A JUDGMENT AS TO FINAL CLASSIFICATION.

IN ADDITION TO THE HIGHLY DEVELOPED MENTAL TYPES THERE ARE OTHER COMMONLY KNOWN CATEGORIES FOR WHICH THE PSYCHIATRIST HAS TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT. THESE INCLUDE THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT,

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SINCE THE ARMY WILL NOT ACCEPT ANYONE WITH A MENTAL AGE OF LESS THAN 10 YEARS. THEY INCLUDE ALSO EPILEPTICS, EXTREME ALCOHOLICS AND PERSONS SUFFERING WITH SYPHILITIC IMPAIRMENT OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TO DO THIS NEW JOB FOR THE ARMY SYSTEM THE PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE HAS RECRUITED 600 PSYCHIATRISTS OR MEDICAL MEN TRAINED IN THAT SCIENCE TO WORK WITH THE SELECTIVE SERVICE MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS AND 300 TO WORK WITH ARMY MEDICAL INDUCTION BOARDS.

ONCE THE VARIOUS UNSUITED TYPES OF PERSONS TURNED UP IN THE DRAFT HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO CIVILIAN LIFE, WHAT TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL IS LEFT FOR THE ARMY? THIS QUESTION, PUT TO DR.SULLIVAN, BROUGHT THE REPLY:

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"THERE ARE MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF PEOPLE. ALL ARE EQUALLY ENTITLED TO RESPECT AND HUMAN DIGNITY, BUT ONLY SOME OF THEM ARE QUALIFIED FOR THE ARMY.

"WHAT WE'RE AFTER IS A RATHER UNDISTINGUISHED BUT PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY AVERAGE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE--CITIZENS TO WHOM LIFE IS SOMEWHAT ROUTINE AND SOMEWHAT ENTERTAINING.

"THERE WILL BE PLENTY WHO ARE ABLE TO GET BY OUR SCREENS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER TWO THINGS: FIRST, THIS IS THE DAY OF MECHANIZED WARFARE IN WHICH INDUSTRY SHARES WITH THE ARMED FORCES THE TASK OF DEFENSE, SO THAT THERE ARE ALWAYS MANY USEFUL JOBS WHICH A MAN MAY FILL AT HOME; AND SECOND, THE ACTUAL SUPPLY OF MANPOWER IN AMERICA IS HUGE."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30--SENT MARCH 22)

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SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

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SHIPPING SHORTAGE SENDS LAST OF WORLD WAR FLEET INTO SERVICE.

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NEW MILLIONS PUT
BEHIND DRIVE TO
BUILD NEW SHIPS (1,100)

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BY CLARKE BEACH

MAR30 1941

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,MARCH 29--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--IF SOME OLD MARINER WHO LEFT THE UNITED STATES IN 1935 WERE TO COME BACK TODAY, HE WOULD HEAR A SHIPPING STORY HE COULD HARDLY BELIEVE.

IN THE GLOOMY MARINE PICTURE HE REMEMBERED WERE GREAT FLEETS OF IDLE SHIPS, THRONGS OF JOBLESS SHIPBUILDERS, DESERTED, WEED-COVERED SHIPYARDS, THE MASS OF AMERICAN GOODS BEING TRANSPORTED UNDER ALIEN FLAGS, THE AMERICAN FLAG SLOWLY VANISHING FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

THE SEASCAPE IN THE SPRING OF 1941 IS COMPLETELY REVERSED. NOW NOT A SINGLE SHIP IS UNUSED. THE LAID-UP FLEET--THE GHOST SHIPS WHICH DURING TWO DECADES GATHERED BARNACLES AT THEIR MOORINGS AT SOLOMON'S ISLAND,MD., LEE HALL,VA., NEW ORLEANS AND BREMERTON,WASH.--ARE BACK IN SERVICE. CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN LET TO RECONDITION THE LAST OF THEM--FOUR OF THE HOG ISLAND BROOD OF WORLD WAR DAYS--AND WITHIN A MONTH THEY WILL BE MOVED FROM THEIR ANCHORAGE IN THE JAMES RIVER.

ALL THE SHIPYARDS ARE SEETHING WITH ACTIVITY AND NEW YARDS ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED.

THE NATION IS LAUNCHING ONE PROGRAM AFTER ANOTHER TO BUILD HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF MERCHANT VESSELS. OLD BUILDING PROGRAMS ARE BEING SPEEDED UP. AND NO ONE KNOWS WHAT NEW, GIGANTIC TASKS MAY BE ASSIGNED TO THE SHIPWRIGHTS TOMORROW.

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THE OLD SEAMAN MIGHT JUMP TO THE CONCLUSION THAT A NEW ERA WAS DAWNING, OR THAT THERE WAS TO BE A REVIVAL OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE EARLY 1800'S, WHEN NEARLY ALL AMERICAN CARGOES WERE TRANSPORTED IN AMERICAN BOTTOMS--UNTIL HE LEARNED THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

STRIFE ON THE CONTINENTS TO THE EAST AND WEST BROUGHT THE URGENT NEED FOR MULTIPLIED TONNAGE. LLOYD'S OF LONDON ESTIMATED ON MARCH THAT IN THE FIRST 18 MONTHS OF THE WAR 1,245 BRITISH, ALLIED AND NEUTRAL VESSELS HAD TAKEN THE VERTICAL VOYAGE TO DAVY JONES' LOCKER. THE LOSS, 4,962,257 TONS, WAS GREATER THAN IN THE FIRST 30 MONTHS OF THE WORLD WAR. WHAT WILL BE THE DESTINY OF THE NEW FLEET ABORNING, NO ONE NOW CAN PREDICT.

THE MARITIME COMMISSION PLANNED TO HAVE THE FIRST KEELS LAID WITHIN A MONTH AND THE FIRST VESSELS LAUNCHED IN 287 DAYS. THEY WILL BE PRE-FABRICATED, THE PARTS BEING MADE AT INLAND PLANTS AND SIMPLY ASSEMBLED ON THE WAYS.

THIS PROGRAM WAS NOT UNDER WAY BEFORE STILL ANOTHER MAMMOTH SHIPBUILDING UNDERTAKING WAS ANNOUNCED. WHEN THE PRESIDENT ON MARCH 12 ASKED FOR A $7,000,000,000 APPROPRIATION TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSE OF THE LEASE-LEND BILL, THE BUDGET BUREAU ESTIMATED THAT $629,000,000 OF IT WOULD BE SPENT ON VESSELS AND MARINE SUPPLIES.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THREE DAYS LATER IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION, "THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND THEIR GRECIAN ALLIES NEED SHIPS. FROM AMERICA THEY WILL GET SHIPS."

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SINCE MERCHANT SHIPS ARE TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE ALLIES, AND IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT ALL THE VESSELS NOW ON HAND AND PROJECTED WILL BE NEEDED BY THIS COUNTRY IN THE CASE OF A PROTRACTED WAR, SHIPPING CIRCLES DOUBT THAT THE END OF THE SHIPBUILDING DRIVE IS IN SIGHT.

AS TO HOW MUCH MORE THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY CAN EXPAND, SHIPPING CIRCLES DO NOT SEEM TO BE CONCERNED AS YET. SHIPPING MEN POINT OUT THAT DURING THE WORLD WAR THE INDUSTRY HANDLED A MUCH LARGER BURDEN SUCCESSFULLY.

THE MOST URGENT NEED IS FOR SKILLED LABOR, AS WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT, HAS POINTED OUT. BUT THE SHIPBUILDERS HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THIS CAN BE PROVIDED AS LONG AS TRAINING COURSES ARE PROMPTLY SET UP, SINCE MEN CAN BE FITTED FOR MOST OF THE WORK IN A FEW MONTHS.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REVEALED THE VAST DEMANDS FOR NEW LABOR WHICH THE PROGRAMS ENTAILED, ESTIMATING IN A REPORT LATE IN JANUARY THAT 506,000 NEW JOBS WOULD BE CREATED BY JUNE, 1942, AS A RESULT OF THE CONTRACTS LET AT THAT TIME. THIS ESTIMATE IS NOW BEING REVISED UPWARD.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SHIPYARDS IS SPREADING THE INDUSTRY INTO SECTIONS WHERE IT NEVER FLOURISHED BEFORE. WHEN THE MARITIME

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COMMISSION'S ORIGINAL PROGRAM WAS STARTED IN 1938, ONLY SIX SHIPYARDS WERE ACTIVE--ALL OF THEM IN THE NORTH AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES. SINCE THEN YARDS HAVE BEEN BUILT OR REOPENED IN MISSISSIPPI, TEXAS, FLORIDA, CALIFORNIA AND WASHINGTON. FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PROGRAM FOR 200 VESSELS, NEW YARDS ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED IN PORTLAND,ORE., LOS ANGELES, HOUSTON, TEX., MOBILE,ALA., WILMINGTON,N.C., BALTIMORE AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE REBUILDING OF THE MERCHANT MARINE STARTED WITH A SURPRISINGLY MODEST PROJECT IN 1937, THE YEAR AFTER THE MARITIME COMMISSION WAS CREATED. NOT ONE DRY CARGO VESSEL HAD BEEN LAUNCHED IN A UNITED STATES SHIPYARD SINCE 1922. THE COMMISSION ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT 65 NEW VESSELS BETWEEN 1938 AND 1942.

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JOSEPH KENNEDY JOLTED THE NATION OUT OF ITS COMPLACENCY WITH THE SHIPPING SITUATION WHEN HE BECAME COMMISSION CHAIRMAN IN 1937. HE PROPOSED TO CONSTRUCT 50 SHIPS A YEAR FOR TEN YEARS; AND CONGRESS AGREED TO THE PLAN. HIS PROGRAM WAS STARTED THE NEXT YEAR.

THEN THE WAR GAVE A NEW HOT-SHOT TO THE MARITIME PROGRAM. THE COMMISSION SPEEDED UP ITS WORK, AND BY ITS PRESENT SCHEDULE WILL HAVE AWARDED 200 CONTRACTS FOR NEW VESSELS BY JULY 1, 1941, THUS PUTTING ITS PROGRAM SIX MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. CONTRACTS ALREADY HAVE BEEN LET FOR 198 SHIPS, THE BEST THAT NAVAL AND CIVILIAN ARCHITECTS CAN DEVISE, AND MORE THAN 70 HAVE BEEN DELIVERED.

THE LAID-UP FLEET FOUND A READY MARKET AFTER THE WAR STARTED. IT HAD BEEN REDUCED TO 117 VESSELS BY JANUARY 1 OF THIS YEAR; THEN MORE OF THE OLD SHIPS WEIGHED ANCHOR EVERY DAY. BU FEBRUARY 19 THE COMMISSION SOLD 78 MORE--49 TO FOREIGN CONCERNS--AND WITHDREW OR TRANSFERRED MOST OF THE REMAINDER TO THE ARMY OR NAVY. WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH CONTRACTS WERE SIGNED TO DISPOSE OF ALL THE REST.

THE OLD SHIPPING BOARD HAD 2,316 OF THESE SHIPS ON ITS HANDS WHEN THE WORLD WAR ENDED. SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN SEIZED FROM GERMANY, THE REST WERE BUILT OR ACQUIRED IN THE MAD RUSH OF WAR DAYS. HUNDREDS OF THEM WERE SOLD FOR SCRAP. MOST OF THE OTHERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE ARMY OR NAVY OR CHARTERED TO PRIVATE OPERATORS.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MEANWHILE, ANNOUNCED THAT IN VIEW OF THE URGENT NEED FOR STILL MORE BOTTOMS HE WOULD ASK CONGRESS TO AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION OF 200 ADDITIONAL VESSELS. THEY WERE NEEDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AND TO HASTEN CONSTRUCTION THEY WERE TO BE OF STANDARDIZED DESIGN.

THIS PROJECT TOOK FORM WITH BREATH-TAKING SPEED. THE PRESIDENT SENT HIS REQUEST TO CONGRESS ON JANUARY 16, THE BILL WAS PASSED ON FEBRUARY 5, THE CONTRACTS FOR SEVEN NEW SHIPYARDS IN WHICH TO BUILD THE SHIPS WERE AWARDED BY FEBRUARY 13, AND CONTRACTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST 25 VESSELS WERE AWARDED MARCH 18.

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

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OFFICIALS FORESEE DRIVE BY FOREIGN AGENTS TO DELAY AID TO BRITAIN.

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SWIFT ARMS MOVES

PUT THEM IN NOW--

OR NEVER SPOT (1,600)

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BY FRANK I. WELLER

(ADVANCE) --WASHINGTON, MARCH 29--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--
A NUMBER OF HIGHLY PLACED PUBLIC OBSERVERS SAY THE UNITED STATES IS AT THE EDGE OF A LAST DITCH ASSAULT BY AXIS SECRET AGENTS, MOSCOW COMMUNISTS AND FELLOW TRAVELERS.

THEY CONCLUDE THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LIGHTNING-LIKE START ON THE NEW LEASE-LEND PROGRAM OF AID TO BELEAGURED "DEMOCRACIES" MAKES FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN UNITED STATES POLICY A NOW-OR-NEVER PROBLEM. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST, THEY ADD, SEES A WALL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS SUDDENLY CONFRONTING HIM, AND THE BERLIN-ROME-TOKYO PRINCIPALS FIND ANTI-AXIS SENTIMENT INCREASING IN DIRECT RATIO TO THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN NATIONAL DEFENSE.

SOME OF THEM SAY THEY POSSESS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION THAT A CAMPAIGN OF TERRORISM, SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE WILL BE ATTEMPTED WHEREVER UNDERCOVER OPERATIVES WITH DIRECT FOREIGN RELATIONS CAN FORCE A BREACH IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ARMOR. THEY UNDERSTAND THAT THESE AGENTS WILL ATTEMPT TO USE CERTAIN ELEMENTS IN THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUNDS, THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER LEGAL ORGANIZATIONS LEANING TOWARD FOREIGN DICTATORSHIPS.

THE BUNDS NOW REQUIRE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP OF THEIR MEMBERS BUT THEY, IN SOME INSTANCES, AFFILIATE BY DEVIOUS MEANS WITH ADOLF HITLER'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY. THE COMMUNIST PARTY DENIES THAT IT ADVOCATES OVERTHROWING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE OF ARMS, A TENET OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM, BUT TO DATE IT HAS NOT SERVED ITS CONNECTION WITH MOSCOW.

CHAIRMAN DIES (D-TEXAS) OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, ANNOUNCED ON MARCH 18 THAT HE WOULD ASK THAT A GRAND JURY BE CONVENED HERE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS TO PROSECUTE THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND, THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHERS FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER AS AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS.

"I AM CONVINCED," HE SAID, "THAT WE NEVER CAN DEAL WITH FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES IN AMERICA UNTIL THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE OUTLAWED FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH EXISTING STATUTES. MANY MEMBERS OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS WORK IN NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAY FIFTH COLUMNISTS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE BETTER SUPPLIED WITH FUNDS THAN THEY WERE IN ANY AREA OVERRUN BY HITLER AND STALIN IN EUROPE. COMMUNISTS ALONE, THEY SAY, COLLECT $10,000,000 ANNUALLY FROM AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS, HAVE TRANSFERRED FROM MOSCOW TO NAZI AGENTS HERE CONSIDERABLE SUM TO LIQUIDATE OBLIGATIONS TO BERLIN AND THAT NAZI MONEY IS SHUTTLED ABOUT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ENTIRELY FREE OF ANY UNITED STATES RESTRAINT.

DIES SAYS HIS COMMITTEE WILL USE ITS $150,000 OF NEW APPROPRIATIONS TO RIDE HERD ON COMMUNIST, NAZI, FASCIST AND JAPANESE

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MANEUVERS, PARTICULARLY IN RESPECT TO ANY SECRET COMMITMENTS AMONG THEM TO COLLABORATE AGAINST AMERICAN NATIONAL POLICY OR TO FOMENT INDUSTRIAL DISORDER.

GEORGE Q.LYNCH, PRESIDENT OF THE PATTERN MAKERS LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA AND LONG A STUDENT OF FOREIGN-INSPIRED LABOR DISTURBANCES, SAYS THE FIRST EVIDENCE OF RENEWED ATTACKS LIKELY WILL APPEAR IN THE 20 STATES NOW EXPERIENCING STRIKES.

THE SITUATION THERE, AS IN ANY WIDESPREAD LABOR UPHEAVAL, IS MADE TO ORDER FOR SKILLED PROMOTERS OF CIVIL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REBELLION AGAINST THE ORDERLY PROCESSES OF CAPITAL AND LABOR, HE SAYS. OTHER OBSERVERS ADD THAT SABOTEURS, HERETOFORE KEPT UNDER WRAPS BY INDUSTRIAL PEACE, HARDLY WILL OVERLOOK THE SLIGHTEST OPPORTUNITY TO SPRING AN ELEVENTH-HOUR EFFORT TO STALL DEFENSE MACHINERY.

AUTHORITIES SAY THERE IS NO OUTWARD MANIFESTATION OF COMMUNIST COLLABORATION WITH AXIS POWERS TO INTIMIDATE AMERICANS WITH THREATS OF ARMED FORCE. THEY DOUBT EVEN THE EXISTENCE OF SECRET UNDERSTANDINGS, INSISTING THE TWO IDEOLOGIES ARE FUNDAMENTALLY OPPOSED AND CAN HAVE LITTLE IN COMMON HERE EXCEPT THAT EACH HAS THE PURPOSE OF CREATING CONFUSION, DISSATISFACTION, UNREST AND DISTRUST OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THIS COUNTRY NEVER HAS BROKEN WITH MOSCOW BUT MANY OF ITS LEADERS, TESTIFYING BEFORE THE DIES COMMITTEE, CATEGORICALLY DENIED SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. DIES SAYS THREE-FOURTHS OF THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST INDIVIDUALS BY THOUSANDS OF WITNESSES WHOSE TESTIMONY COST THE COMMITTEE $235,000 OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD WERE UNSUBSTANTIATED.

THE DIES COMMITTEE SAID IN A FORMAL REPORT THAT THE NAZI-SOVIET PACT IN EUROPE SHOWED A "SIMILARITY" BETWEEN THE TWO DICTATORSHIPS BUT EMPHASIZED THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN AMERICA FUNCTIONS CHIEFLY AS A "BORDER PATROL" FOR MOSCOW.

THERE HAVE BEEN UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THAT THE STALIN GOVERNMENT, USING ITS FAVORABLE TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, FREQUENTLY HAS DIVERTED ITS PURCHASES HERE TO THE REICH'S WAR MACHINE BUT THEY HAVE NOT INDICATED TO WHAT EXTENT, IF ANY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY AIDED SUCH DEALS.

DIES' REPORT LISTED THE FOLLOWING AS COMMUNIST "FRONT" ORGANIZATIONS: AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY, INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' ORDER, AMERICAN STUDENT UNION, FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION, NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS, LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS, WORKERS' ALLIANCE, AND FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE.

IT SAID COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP WAS ENTRENCHED IN THE FOLLOWING UNIONS: NATIONAL MARITIME UNION; UNITED CANNERY, PACKING AND ALLIED WORKERS; FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, CHEMISTS AND TECHNICIANS, FUR WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION, AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION, UNITED ELECTRICAL RADIO AND MECHANICAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

HIS PRINCIPAL ACCOMPLISHMENT, DIES SAYS, WAS TO DESTROY THE USEFULNESS OF PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS EXPOSED AS COMMUNIST AND NAZI AGENTS. THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS BEEN DROPPED FROM ELECTION BALLOTS IN TWELVE STATES.

FRITZ KUHN, FORMER HEAD OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND, IS SERVING A PRISON TERM OF FROM TWO AND ONE-HALF TO FIVE YEARS AND A NUMBER OF BUNDS OF VARIOUS DESIGNATIONS HAVE BEEN DISBANDED. DIES SAID HE FOUND THAT WHILE THEY REQUIRED AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP OF THEIR MEMBERS THEY, IN SOME CASES, AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY.

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THE FIRST IMPORTANT DISINTEGRATION OF COMMUNIST AND AXIS ORGANIZATIONS HERE BEGAN WITH UNFAVORABLE REACTION TO THE SIGNING OF THE FIRST BERLIN-MOSCOW ACCORD. DIES SAYS OF THE COMMUNISTS THAT THE POTENTIAL DANGER FROM THEM NOW LIES MORE IN WHAT MOSCOW MIGHT ATTEMPT IN EVENT THE UNITED STATES GOT INTO WAR THAN IN THEIR DAY-TO-DAY ACTIVITIES.

SOME BELIEVE THE FBI NOW IS AMPLY EQUIPPED TO COPE WITH ANY FIFTH COLUMN DEVELOPMENTS. THERE ARE UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES THAT IT HAS 1,600 OPERATIVES, 100 MORE THAN THE PEAK SECRET SERVICE FORCE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND SOON MAY ADD ANOTHER 1,200.

COMMENTATORS DIFFER, ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE EXPERIENCES, ON THE PROBABLE EXTENT OR SUCCESS OF FORECASTED FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES, BUT THOSE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE INTERVIEWED HERE AGREE THAT THIS COUNTRY TODAY IS LESS VULNERABLE TO SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES THAN AT ANY TIME IN RECENT MONTHS AND SAY ALL ALIEN "ISMS" ARE LOSING GROUND WITH THEIR FOLLOWERS.

MOST ARE INCLINED TO AGREE WITH DIES, HOWEVER, THAT THERE STILL WERE AT LEAST 1,000,000 PERSONS ACTIVELY WORKING FOR FOREIGN INTERESTS AND THAT UPWARD OF 6,000,000 "NEEDED WATCHING."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ARE PROFESSIONALLY SILENT ON AMERICAN COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AND DECLINE TO DISCUSS OPERATIONS OF THE BUNDS, THE COMMUNISTS AND THEIR POSSIBLE TIES WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OR THE AXIS. BOTH, HOWEVER, ARE RELENTLESSLY ON THE TRAIL OF AGITATORS AND WATCHING FOR NAZI-COMMUNIST COLLABORATION HERE AS A RESULT OF BERLIN-MOSCOW MANEUVERS ABROAD.

SOME GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PRIVATELY CRITICISE THE ADMINISTRATION FOR NOT MAKING PUBLIC ITS INFORMATION REGARDING FIFTH COLUMN OPERATIONS, INSISTING THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS WELL AWARE OF AXIS DIPLOMATS SPYING ON AMERICAN DEFENSE PREPARATIONS AND THAT TO A LARGE EXTENT ARMY AND NAVY SECRETS ARE COMMON PROPERTY OF BERLIN, ROME AND TOKYO.

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OTHERS SAY THE ADMINISTRATION HAS FULL FAITH IN COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AND HESITATES TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC WITH SITUATIONS WHICH AN AROUSED OPINION MIGHT COMPLICATE WHILE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TEETER IN THE BALANCE.

THESE DELICATE SCALES DID A DERVISH DANCE ON FEBRUARY 21 WHEN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONFISCATED 17,000 PIECES OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA MAIL WEIGHING 15 TONS. OFFICIALS SAID IT CAME CHIEFLY FROM GERMANY AND RUSSIA VIA PACIFIC PORTS. THE SOVIET EMBASSY IMMEDIATELY PROTESTED THE SEIZURE, AND THE DEPARTMENT OFFERED TO GIVE IT ALL UP IF THE ADDRESSEES WOULD APPEAR IN PERSON TO CLAIM

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THE MAIL AND REGISTER THE FOREIGN SOURCES SUPPLYING IT.

THE SEIZURE WAS MADE UNDER A RECENT LAW DECLARING "UNMAILABLE" MATERIAL SENT TO THIS COUNTRY BY AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS NOT REGISTERED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THE LAW GAVE THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE FBI AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT A TRAP FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDISTS WITHOUT VIOLATING THE AMERICAN BILL OF RIGHTS.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30)

DAREDEVILS OF THE SKYWAYS

TEST PILOTS FACE DEATH COOLLY
PUTTING SHIPS THROUGH PACES

ACCENT ON MATURITY
IN PROVING SAFETY
OF PLANES (750)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, MARCH 29-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-IF A TEST PILOT GETS INTO A JAM FOUR MILES ABOVE THE EARTH IN THESE DAYS OF ACCELERATED SPEED, IT'S MATURE JUDGMENT BORN OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE WHICH COUNTS MOST IN SAVING BOTH HIS NECK AND THE AIRPLANE.

THE ACCENT IS ON YOUTH IN BUILDING UP THE COMBAT PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AIR SERVICES.

THE ACCENT IS ON MATURITY AT THE BIG AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AND IN THE ARMED SERVICES IN HIRING PILOTS TO PUT NEW WARPLANES THROUGH THEIR PACES.

NOT ONE MAJOR TEST PILOT IN THE UNITED STATES IS UNDER 32.

AN INCIDENT WILL EXPLAIN WHY:

A FEW YEARS AGO A FLIER TOOK ONE OF THE EARLY TYPES OF DIVE BOMBERS ALOFT TO TRY OUT ITS CONTROLS, STABILITY, ENGINE AND STRUCTURAL STRENGTH. HE "PEELED OFF" AT 15,000 FEET AND TOBOGGANED INTO A NEAR-VERTICAL DIVE.

FOR A FEW SECONDS THE SHIP BEHAVED AS IT SHOULD. BUT AS IT NEARED TERMINAL VELOCITY AN "HARMONIC FLUTTER" DEVELOPED IN THE TAIL SURFACES. FLUTTER, OR VIBRATION, OF THAT KIND CREEPS FROM THE PLACE IT STARTED TO SOME OTHER PART OF THE PLANE.

A BAD CASE OF FLUTTER CAN SEND A PLANE OUT OF CONTROL ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY.

THE TEST PILOT, IN THE BUSINESS FOR YEARS, HAD A CHOICE OF STICKING WITH THE SHIP OR JUMPING. IF HE JUMPED, THE BACK END OF THE PLANE, SHRIEKING PAST HIM AT HUNDREDS OF MILES AN HOUR, MIGHT STRIKE AND KILL HIM.

IF HE STAYED ABOARD HE RAN THE CHANCE OF GETTING KILLED, TRUE, BUT HE HAD AS GOOD A CHANCE OF SAVING HIS SKIN AND EASING THE PLANE INTO A SUCCESSFUL "PULL-OUT." IF HE COULD GET IT DOWN, INTACT, HE WOULD SAVE A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH HAD BEEN POURED INTO ITS EXPERIMENTAL CONSTRUCTION, AND EXAMINATION WOULD SHOW WHAT CAUSED THE FLUTTER.

HE ELECTED TO STICK.

HE THROTTLED BACK, HIS BODY ATTUNED TO ANY LESSENING IN THE VIBRATION. HE EASED BACK ON THE STICK TO FLATTEN THE DIVE. THE MANEUVER WAS CRITICAL. IF HE PULLED OUT TOO FAST, THE STRAIN ON THE WINGS COUPLED WITH THE VIBRATION EASILY COULD TEAR THE SHIP APART.

THE FLUTTER WEAKENED. HE GRIPPED THE STICK TO KEEP IT FROM BEING TORN FROM HIS HANDS. AS HE EMERGED FROM THE DIVE GRAVITY, SEVERAL TIMES THE NORMAL PULL, DRAINED THE BLOOD FROM HIS HEAD AND BLURRED HIS EYESIGHT.

BUT THE WINGS STAYED ON.

AGROUND, HE DISCOVERED HALF THE BOLTS HOLDING THE TAIL GROUP TO THE FUSELAGE HAD BEEN SHEARED THROUGH. ENGINEERS FOUND THE CAUSE OF THE FLUTTER AND MENDED IT.

BECAUSE THEY HAVE THE ACCUMULATED WISDOM OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE, TEST PILOTS USUALLY ARE IN THEIR THIRTIES, OFTEN IN THEIR FORTIES. ONE IS IN HIS FIFTIES. FREQUENTLY THEY ARE GRADUATE ENGINEERS, A CONTRAST TO THE DAREDEVIL TEST PILOTS OF 15 AND 20 YEARS AGO.

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THEY HAVE INFINITE PATIENCE, A QUALITY NOT TOO OFTEN FOUND IN YOUNGER MEN. THEY ARE COOL. THEY ARE METHODICAL. THEY ARE OBSERVING.

ONE PILOT, STREAKING ALONG WITH HIS THROTTLE OPEN, SUDDENLY WAS SHOWERED WITH HOT OIL FROM THE ENGINE. HIS FIRST TEMPTATION WAS TO BAIL OUT AND INVESTIGATE AFTERWARD. BUT, KEEPING HIS HEAD, HE DISCOVERED THAT WHILE THE OIL WAS HOT, IT WAS NOT BLISTERING HIS SKIN.

NEXT, HE REASONED THAT PROBABLY THE OIL WAS COMING FROM AN OVERFLOW PIPE. THE OIL SYSTEM WAS TOO FULL. HE EASED INTO A LANDING WITH THE ENGINE TICKING OVER NORMALLY. THE EXPENSIVE SHIP WAS SAVED. HIS ANALYSIS OF THE TROUBLE WAS RIGHT.

PATIENCE IS A PRIME ASSET OF THE TEST PILOT BECAUSE SOMETHING USUALLY GOES WRONG, ON THE GROUND, IN THE PROCESS OF GETTING READY FOR TEST FLIGHTS. MENDING TAKES TIME. EVEN WHEN THE SHIP IS READY, TESTING BECOMES A TEDIOUS JOB.

SOMETIMES FOR AS MUCH AS THREE DAYS THE TEST PILOT TAXIES ON THE AIRPORT, FEELING THE CONTROLS, RUNNING UP THE ENGINES FOR ONE-SECOND "FLIGHTS" A FEW INCHES OFF THE GROUND. ONCE WELL ALOFT, HE TESTS THE CONTROLS FOR HOURS, JOTS DOWN ENGINE HEAD TEMPERATURES AND NOTES HOW THE PLANE BEHAVES IN A "STALL."

ONLY AFTER WEEKS HAVE PASSED DOES HE BEGIN FEELING OUT THE FULL POTENTIALITIES OF THE PLANE, RACING IT WITH ENGINES WIDE OPEN.

YOUNGER MEN MIGHT NOT BE SO CAUTIOUS AND SO THOROUGH.

SOME OF THE BEST-KNOWN TEST PILOTS, WHO TODAY ARE DOING THEIR

STINT ON BOTH NEW COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY PLANES, ARE IN THEIR FORTIES. MARSHALL HEADLE OF BURBANK, CALIF., IS 48, BORIS SERGIEFSKY OF NEW YORK IS 53, EDMUND T.ALLEN OF SEATTLE IS 45, WILLIAM K.EBEL OF BALTIMORE IS 42, JIMMY TAYLOR OF NEW YORK IS 44, AND DALE WHEATLEY OF SAN DIEGO IS 39.

LLOYD CHILD OF BUFFALO, N.Y., WHO HAS DIVED AT 575 MILES AN HOUR, IS 36.

SOMETIMES EVEN THE OLDER HEADS ELECT TO JUMP. A WELL-KNOWN TEST PILOT STAYED WITH A DISINTEGRATING AIRPLANE, FIGHTING FOR CONTROL, UNTIL IT WAS EVIDENT THAT HE EITHER WOULD ABANDON SHIP OR GET KILLED. HE JUMPED.

A HALF HOUR LATER HE TELEPHONED THE FACTORY.

"WHERE ARE YOU?" A WORRIED VOICE ASKED HIM.

"DRINKING MILK ON A FARMER'S BACK PORCH."

"WHERE'S THE PLANE?"

"I THINK YOU'LL FIND IT STRUNG ALONGSIDE A ROAD FOR ABOUT A MILE," REPLIED THE PILOT.

IT WAS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30.. MOVED MARCH 26.)

KA603PES

Italo E. Verrando ↔

U.S. Seizes 65 Danish and Axis Ships; 20 Sabotaged

Washington, D. C., March 30 (AP).—The Government took over all Italian, German and immobilized Danish ships in American territorial waters today—a total of 65 vessels—after the Naval Intelligence Service had uncovered a systematic plot to sabotage the 28 flying the Italian flag.

Officials said 20 of the Italian ships had been quietly "put completely out of business" by their crews. Two German and 35 Danish vessels were taken over along with the Italian ships to guard against similar acts by their crews.

The initial action was taken against the Italian vessels late last night and early today. The Danish ships were being taken over tonight—15 in New York harbor, eight in Baltimore, three in Boston, two each in Philadelphia, Norfolk and Los Angeles and one each at Jacksonville, Portland, Me., and Grays Harbor, Wash. No action was taken against several Danish ships which are in service out of American ports.

Coast Guardsmen boarded the Axis vessels, hauled down their colors and hoisted the Stars and Stripes in some cases, and removed the regular crews.

The Italian skipper of one of the ships, the 6,118-ton freighter Mongioia at Houston, disclosed that orders to destroy his engines had come to him from the Italian naval attache in Washington. The latter, along with other officials at the Italian and German embassies, refused to make any comment.

Some Resistance.

Fifty-eight Danish ships had been tied up in United States, South American and West Indies ports.

(The late announcement by the Coast Guard of the Danish seizure came as a complete surprise, inasmuch as officials had said they contemplated no move against Danish vessels or those of neutral nations, the United Press pointed out.

(One official said that "if we had taken this action against the Italian vessels two days ago the crews would not have had time to damage the vessels. We are taking no chances with the Danish vessels."

Fear More Sabotage

(Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard told the United Press that the Danish ships were taken under protective custody because of fear of possible sabotage by "others than the crews." Asked whether the Danish ships were taken into protective custody preparatory to confiscation, he replied that this was not the purpose.

Members of the Danish Legation declined to comment, but diplomatic circles said they did not expect any protest would be made by the Danes "except under duress." A German embassy official asserted Berlin could take no action "because the Danish Government has complete sovereignty."

Coast Guardsmen encountered "some resistance" in boarding the 6,458-ton Italian vessel Confidenza at Jacksonville, Fla., headquarters here disclosed, but no details were given. When Coast Guardsmen went to board the German freighter Arauca at Port Everglades, Fla., a machine gun was taken along.

The other German ship taken into custody was the tanker Pauline Friederich, at Boston.

'Protective Action.'

The assumption of custody was described by Herbert Gaston, assistant secretary of the Treasury, as a "purely protective" action. It was taken, however, under a World War statue which provides that a vessel sabotaged by its own crew in an American port may be declared forfeited to this country.

The first word that some of the Italian ships had been sabotaged was delivered to the Treasury yesterday afternoon by the Navy's intelligence division.

The information was laid before President Roosevelt at Port Everglades, and with his approval Coast Guardsmen were sent to take over the ships late last night and early today.

Gaston said "wholesale sabotage" was found. At least 20 of the Italian ships had been damaged, he said, adding that apparently the sabotage had been concerted and simultaneous.

Machinery Damaged.

Reciting instances of damage, Gaston said that the machinery of one vesssel at Norfolk, Va., had been torn down. One crew in Norfolk was caught starting a fire unde a dry boiler.

From other cities where the vessels are tied up came similar accounts.

One of the vessels was the 23,250-ton Italian liner Conte Biancamano, tied up at Cristobal, but most were small freighters.

—Italo E. Verrando, general manager for the Italian Line in the United States, said that the Italian ships aggregated 168,000 tons. He said the average was about 6,000 tons.

Although the way apparently was open for the United States to assert a claim to ownership of at least some of the ships—if it desired to invoke the forfeiture clause of the World War law—Chairman George (Dem.-Ga) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he believed this would not be done.

Senator Wheeler (Dem.-Mont), leading foe of the Administration's British aid program, declared:

"We have no right under law to seize those ships. This is another act of war."

However, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, of whose department the Coast Guard is a unit, has broad powers under the World War statute and a Presidential proclamation, and can declare a vessel forfeited to the United States if its master has wilfully permitted it to be damaged. The owners and master may be fined $10,000 or imprisoned for two years.

Five of the Italian ships are docked in the New York-Newark area, four at Philadelphia, three at Norfolk, two each at New Orleans, Baltimore, Newport News, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla., and one each at Boston, Wilmington, N. C., Houston, Tex., Mobile, Ala., Savannah, Ga., San Juan, Puerto Rico, Portland, Ore., and Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Coast Guard sailors, to keep steam up for the pumps and otherwise maintain the ships, accompanied the armed guards aboard the ships. Treasury spokesmen explained that the Italian crews were removed from the ships because it was impossible to put enough guards aboard each craft to keep an eye on all portions of the ship and the crew.

Details were lacking on the number of crew members taken into custody but Gaston estimated that each ship was manned by 25 to 50 men. The crews, he said, would be turned over to immigration authorities, but until this could be done they would be in the custody of the captains of the ports where they were seized.

In Jacksonville, Fla., Coast Guardsmen declined comment, but observers on shore saw Italian flags on the S. S. Ircania and S. S. Confidenza run down and American flags raised in their places. The ships are at anchor about 600 yards off shore in the St. John's River, with a Coast Guard boat nearby. A drawbridge bars the ship's exit to the sea.

In Savannah, Capt. M. Fellini and 30 crewmen of the Italian freighter Clara, 3,731 tons, were taken in custody by Coast Guardsmen from Charleston, S. C., led by Comdr. R. V. Marron.

Danish Crews Rejoice At Bayonne Seizures.

Amid rejoicing by the Danish crews, armed Coast Guardsmen, acting on orders from Washington, last night took over fourteen Danish ships berthed in Bayonne, N. J., and a fifteenth in a Brooklyn drydock.

Eight of the ships were tied up at the Bayonne Port Terminal at E. 33d St., which the Navy recently acquired as a site for a drydock, formal possession of which will be taken tomorrow.

Six other ships were seized at the Port Johnson Coal Dock in Kill Van Kull at the foot of Fifth St., Bayonne.

Details of Bayonne police, under Deputy Chief of Police Daniel Kilduff, stood by while Guardsmen, carrying rifles, boarded the vessels. The crews cheered as they saw the Guardsmen and heard officers announce the orders for seizure.

"Thank God for that!" the Danish sailors shouted, and threw their hats in air.

Unlike the Axis ships taken, the Danish craft all were "in tip-top shape," according to Deputy Police Chief Kilduff.

"They all look as if they'd be ready to sail within a week," Kilduff said.

While no announcement was made by Coast Guard officers, it was believed that the Danish crews would be permitted to remain aboard their ships, at least until receipt of further orders from Washington. Sailors of the seized Axis ships all have been taken into custody and interned.

The ships boarded at the Port Terminal, and their tonnage, are: Jonna 1,517; Sessa, 1,700; Paula, 1,549; Nora, 2,937; Marna, 1,700; Tanja, 1,392; Maria, 1,369; Aus-

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tralian Reefer, 2,321.

Those taken over at the Port Johnson Coal Dock, with their tonnage, are: Sicilien 1,654; Broholm, 1,544; Tunis, 1,641; Olympia, 4,488; Georgia, 2,272; Lundby, 4,150. In addition, the Gertrude, 2,282 tons, was boarded in Sullivan's drydock, at the foot of 23d St., Brooklyn.

The six vessels at the coal docks had been moored in Hoboken, at the foot of 15th St., up to six months ago.

Six Coast Guardsmen were stationed aboard each of the six ships.

Coast Guard Cutters, including the Antietam and the Kimball, remained close to the piers as the boarding parties went swiftly about their duties.

A great part of the fleet of Danish vessels in American ports is under control of one family, that of Arnold Peter Moeller, whose American wife is the former Christine Estelle McKinney.

Axis and Danish Vessels Seized

Following is a list of American ports in which twenty-eight Italian, two German and thirty-five Danish ships were seized, with the ships' respective tonnages:

Axis

Boston—Dino, 5,592; Pauline Friederich (German), 4,645.

New York—Alberta, 6,131; Arsa, 5,441; Aussa, 5,441; Brennero, 4,946; San Leonardo, 4,657.

Philadelphia—Belvedere, 6,889; Antonietta, 4,423; Santa Rosa, 3,027; Mar Glauco, 4,690.

Baltimore—Pietro Campanella, 6,140; Euro, 4,867.

Newport News, Va.—Laconia, 5,932; Vittorin, 3,349.

Norfolk, Va.—Guidonia, 5,060; San Guiseppe, 5,074; Guian, 5,473.

Wilmington, N. C.—Villarperosa, 6,255.

Savannah—Clara, 6,131.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Ircania, 4,815; Confidenza, 6,458.

New Orleans—Ada O., 5,234; Monfiore, 5,498.

Houston—Mongiola, 6,113.

Mobile, Ala.—Ida Z. O., 4,935.

San Juan, P. R.—Colorado, 5,039.

Portland, Ore.—Leme, 8,059.

Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone—Conte Biancamano, 23,255.

Port Everglades, Fla.—Arauca (German), 4,353.

Danish

New York—Australian Reefer, 2,321; Droholm, 1,544; Georgia, 2,272; Gertrud, 2,282; Jonna, 1,517; Lundby, 4,150; Maria, 1,369; Nora, 2,537; Olympia, 4,488; Paula, 1,549; Sessa, 1,700; Tanja, 1,392; Tunis, 2,641; Sicilien, 1,654; Marna, 1,700.

Baltimore—The Alssund, 3,222; Anna Maersk, 5,339; Brosund, 2,939; Laura Maersk, 6,599; Lexa Maersk, 5,614; Miel Maersk, 5,086; Ragnhild, 2,252; Columbia, 6,049.

Portland, Ore.—Jutta, 1,549.

Grays Harbor, Wash.—Nordvest, 4,702.

Boston—Emma Maersk, 8,278; Rita Maersk, 953 Bertha Maersk (unlisted in Lloyd's Register).

Philadelphia — Damm, 2,832; Norden (unlisted in Lloyd's Register).

Norfolk, Va.—E. M. Dalgas, 2,836; Frode, 2,140.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Caroline Maersk, 7,691.

Los Angeles—Nordhval, 4,473; Nordpol, 4,480.

FORMER ALLIES TRADE SHELLS WHEN ENGLISH TRY TO HALT CONVOYS

Meanwhile, At Least Five Italian Warships Are Reported Sunk In Heaviest Engagement Of War; Three Cruisers Claimed Among Toll

The British and their former allies, the French, clashed again yesterday in the western Mediterranean. The British claimed Algerian shore batteries opened fire when Royal Navy forces attempted to stop a French convoy carrying war materials to Germany. The fire was returned, but the French ships made port.

The French claimed an unprovoked attack was made on a lightly armed convoy which they then protected with land batteries and air units until the ships reached port.

In the eastern Mediterranean, the British fleet engaged Italian naval forces and sank at least five, possibly six, Fascist warships, the Admiralty announced. The battle raged from Friday until yesterday. Three of the claimed sinkings were large cruisers and the others were destroyers.

Survivors from the Italian ships were brought to the Athens harbor of Piræus by a Greek destroyer, thus confirming ship losses in the naval engagement.

French Claim British Made Effort To Stop Colonial Food Ships

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, March 30—A French torpedo boat, land batteries and warplanes clashed this morning with the naval forces of their old allies, the British, when the latter attempted to stop a French convoy in French waters off Algeria, it was reported officially today.

The French said the British naval forces were made up of a cruiser and five torpedo boats, while the French had only a small escort vessel in charge of four merchant vessels bound from one French colony to another with food supplies.

[This version conflicted with Britain's account of the naval encounter. The British said their naval forces merely were exercising belligerent rights of visit and search on the French merchantmen when shore batteries in Algeria opened fire.]

This was the first report of French resistance to British seizure since Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, announced on March 10 that France would attack British blockade ships if necessary to import food for this country.

The French Admiralty's communique said:

"March 30 at 9 A. M. a large British naval force attacked in French waters between Nemours (Algeria) and Oran a convoy of four French merchant ships going from Casablanca to Oran under the escort of a single French torpedo boat.

"The convoy took refuge in Nemours under the protection of its escort, land batteries and aviation. These replied to the fire of the aggressors and turned them away.

"The convoy is safe and sound."

Carried Food, Claim

A spokesman said the escort vessel was the 1,500-ton Semoun, which he described as a "symbolic" rather than an "effective" escort, and which he said could not have been considered provocative to the British.

The French official said the British "aggression" was unjustified since it was clear the ships were going from one French colony to another with food for the civil population.

He declared there was no possible danger of food on the ships reaching the Germans since the ships were en route from Casablanca, Morocco, to Oran, Algeria.

The attack took place in Algerian waters near the coast, he declared.

At Least 5 Italian Warships Are Sunk, Admiralty Declares

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 30—Britain's Mediterranean fleet over the week end sank at least five and perhaps six—more warships of Premier Mussolini's battered navy for the greatest sea victory of the war, but simultaneously ran into a fresh clash with its former French ally, the Admiralty announced today.

Indications that the final count of Britain's triumph over the Fascist fleet which repeatedly refused a dare to come out and fight might be higher came from Greece where survivors were landed from a destroyer not mentioned in the Admiralty communique.

Sixth Vessel Named

The Admiralty claimed the sinking of three 10,000-ton Italian cruisers—the sister ships Fiume, Pola and Azara—and two destroyers, Vincenzo Gioberto and Maestrale.

Survivors of the three cruisers reached Piræus, port of Athens, Greece, along with those saved from what Greek reports said was the destroyer Alfiera. The Alfiera—if identified correctly—was a new destroyer as she was not listed in the latest issue of Jane's authoritative *Fighting Ships*.

With its customary reserve, Britain's naval high command gave only the barest details of the great sea and air battle which swept the eastern Mediterranean from Friday until today.

But, calling the sinkings all that have been confirmed "so far," it hinted that the total reckoning may climb still higher.

Cheap Victory Claimed

Fragmentary British air and naval bulletins Saturday had listed a battleship of Italy's big, new 35,000-ton Littorio class among the men-of-war damaged in the battle.

Just where or how the Italian ships were sent to the bottom, the brief, matter-of-fact communique did not tell.

But according to its account, not one British sailor even was wounded.

"No casualties or damage were sustained by his Majesty's ships throughout the recent operations," the communique said and Britain's only cost was two warplanes, "not yet accounted for."

Marvel At Feat

Elated Admiralty officials said they were astonished at the low price Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham's forces had to pay for slicing three more first-line fighting ships from Italy's already badly dented sea forces and could not recall when such a feat ever had been accomplished before.

In the west, near Gibraltar at the other end of the sea, meanwhile, British and French forces, once partners in fighting Italy, but now at the point of enmity and tensely vigilant of each other, also traded blows.

Blow At Food Lines

The clash came when the British, after much hesitation, at last moved, apparently, to stop the flow of goods to France which they suspect is reaching Germany, even at the cost of interfering with convoyed fleets if necessary.

French shore batteries in Algeria, on the North African coast, opened fire on British warships which stopped a convoy of four merchantmen carrying "important war material for Germany," the Admiralty asserted, and French bombing planes later attacked the British vessels.

The convoy was chased by light British naval forces after it had passed through the Straits of Gibraltar within Spanish territorial waters and called upon to stop to be searched, the Admiralty said.

Shore Batteries Open Fire

"French shore batteries in the vicinity then opened fire on our ships, notwithstanding that they were merely engaged in the exercise of our legitimate belligerent rights," the Admiralty contended.

"His Majesty's ships were compelled to reply in their own defense and hits were observed on the shore batteries. In view of the action taken by the French batteries, our warships would have been fully justified in firing on the French merchant ships and their escort, but in the interest of humanity did not do so and the merchant ships succeeded in entering the near-by French port of Nemours.

"During the return of our forces to Gibraltar they were twice attacked by French bomber formations, but without suffering damage or casualties."

One Ship Carried Rubber

An informed British source said one of the four French ships was loaded with rubber from Bangkok, Thailand, for Germany, and emphasized that the navy's action was no departure from its usual policy of "visit and search" for all ships carrying war material to a British enemy.

The British lost no time explaining the incident to the French. A. B. B. C. broadcast in the French language, heard in New York by NBC, called the incident proof that the Vichy Government was willing to collaborate with Germany not only economically, but also militarily.

Three times before British naval fire has been turned on France.

At Oran, Algeria, on last July 3 and five days later at Dakar, French West Africa, the British attacked units of the French fleet to prevent them from falling into German hands.

Again at Dakar, the British helped Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free French forces still allied with Britain, in an unsuccessful landing attempt.

Clash Causes Concern

Diplomatic sources were concerned over the latest outbreak of hostility between the erstwhile allies, but their

immediate reaction was that the Gibraltar encounter probably would not lead to "another Oran" and need not cause an open break with the Vichy Government.

In a third, separate sea action today, the Air Ministry news service said one well-placed bomb from a British plane sank a German anti-submarine vessel off the Loire river estuary on the French west coast.

A terrific explosion, it said, followed the bomb hit forward of the bridge and "the ship was soon on fire and seemed to be sinking rapidly."

Claim Few Ships Left

British sources figured that the latest sea blow to Italy leaves her navy with only two or four undamaged battleships—depending on whether the two newest of the Littorio class have been commissioned yet.

These are the Roma and Impero, which were laid down in 1938, almost four years after the Littorio and Vittorio Veneto, first two of the class which already have been in service.

Italy started the war with eight battleships, including four of the older and smaller Cavour class and the four in the Littorio class, counting the two which had not then been completed.

Loss of three more cruisers, according to these sources, cut Italy's prewar total of nineteen to thirteen. The Italians also are said to have lost twelve of a total of 127 destroyers and torpedo boats and it is said here that more than twenty of Italy's 105 submarines have been sunk.

At Taranto, big Italian naval base inside the heel of Italy, the British declared last November that their aerial torpedoes had disabled one Littorio-class battleship and two of the Cavour class.

Whole Class of Ships Gone

All three cruisers claimed by the British in what appeared to be the biggest naval battle yet fought in the war were 10,000-ton sister ships of Italy's Zara class. Except for the Gorizia, the class appeared to have been destroyed.

Each of the ships, with a normal crew of 705 men, had an overall length of 599.5 feet. Each carried eight eight-inch guns, twelve 3.9-inch guns, and ten 37-mm. and eight 13-mm. anti-aircraft guns. None was equipped with torpedo tubes, but each carried catapult-launched aircraft.

All were rated at thirty-two knots, but had done better than thirty-three in eight-hour speed trials. The Zara made 34.2 knots in her trial.

The Zara was completed in October, 1931, and the Fiume and Gorizia followed, each a month apart. The Pola was completed in December, 1932.

One of the Oriani class of destroyers, the 1,729-ton Vincenzo Gioberti, carried a crew of 157 and was capable of a speed of thirty-nine knots. Her armament included four 4.7-inch guns, eight 37-mm. and four 13-mm. anti-aircraft guns; and six 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Maestrale, one of the Grecale class of destroyers, was a 1,449-ton vessel with the same armament as the Vincenzo Gioberti but with a rated speed of only thirty-eight knots and a normal crew of 153.

EXMOOR LOSSES PUT AT 105

British Announce Casualties In Sinking Of Destroyer

London, March 30 (AP)—The Admiralty today announced there were 105 casualties in the sinking of the destroyer Exmoor, lost in an attack by a German torpedo boat in the North Sea the night of February 25.

The Exmoor was engaged in convoy duty at the time, but the British said the convoy itself suffered no damage.

DASH MATTER -- FIRST ADD DASH MATTER FOLLOW LONDON -- ADMIRALTY XXX OF 153.

NONE OF THE WARSHIPS HAD PLAYED A CONSPICUOUS ROLE IN THE WAR BUT THE FIUME AND POLA APPARENTLY HAD SURVIVED A PREVIOUS ENCOUNTER WITH BRITAIN'S SEA FORCES.

TO DISPUTE BRITISH CLAIMS OF DAMAGE TO ITALIAN WARSHIPS IN A MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE LAST NOVEMBER, THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT INVITED NEWSPAPERMEN TO INSPECT FIVE FIRST-LINE FASCIST SHIPS.

AMONG THEM WERE THE FIUME AND POLA, WHICH THE ITALIANS SAID WERE PART OF THEIR FLEET IN THE BATTLE, AND WHICH BORE NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE.

IN 1936, ITALY SENT THE POLA INTO SPANISH WATERS TO PROTECT ITALIANS SHORTLY AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND IN 1937 PREMIER MUSSOLINI CHOSE HER AS THE VESSEL TO TAKE HIM ON AN INSPECTION TRIP TO LIBYA.

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Parthian's Skipper Describes Sinking Of Two Italian Ships

British Sub Chased Six Hours By Enemy Craft After Torpedo Attack, Says Her Commander

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard the British Submarine Parthian with the British Mediterranean Fleet, March 30—The British submarine Parthian torpedoed two heavily laden Italian supply ships in a daring daylight attack on an enemy convoy near the edge of Italy's toe.

Creeping within close range in the Straits of Messina, the Parthian banged away with torpedoes into a convoy of three ships and an escorting sloop, shoving three projectiles each into two vessels.

The sharp metallic clang of torpedoes striking the sides of a 6,000-ton supply ship and a 10,000-ton oil tanker was followed by heavy explosions which started the vessels toward the bottom of the sea.

[The Admiralty last Friday announced the Parthian hit the two ships with torpedoes. The communique added they were not seen to sink as the Parthian took instant action to avoid counter-attack by the Italian escort vessels but "the sound of the engines of both ships ceased abruptly."]

The Parthian plunged toward the bottom to escape depth charges dropped by the convoy's escort sloop and anti-submarine motor boats.

The skipper, Commander M. G. Rimington, D.S.O., said the Italians chased his craft six hours before giving up. Some depth charges, he said, came "too close for comfort."

Commander Rimington said the convoy was going north at the time of the attack, apparently headed for Albania.

The Parthian, already credited with sinking one Italian submarine off Tobruk, Libya, and three merchantmen and scoring a hit on one Italian cruiser, launched her torpedoes at less than a mile distance when the convoy was rounding Italy's toe in the Straits.

"The convoy came out of the Straits in staggered fashion, leaving just enough gaps between the ships to make an excellent torpedo target," Commander Rimington said.

Nazi Flies Beside Britons; Guns Army on Manoeuvres

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, March 31—A lone German plane flew unnoticed above 40,000 British troops engaged in manoeuvres in Southern England, swooped down and machine-gunned some of them and then flew away, it was disclosed today.

The British sham battle was carried out on a large scale, planes and parachute troops participating. The German evidently flew along with the British planes, unheeded until he opened fire.

It was not indicated whether there were any casualties.

Another hitch in the four-day war games occurred when a soldier knocked over a table on which intelligence officers of one army had just finished a five-hour job of piecing together torn battle plans of the other army. The plans were taken from a "captured" messenger.

When A Soldier Needs A Friend

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, March 31—A hitch in Britain's four-day war games, it was disclosed today, occurred when a soldier knocked over a table on which intelligence officers of one army had just finished a five-hour job of piecing together torn battle plans of the other army.

The plans were taken from a "captured" messenger.

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Robert Loewenstein Killed in Plane Crash

Son of Late Alfred Loewenstein Dies in British Service

LONDON, March 31 (Monday) (AP).—Robert Loewenstein, thirty-one years old, air transport pilot and heir to $20,000,000 of the fabulous fortune left by his father, Capt. Alfred Loewenstein, Belgian financier, was killed Saturday in an air crash near his home at Maidenhead. He inherited a share of the fortune left by the financier after his fall to death from a plane crossing the English Channel, July 4, 1928.

In New York at the outbreak of the war, Loewenstein crossed the Atlantic by clipper plane and joined the Belgian Army. After the surrender of King Leopold III, Loewenstein joined British forces and came to England as a member of the Air Transport Corps.

Organized Polo Team

Before the European war broke out, Robert Loewenstein organized an international polo foursome under the name League of Nations. At one time they held the American chamionship after winning the national twenty-goal tournament in July, 1939, at Westbury, L. I.

Border Closed By Yugoslavs As Nazis Flee

Axis Nationals Pour Out of Whole Country by Train, Boat and Auto

Today Is Deadline For Reply to Berlin

Belgrade Hint Reported of March Into Albania if Nazis Attack Greece

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, March 31 (Monday).—The German radio announced today that Yugoslavia had closed the entire German-Yugoslav frontier, except for one crossing between Maribor and Spielfeld.

March Into Albania Hinted

BELGRADE, March 30 (AP).—Axis nationals began the evacuation of all Yugoslavia today, leaving by special train, river boat and automobile, as German press dispatches said Yugoslavia had hinted that she might occupy Albania if Germany started a march into Greece.

Twelve hundred nervous German men, women and children jammed every available corner of the Danube River excursion boat Uranus. Three thousand other Germans were fleeing Croatia, which touches old Austria. Among the excited crowd on the Uranus were several German journalists, who a few weeks ago in Bucharest and Sofia reported the British evacuations from those capitals—and now are fleeing themselves.

Germans and Italians began leaving not only Serbia but the more friendly regions of Croatia and Slovenia in a movement which was expected to be completed tomorrow.

Simovich Threat Reported

The German Legation at Belgrade was a scene of confusion, with the sidewalks piled high with packing cases bearing the name of the German Minister, Victor von Heeren. Heeren's wife was planning to depart immediately for Vienna by special railroad car, but it was not indicated that the minister himself intended to leave.

Trains of ten and twelve cars were departing almost hourly toward the north, loaded with Germans and Italians. Streams of German evacuees were pouring into Belgrade from the south with truckloads of baggage, animals and other possessions. Other caravans of departing Axis nationals were heading for the frontier.

One of the last stories sent out of the country by German correspondents contained this statement, which they said the Yugoslav Premier, Gen. Dusan Simovich, had made to the Italian Minister: "Yugoslavia is not going to be enclosed. If the Germans go to Salonica (Greece), the Yugoslavs must get to the sea by way of Albania."

Yugoslav official circles said there was no confirmation of this report.

Heeren held an early morning conference with Foreign Minister Momtchilo Nincich, whose position was termed "very vague" by German circles, who have been demanding to know the definite attitude of the new government of King Peter II toward the pact of alliance with the Axis which caused last week's government upheaval.

One German suggested: "Yugoslavia has decided to keep herself completely neutral and adhere to the three-power pact, because the new government has discovered that even the secret clauses (of the pact) do not threaten Yugoslavia's independence; but no formula has yet been found to make this clear to the public."

Another German version of the Yugoslav delay in announcing her policy was that a Bulgarian problem exists, and "Belgrade is afraid that, as in 1913 and again in 1915, Bulgaria will come into conflict with Yugoslavia, with Germany playing the role of protector of Bulgaria's claims on Yugoslavia." Yugoslavia gained some Bulgarian territory as a result of the World War.

Matchek Resident Stressed

German correspondents continued to report that the Croat peasant leader, Vladimir Matchek was still awaiting clarification of the government's foreign policy before giving it his support, but the Belgrade press declared Croat and Serb relations were more firmly established than ever.

Matchek has been reported holding out for a guaranty that Croat aspirations for greater autonomy would not be jeopardized by the new government, and that the Axis pact would be fulfilled. Croatia, in the north, would be subject to the greatest force of any Italian and German offensive.

The exodus of Germans was ordered by the legation. Those going to Bulgaria were instructed to depart by way of Hungary and Rumania, "because of the danger of crossing the Yugoslav - Bulgarian frontier." This was not explained.

Yesterday all Serbia was ordered cleared of German nationals, but today the legation expanded the order to include Croatia and Slovenia.

Vans and automobiles lined the street at the legation. Twelve hundred Germans were leaving Belgrade alone. More thousands were quitting the rest of the country, including those in Croatia and Slovenia, who were crossing the frontier without coming to Belgrade.

A caravan of more than fifty automobiles was made ready to leave for the Hungarian frontier tomorrow morning. All members of German diplomats' families, and even the representatives of the official German news agency, were ordered out. A special train tomorrow night was expected to take the last of the Axis nationals.

Inspired articles in Sunday newspapers carried stern warnings to foreign correspondents, threatening expulsion for "spreading false news."

Berlin Watches Croats

BERLIN, March 30 (AP).—Watchful waiting respecting Yugoslavia remained the German attitude today, as the Croats were reported to be trying to make up their minds whether to follow the Belgrade government in a political course hostile to the Axis. Responsibility of the gravest nature rests on them and on Dr. Matchek the Croat leader, it was observed here.

The impression grew in political quarters at Berlin that it would be difficult for Premier Simovich to halt or reverse the anti-Axis course which his government has started.

The press brought reports that demonstrations against Germany continued in many places in Serbia and Bosnia. It said many German farmers, fearing for their safety, had crossed the border to seek refuge in Rumania. Some Belgrade journalists friendly to Germany were reported arrested.

Denies Officers Fled

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The Yugoslav Legation made public today a statement by the Central Press Bureau of Belgrade which described as "fictitious" reports that three Yugoslav General Staff officers and four pilots had fled their country in order to join the Greek Army. Dispatches on March 22, at a time when the former Yugoslav government was negotiating its agreement with the Axis, said the officers and four pilots had gone to Greece to offer their services.

SWISS MINISTER WARNED

Paper, Citing Yugoslav Coup, Advises Against 'Pilgrimages'

BERNE, Switzerland, March 29 (Delayed) (AP)—The Socialist newspaper Berner Tagwatcht today called on the Swiss Foreign Minister to "take note" of the revolt in Yugoslavia against the government's signing the three-power pact and warned against "dangerous" pilgrimages.

"The people and army form one indivisible thing, so that even in small countries strong diplomats are nothing," said the paper.

"Mr. Pilet [Marcel Pilet-Golaz, the Foreign Minister] please take note of this. Take an example from the fate of the Yugoslav Ministers that Switzerland should not be placed in the position of following the example of the Yugoslav people.

"It is very dangerous nowadays to go on a pilgrimage. One knows probably where the pilgrimage leads, but cannot foresee where it returns. By no means follow the example of the dozen Swiss journalists who travel to Germany today. For a Minister travel is much more dangerous."

The editorial ended by quoting a Swiss folk song which says: "Today you proudly ride your horse; tomorrow you are shot in the chest."

Matsuoka Ends Berlin Visit and Goes to Rome

Passes Fifth Day at Nazi Capital Seeing Sights With Ribbentrop as His Guide

BERLIN, March 30 (AP).—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who came half the way around the world to discuss Axis matters with German and Italian leaders, left here for Rome late this afternoon by special train.

Thousands of Berliners jammed the streets from Bellevue Palace, Germany's guest house for distinguished visitors, to the Anhalter Station, to which Matsuoka was escorted by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Many of the Berliners waved Japanese flags. Many marched up in Nazi party formations. At the station companies of soldiers presented arms. The train left at 5 p. m. after Matsuoka had shaken hands with Von Ribbentrop, Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo (secret police) chief, and the diplomatic representatives of the other Axis members.

The fifth day of Matsuoka's visit in Berlin brought a letup in the political discussions. During the forenoon he drove to suburban Potsdam, where he visited the imperial palace of Sans Souci and the church where Frederick the Great is buried. Von Ribbentrop conducted him on the sight-seeing tour.

There were no indications as to what had been accomplished in the conversations.

Talks Expected in Vichy Soon

VICHY, March 30 (AP).—The newspaper "Petit Parisian" said today that it was likely that French-Japanese negotiations on all problems interesting the two countries would open soon at Vichy. The talks will parallel negoitations at Tokio, it was said.

[Dispatches from Vichy Saturday said it was possible that Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan might confer at Paris with Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.]

Bank Commissioner Replaced

AMSTERDAM (via Berlin), March 30 (AP).—Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Reich Commisar for the Netherlands Bank, was relieved of his post today and replaced by a Reichsbank director, Albert Buehler. Buehler will operate directly under the German Economics Commissioner General for The Netherlands, H. Fischboeck.

It was reported that Wohlthat, one of Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's economic aces, was to be sent to a post at Tokio.

It was recalled that Japanese Minister Matsuoka and Dr. Walther Funk, German Economic Minister, spoke at Berlin last week of German-Japanese economic relations.

BRITISH SPEED THEIR ADVANCE ON DIREDAWA

Rome Confirms Fascists' Westward Retreat Toward Addis Ababa

Fascist Retreat Toward Addis Ababa Is Acknowledged By Rome

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 30—The British forces in eastern Ethiopia whipped up their advance on Diredawa today as reports, confirmed in an Italian communique, reached Cairo that the Fascists had abandoned the city and were retreating toward Addis Ababa.

Diredawa, with a population of 30,000, stands in a crook of the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway, some thirty-five miles north of the ancient walled Mohammedan city of Harar, which fell to the British last week.

The railway is the only one linking the Ethiopia capital with the sea.

3,775 More Prisoners

To the northwest the British in Eritrea were marking up similar successes, a communique said, as they pursued the Italians from Cheren to Asmara, the capital, in a drive to the Red Sea, where they would virtually encircle the Italians in Ethiopia.

"So far we have captured 3,775 prisoners, including 68 officers, together with a number of guns," the communique said of the chase to Asmara.

Thus, military observers said, the British were in a fair way of succeeding in their conquest of Premier Mussolini's east African empire before the torrential equatorial rains set in in May.

5,000 To 6,000 Casualties

Military sources put Italian casualties at Cheren, the key fortress on the road to Asmara, which was taken after seven weeks' siege, at between 5,000 and 6,000. Considering the nature of the defenses, the British said their own casualties were remarkably light.

With prisoners taken, the British calculated that the Italian commander, the Duke d'Aosta, must have got away with 26,000 to 31,000 of his Cheren force.

Observers, therefore, believed the Italians would attempt to make a stand before reaching Asmara, and pointed out that, once Asmara is taken, the chief Eritrean port, Massaua, is likely to capitulate almost automatically.

Air Support On Both Fronts

The advance on both fronts was accompanied by heavy aerial attacks by the R. A. F., the South African Air Force and the French Air Force squadron. The Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad, motor transports, troops and buildings in the various areas were bombed and machine-gunned.

[The Rome communique said British pressure in Eritrea was being "courageously held in check by our counter-attacks," and announced the withdrawal of Italian forces from Diredawa without explanation save that the men were "taking up new positions to the west."]

The distance by rail from Diredawa to Addis Ababa is more than 200 miles.

Other Drives On Addis Ababa

The British troops in this area moved north from Italian Somaliland early this month after conquering that section. Two other columns which left Mega and Dolo and took Neghelli a week ago also are moving on Addis Ababa, while in the west other troops were advancing in the Gondar region, north of Lake Tana.

The communique which told of the advance on Diredawa said Italian re-

sistance was being "brushed aside and a number of prisoners with equipment have been taken."

Indian Soldiers' Battle Cry

In the fighting in Eritrea dispatches from the front said Indian soldiers charged the ridges commanding the roadway winding to Asmara yelling "God, give us victory."

These dispatches said the Italians fired several shells, then fell back leaving behind hundreds of rifles and mules and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

The R. A. F. communique on the situation said the main station, buildings and trucks on railroad sidings, as well as a motor transport park, were repeatedly hit by bombs while motor transport and troops on the roads were bombed and machine-gunned.

Free French Squadron Active

The Free French squadron took part in the raid on the Italian encampment between Gondar and Asmara, demolishing military buildings, the communique declared.

North of Dessye and in the Awash area there were considerable damage done to concentration of motor vehicles, and the railroad station at Meta Hari was dive-bombed. South African flyers attacked buildings in the Magi area.

The general headquarters communique reported no change in Libya, but the R. A. F. command said the British raided the harbor of Tripoli Friday night.

Rome Reveals Withdrawal

ROME, March 30 (AP).—The Italians announced today the withdrawal of their forces from Diredawa and said they were retiring to the west toward the capital.

The high command acknowledged a British raid on Tripoli, but said the Fascist Air Force had raided the British air field at Jijiga, Ethiopia, and destroyed four planes on the ground.

"In air fights with enemy fighters, two Hurricanes were shot down. Two of our planes failed to return to their base," the communique added.

The British attempt to advance from Cheren in Eritrea was checked by Italian counter-attacks, the communique said.

ROME CLAIMS SEA SUCCESSES AGAINST FOE

Strong Air Attacks In Face Of Spirited Resistance Reported

75,000 Tons Of British Shipping Sunk, Says Berlin Communique

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, March 30—Strong and successful attacks by Italian and German planes on "enemy" naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean in the face of spirited resistance were announced tonight by the Italian high command.

[Both the Italian and the German communique today dove-tailed in reports on the sea action Saturday which presumably was part of the big naval battle reported by the British. There was no other official indication from the Axis capitals that such an engagement had been fought and Rome had no word on British claims that three Italian cruisers and two destroyers were sunk.]

Reports Light Cruiser Hit

The Fascist communique said Italian planes in the sea action hit a "light enemy cruiser" with a torpedo despite "strong aerial and anti-aircraft reaction."

[This was presumed to be a British vessel although the British said some allied Greek ships were in the engagement.]

The Germans, the Rome communique continued, "hit one aircraft carrier with heavy caliber bombs."

75,000 Tons Of Shipping Sunk, Germans Claim

Berlin, March 30 (AP)—Germany today claimed the sinking of at least 75,000 tons of shipping, more than two thirds of it in a strongly protected convoy bound for England, and announced effective attacks on "war-vital objectives" in the city and harbor of Bristol, England.

The high command communique said submarines, carrying out the counter-blockade of the United Kingdom, sank five ships totaling 33,000 tons in the convoy, bringing to eight vessels of 57,000 tons the toll exacted of that group of ships.

Action West Of Crete

Another submarine was reported to have sunk tankers totaling 18,000 tons while the sinking of three additional ships was probable.

The communique further reported:

A German bomb attack on an English naval squadron west of Crete in which three hits were scored on an airplane carrier.

Sea War Around England

The *Luftwaffe* set afire off England's east and southeast coasts one tanker, a large merchantman and heavily damaged two additional ships.

A ship was sunk by a bomb in St. George's Channel, connecting the Irish Sea with the Atlantic.

A scouting force bombed harbor facilities and barracks on England's southeast coast.

CRACK BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE AT SINGAPORE

Reinforcements Include Veteran R. A. F. Pilots And Army Units

Equipped With Weapons Perfected In Flanders And African Battles

By C. YATES McDANIEL
Associated Press Correspondent

Singapore, March 30—Crack fighter pilots from the Battle of Britain and veterans of the campaign in France have reached this British Far Eastern stronghold to reinforce its already strengthened defenses, it was disclosed officially today.

Arrival of veteran units of the British and Indian armies and the Royal Air Force was announced by Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Britain's commander in chief in the Far East.

Singapore's defense already had been raised to unprecedentedly formidable proportions last February 18 when Australian forces came to join the armed watch over this key link in Britain's empire life line.

First From Home Front

The air reinforcement was the first to arrive from the home front in England since the outbreak of the war. Land forces included infantry, artillery and mechanized units equipped with the latest weapons perfected on the battlefields of Flanders and Africa, the announcement said.

Britain's "greatly increased strength in the Far East is a threat to no one," Sir Robert asserted, "but is a great stabilizing force and influence for peace."

The commander in chief said it was a cause of satisfaction that the situation in other war theaters was so favorable that Britain not only was able to spare forces from the United Kingdom but also could transport them such a distance despite the Axis' sea and air warfare.

Best-Trained In Malays

A Ministry of Information communique described the newly arrived army units as "probably the most highly trained troops stationed in Malaya," many of them veterans of action in France, and the airmen as veteran fighter pilots of the Battle of Britain last summer and autumn.

Indian army units constituted the major portion of Malaya's latest manpower reinforcements. They included men from all parts and all races of India, as well as representatives of the personal forces of several Indian princes.

Straits Governor's Tribute

"It was good to know that we have in Malaya the same happy combination of British, Australians and Indians which a few weeks ago crushed Mussolini's pretensions to be the ruler of North Africa," said Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, in welcoming the arrivals in a broadcast.

Despite the outside reinforcements, Malaya is not shirking its defense responsibilities, the Governor declared, announcing a decision to raise an additional battalion for the Malaya regiment—regulars recruited locally under British officers.

Nazi Liner With Japanese Warships Leaves Shanghai

Shanghai, March 30 (AP)—The 7,983-ton motor passenger liner Ramses slipped her anchorage in the confluence of the Yangtze and Whangpoo rivers last night, foreign sources reported today, and went to sea in the company of two Japanese destroyers.

The Ramses, which has been tied up here since December, 1939, was believed by shipping circles to be headed for Kobe, Japan, to load supplies and perhaps steam into the southern Pacific to meet Nazi raiders.

Interception Held Unlikely

As far as was known, no British warships were nearer than Hongkong, and her interception was regarded as unlikely.

The Italian ship Conte Verde, 18,765 tons, is the sole Axis ship now remaining at Shanghai with the exception of a few small coastal steamers flying Italian and German flags which actually belong to Chinese companies.

Part Of Concerted Move

Departure of the Ramses apparently was part of a concerted move of Axis ships refuged in harbors in many parts of the world to make a dash through the British blockade at a time when German battleships, submarines and other raiders are operating along Britain's supply lines.

The far-flung activities of Axis merchantmen may be aimed at inducing the British to scatter their forces.

Three German and Italian ships, the Dresden, Franco Martelli and Frisco, left Brazilian ports Saturday and Friday night and four others apparently were making preparations to sail from Argentine and Brazilian ports.

Greek Reports Counting Heaps of Italians in Gully

Says They Were Isolated and Mowed Down by Hundreds

ATHENS, March 30 (AP).—A Greek general headquarters communique said today that "intense patrol and artillery activity" had taken place on the Albanian front and that some Italian prisoners had been taken.

Greek aviation was said to have bombed enemy munition depots in raids from which all Greek planes returned safely.

Reports "Heaps" of Italian Dead

Asserting that Italian dead lay "in heaps" at places on the Albanian front, the war correspondent of the Greek newspaper "Estia," in a broadcast on the Athens radio, said last night that in one ravine fifty yards deep and 300 yards wide he had counted "more than 400 Italian bodies." The broadcast was heard in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"On the surrounding heights of the Albanian front, where the Italian attacks have been made in the last two weeks, the Italian dead lie in heaps and form a ghastly sight," the correspondent said.

"I was informed that the Italians, while the operations were still in progress, attempted to penetrate our lines by marching up this ravine under cover of mist. They were isolated by our forces and suffered very heavy losses. At one point machine guns from the Greek trenches had mowed them down by hundreds."

ATHENS, MARCH 30—(AP)—SURVIVORS OF THE ITALIAN CRUISERS POLA, ZARA AND FIUME AND THE DESTROYER ALFIERA WERE BROUGHT TO THE ATHENS' HARBOR OF PIRAEUS TODAY ABOARD A GREEK DESTROYER. M528PES

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BULLETIN MATTER

ATHENS--FIRST ADD SURVIVORS XXX DESTROYER.

--DASH--

THIS INDICATES THE POSSIBILITY THAT A SIXTH ITALIAN WARSHIP WAS SUNK IN THE GREAT EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE.

A BRITISH ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE LISTED THE THREE CRUISERS AS SUNK AND THE ITALIAN DESTROYERS VINCENZO GIOBERTO AND MAESTRALE BUT DID NOT MENTION AN ALFIERA.

JANE'S AUTHORITATIVE "ALL THE WORLD'S FIGHTING SHIPS" LISTS NO ITALIAN DESTROYER ALFIERA. THIS MAY MEAN AN ERROR IN GIVING ITS NAME OR THAT THE WARSHIP WAS ADDED TO THE FASCIST FLEET SINCE THE REGISTER WAS ISSUED.

M536PES

ATHENS, MARCH 30-(AP)-RODNEY YOUNG, A PRINCETON GRADUATE AND VOLUNTEER WORKER WITH THE GREEK RED CROSS, WAS IN A SERIOUS CONDITION TODAY AT A HOSPITAL IN KORITZA, WHERE HE WAS TAKEN AFTER AN ITALIAN BOMB OR SHELL FRAGMENT RIPPED INTO HIS CANTEEN ON THE NORTHERN ALBANIAN FRONT.

DOCTORS SAID YOUNG WAS IMPROVING AFTER AN OPERATION. HE WAS DECORATED WITH THE MILITARY CROSS ON AN ORDER FROM KING GEORGE II.

YOUNG, AN ARCHAEOLOGIST, HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ATHENS, BUT LEFT TO JOIN THE RED CROSS WHEN WAR BROKE OUT. HE IS THE BROTHER OF HENRY YOUNG, ESSEX COUNTY, N.J., SHERIFF.

JR1132PES

BUCHAREST, MARCH 30-(AP)-LAND, AND BUILDINGS VALUED AT 54,000,000 LEI, THE REMAINING PROPERTIES IN RUMANIA OWNED BY MME MAGDA LUPESCU, HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED BY THE GOVERNMENT. MME. LUPESCU HAS GONE TO PORTUGAL WITH THE ABDICATED KING, CAROL.

FD949PES

ANKARA, TURKEY, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR LEFT TONIGHT FOR BELGRADE WHERE IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HE HAD BEEN RECALLED FOR CONSULTATION.

HE SAW TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU YESTERDAY AND WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE TALKED WITH TURKISH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU.

TURKISH NEWSPAPERS DECLARED THAT YUGOSLAVIA WOULD TRY TO PRESERVE HER NEUTRALITY BUT, IF NECESSARY, WOULD FIGHT. THE BRITISH, THEY SAID, NOW ARE IN A POSITION TO TRANSFER LARGE FORCES FROM AFRICA TO EUROPE.

FD810PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE BUDAPEST RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SUKRU SARACOGLU, TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER, HAS LEFT ANKARA, TURKEY, FOR BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, TO "ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS" WITH THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT. NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

FD812PES

FIRST LEAD

CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE, MARCH 30-AP-UNITED STATES MILITARY AN NAVAL AUTHORITIES TODAY REMOVED 505 OFFICERS AND MEN FROM THE 23,255-TON (CORRECT) ITALIAN LINER CONTE BIANCAMANO WHILE THEY SEARCHED THE VESSEL AND THE COALING STATION DOCK WHERE IT LIES BERTHED IN CRISTOBAL HARBOR.

TWO NAVAL VESSELS STOOD BY AS THE MEN WERE HERDED OFF THE CONTE BIANCAMANO.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS ISSUED A BRIEF STATEMENT THAT THE ACTION WAS TAKEN ON ORDERS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON THIS MORNING "TO AVOID THE POSSIBILITY OF SABOTAGE."

THE CANAL ZONE POLICE MAINTAINED STRICT SILENCE, BUT AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THE ITALIANS WERE RETURNED TO THEIR SHIP AND A GUARD OF 100 SAILORS AND SOLDERS PLACED ON BOARD.

THE CONTE BIANCAMANO WHICH SOUGHT REFUGE AT BALBOA ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN SIDE OF THE PANAMA CANAL WHEN ITALY ENTERED THE WAR LAST JUNE HAS BEEN DETAINED SINCE JUNE 15 WHEN THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL ATTACHED IT PENDING THE OUTCOME OF A NUMBER OF LIBEL SUITS TOTALLING ABOUT $400,000 AGAINST THE OWNERS, THE ITALIAN LINE.

LATER IT WAS MOVED TO THE ATLANTIC SIDE AND ANCHORED IN THE HARBOR. RECENTLY THE SHIP WAS SHIFTED TOTHE COALING DOCK. THERE WERE REPORTS AT THAT TIME THAT THIS WAS DONE A S A PRECAUTION AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF THE CREW SCUTTLING THE VESSEL IN SUCH A WAY AS TO BLOCK THE CANAL CHANNEL.

(NO PICKUP) MCGEACHY AND MELENDEZ

OTTAWA, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT STARTING APRIL 1 EXPORT PERMITS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR ALL SHIPMENTS "TO POINTS OUTSIDE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE EXCEPT FOR PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OR TERRITORIES UNDER BRITISH OCCUPATION OR CONTROL."

EXCEPTIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ARE FRENCH COLONIES OR POSSESSIONS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. EXPORT PERMITS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR SHIPMENTS TO THEM.

SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN PASSED FROM TIME TO TIME BANNING EXPORTS--EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PERMIT--OF MATERIALS NEEDED FOR WAR PRODUCTION, ESPECIALLY MINERALS.

KA708PES

HALIFAX, N.S., MARCH 30-(AP)-SOME OF THE MEN RESCUED FROM THE CANADIAN PATROL SHIP OTTER, WHICH SANK IN FLAMES OFF THIS PORT FOUR DAYS AGO, TOLD TODAY OF HOW 19 OF THEIR SHIPMATES DIED "WITHOUT A WHIMPER."

JOHN SLAVIN, 19, OF MONTREAL, YOUNGEST OF 22 SAILORS TAKEN FROM THE COLD WATER BY TWO RESCUE SHIPS SAID:

"THEY DIED LIKE MEN. THERE WAS NEVER A MURMUR AS THEY SLIPPED AWAY ONE BY ONE. THEY WERE REAL SAILORS."

OF 12 MEN ON A RAFT, EIGHT DIED OF EXPOSURE OR DROWNING. THE OTHERS WERE FLUNG INTO THE WATER WHEN ONE OF TWO LIFEBOATS CAPSIZED IN HEAVY WAVES.

SLAVIN WAS ONE OF THE FOUR WHO SURVIVED ON THE RAFT. HE SAID THE MEN SAT FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS IN WATER UP TO THEIR CHESTS, THEIR FEET DANGLING THROUGH OPEN ROPEWORK ON THE RAFT'S BOTTOM.

THE OTTER WAS FORMERLY VINCENT ASTOR'S YACHT, THE NOURMAHAL, ON WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOOK A VACATION CRUISE SOME YEARS AGO.

LEADING SEAMAN LESLIE STEVENS OF QUEBEC, WHO RECEIVED ARM AND BACK INJURIES, TOLD OF CLIMBING UP 30 FEET BY ROPE TO REACH THE DECK OF A RESCUE SHIP.

"MOST OF THE OTHER FELLOWS WEREN'T SO LUCKY," HE SAID. "AS THEY STAYED IN THE WATER, THEY GOT WEAKER AND WEAKER, AND VERY QUICKLY. BEFORE I PULLED MYSELF UP, THE FIRST LIEUTENANT, ALAN WALKER OF HALIFAX, WAS DRIFTING NEAR ME.

"HE YELLED 'HOW ARE YOU MAKING OUT COXSWAIN?' I ANSWERED I WAS FINE. HE SAID HE WAS DOING ALL RIGHT, TOO. NEXT TIME I SAW HIM HE

WAS FLOATING FACE DOWN, GONE."

WALKER WAS ONE OF TWO OFFICERS WHO DIED. THE OTHER WAS CHIEF SKIPPER ANDREW F.PARKER OF PARKSBORO, N.S.

U835PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

CANADA'S AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY
BEGINS TO DELIVER
THE GOODS (700)

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE)...OTTAWA, MARCH 30-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--AFTER MANY HEADACHES, CANADA'S AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY REALLY IS BEGINNING TO DELIVER THE GOODS.

BOMBERS, TRAINING PLANES AND FLYING BOATS ARE ROLLING OFF THE ASSEMBLY LINES IN VOLUME WHICH HAS BEEN TERMED "IMPRESSIVE."

IMPRESSIVE, THAT IS, WHEN ONE TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION THE FACT THAT CANADA'S POPULATION OF 12,000,000 IS LESS THAN ONE-TENTH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HER INDUSTRIAL PLANT AND SUPPLY OF SKILLED LABOR ARE CORRESPONDINGLY LIMITED.

ON THAT BASIS THE PRESENT CANADIAN OUTPUT OF SOME 170 PLANES MONTHLY COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH A UNITED STATES OUTPUT OF AROUND 1,000, EVEN WHEN ONE REMEMBERS THAT ALL ENGINES FOR CANADIAN PLANES MUST BE IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OR BRITAIN.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENT HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH A TREMENDOUS EXPANSION OF AN INFANT INDUSTRY. WHEN THE WAR BEGAN, FEWER THAN 1,000 CANADIANS WERE EMPLOYED IN THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY; NOW MORE THAN 25,000 ARE ON THE JOB, AND MOST OF THEM HAD TO BE TRAINED SPECIALLY FOR THEIR NEW TASKS.

WHAT IS MORE, A REVOLUTIONARY REORGANIZATION OF THE WHOLE PRODUCTION PROGRAM HAD TO BE UNDERTAKEN--IN THE MIDDLE OF ALL THIS EXPANSION--WHEN THE FALL OF FRANCE FORCED CANADA TO TURN SUDDENLY TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ENGINES, MACHINE-TOOLS AND OTHER MATERIALS WHICH BRITAIN COULD NO LONGER SHIP IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY.

NOW PRODUCTION IS GETTING INTO STRIDE. ONE CAN VISIT MODERN, WELL-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT FACTORIES--THAT IS, PLANTS ACTUALLY BUILT TO MAKE PLANES--SEE SHEETS OF SHINING METAL ARRIVING, BEING CUT, STAMPED AND FASHIONED INTO COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF SEPARATE PARTS, THEN BEING GRADUALLY COLLECTED AND FIFTTED TOGETHER ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE UNTIL THE FINISHED AIRPLANE ROLLS OFF THE END INTO THE HANDS OF A TEST PILOT AND ROARS DOWN THE FACTORY RUNWAY INTO ITS FIRST FLIGHT.

ONE HUGE PLANT, LOCATED NEAR WHAT THE CENSOR WOULD CALL AN EASTERN CANADIAN SEAPORT, ALREADY IS CROWDED WITH SHIPBUILDING CONTRACTS. IN ONE GREAT ROOFED-OVER YARD TWO 10,000-TON CARGO VESSELS, TWO DESTROYERS AND FOUR MINE-SWEEPERS ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION; IN ADJACENT SHOPS MEN ARE TURNING OUT MARINE ENGINES, GUNS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

BUT ALONGSIDE ALL THIS HEAVY PRODUCTION, SANDWICHED IN WHEREVER A SPARE CORNER COULD BE FOUND, CREWS OF MEN AND WOMEN ARE BUSY ON AIRCRAFT JOBS, BUILDING THE HULLS OF FLYING BOATS, BUILDING METAL AND FABRIC WINGS, FASHIONING THE FUSELAGES OF RECONNAISSANCE BOMBERS.

SEPARATED BY ONLY A FEW YARDS, A CREW OF RIVETERS NOISILY STITCHES TOGETHER WITH HOT METAL THE HEAVY STEEL PLATES OF A MINESWEEPER, AND A CREW OF WOMEN SWIFTLY AND SILENTLY STITCHES FABRIC ONTO AN AIRPLANE WING.

THE NEW, STREAMLINED FAIRCHILD PLANT IN QUEBEC PROVINCE IS BUILDING A CANADIAN VERSION OF THE BRISTOL-BLENHEIM BOMBER. ONE OF THE HEADACHES WHICH HAD TO BE OVERCOME THERE BEFORE PRODUCTION COULD BE ORGANIZED ON AN ASSEMBLY-LINE BASIS WAS THE RE-ENGINEERING MADE NECESSARY WHEN IT BECAME APPARENT THAT NOT ENOUGH BRISTOL ENGINES WOULD BE AVAILABLE FROM ENGLAND AND THE MACHINE HAD TO BE ADAPTED FOR AMERICAN PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES.

NOW THE ASSEMBLY LINE IS FUNCTIONING SMOOTHLY, HOWEVER, WITH A SMALL BUT REGULAR WEEKLY OUTPUT. THERE IS A YOUTHFUL ATMOSPHERE ABOUT THE PLANT. MOST OF THE WORKERS SEEM TO BE UNDER 25, AND ABOUT 4 PER CENT OF THEM ARE WOMEN. SOME CAME DIRECT FROM TRAINING SCHOOLS OPERATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR EFFORT, OTHERS HAVE BEEN TRAINED ON THE JOB.

THE TWO-ENGINE SHIP THEY ARE BUILDING IS EQUIPPED WITH A POWER-DRIVEN MACHINE GUN TURRET AND CAN CARRY 2,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS.

ONE OF THE LESS ENCOURAGING FEATURES OF THE AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION PICTURE IS THE FACT THAT NOW, WITH MANY OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF GETTING INTO PRODUCTION OVERCOME AND ASSEMBLY LINES BEGINNING TO FUNCTION SMOOTHLY, THE PROBLEMS OF OVERHAUL AND REPAIR ARE THREATENING A NEW BOTTLENECK. THIS IS PARTICULARLY BOTHERSOME IN CONNECTION WITH TRAINING PLANES.

IN THE SWIFT EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TRAINING PLAN, CANADA NATURALLY ACQUIRED HUNDREDS OF NEW TRAINING PLANES IN A HURRY. MOST OF THEM CAME FROM UNITED STATES FACTORIES. NOW MORE AND MORE OF THESE PLANES HAVE PILED UP SUFFICIENT FLYING HOURS TO BE DUE FOR OVER-HAUL, AND REGULAR OVERHAUL IS SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE SIDESTEPPED, EVEN WHEN TOO MANY PLANES GET TO THAT STAGE ALL IN A BUNCH.

IN ADDITION, THE GROWING NUMBER OF PLANES BROUGHT INTO THE TRAINING SCHEME MEANS AN EVER-MOUNTING NUMBER OF REPAIR JOBS DUE TO THE MINOR CRACK-UPS INCIDENT TO TRAINING: DAMAGED UNDERCARRIAGES, BROKEN WING TIPS, BENT PROPELLERS AND SO ON.

MANY OF THESE REPAIR JOBS AND OVERHAUL JOBS ARE BEING HANDLED IN THE SHOPS OF COMMERCIAL AIRLINES, BUT THESE SHOPS HAVE THEIR LIMITS, AND THE REPAIR SHOPS AT R.C.A.F. FLYING FIELDS ARE NOT ALL EQUIPPED FOR THE MORE SERIOUS REPAIR PROBLEMS. CONSEQUENTLY A LOT OF PLANES HAVE TO GO BACK TO THE FACTORY, AND THIS JUST AT A TIME WHEN THE FACTORY IS TRYING TO STEP UP ITS PRODUCTION OF NEW PLANES.

BUT ALL THIS IS A NORMAL DEVELOPMENT AND WAS FORESEEN.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY MARCH 31--SENT MARCH 30.)

M650PES

ITALY EXECUTES AN ALIEN

Foreigner Named Spearces Shot in the Back as a Spy

ROME, March 30 (AP)—A foreigner named John Spearces, whose nationality was not disclosed, has been shot in the back as a spy, an Italian communiqué said tonight.

The execution took place in a fort somewhere in Southern Italy.

Spearces, the communiqué said, was caught after military experts succeeded in isolating a secret radio by which he transmitted information for use by "a foreign power."

Yugoslav Apology to Sweden

STOCKHOLM, March 30 (AP). — The Swedish Foreign Minister said today that the Yugoslav government had apologized for an incident last Thursday in Belgrade in which the Swedish Minister to Yugoslavia, Folke Malmar, was injured. In a telephone communication to the government here, Malmar said that the incident was "not at all serious" and that he had been pushed on his face by persons in a crowd who heard him speak in German when asking to pass.

Dutch Warn of Floating Mines

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, March 30 (AP).—The Admiralty here broadcast today a warning to mariners that floating mines had been sighted in the sea northeast of Balik Papan, one of the largest of the Netherlands East Indies oil fields. Observers believed the mines were Dutch and had broken loose from their moorings.

30, 24— 8315

30.24—8315

Australia Spurs Defense

Munitions Valued at [illegible],000 To Be Produced This Year

SYDNEY, March 30 (AP).—Acting Prime Minister Arthur Fadden announced today that munitions valued at £26,000,000 (about $84,000,000) would be produced in Australia during the current financial year.

He said that by June 80,000 Australians would be employed in manufacture of munitions and 70,000 in production of other war materials.

4 Nazi Bombers Downed In Atlantic Convoy Battle

Seamen Say Ships 'Opened Up With Everything' They Had

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, March 29 (AP).—Merchant seamen said here Friday night that four of Germany's newest long-range bombers were believed to have been destroyed in an attack on a British convoy in the Atlantic recently.

Only one of five attacking planes was seen to head homeward after a battle lasting an hour, they said, and it was wobbling.

They reported they did not know how many ships in the convoy were lost, but the average, they added, was less than one in ten.

"We gave them more than they were looking for," Able Seaman Donald Jackson said, "the sky was literally ablaze with gunfire—every ship opened up with everything she had."

Amy Johnson Declared Victim of Enemy Action

Ex-Husband Reveals Theoryon Death of British Aviatrix

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, March 30 (AP).—Belief that Amy Johnson, famous British flyer, was a victim of "enemy action" when her plane plunged into the Thames Estuary Jan. 5 was expressed here tonight by her former husband, James Mollison, on his arrival here to enter the service of ferrying American bombers to England.

Mollinson, who was the first man to cross the Atlantic by a westward flight (in 1934), told of dining with his former wife on the day before she was lost in the plane she was ferrying for the Auxiliary Air Service.

"She was flying over the widest part of the Thames Estuary, where enemy planes were to be found in large numbers," he said. Her body was not recovered.

3 Axis Ships Quit Brazil To Run British Blockade

Other Vessels Getting Ready for Dash to Sea

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 29 (AP).—Three Axis merchant ships, apparently bent on running the British blockade, left Brazilian ports last night and Saturday. British sources declined to say whether any British warships were in the vicinity, but the 8,296-ton British tanker Arndale, an armed vessel owned by the Admiralty and used in refueling fighting craft, sailed from Rio de Janeiro Friday morning.

The German freighter Dresden, 5,567 tons, sailed from Santos Saturday night with a crew of fifty; the Italian tanker Franco Martelli, 10,535 tons, left Recife a few hours later with a crew of fifty or sixty, and the Italian freighter Frisco, 4,610 tons, left Fortazela early today with twenty to thirty men aboard. Dispatches from Argentina said the Italian freighter Amabilitas, 5,425 tons, was preparing to sail from Bahia Blanca.

Three other German ships in Brazilian ports were being made ready for sea. All the vessels have been in refuge since early in the war.

GETS SIX YEARS FOR THEFT

Berlin Man Is Convicted Of Stealing Chickens During Blackout

Berlin, March 30 (AP)—A man convicted of stealing chickens during a blackout has been sentenced to serve six years in prison.

Authorities said the man, whose name is Von Hacht, escaped the death penalty only because there wasn't an air raid at the time of the theft.

Rich Tungsten Deposit Found In Idaho Valley

Bureau Of Mines Announces Vein Discovered In Yellow Pine District

Washington, March 30 (AP)—Discovery of a high-grade deposit of tungsten nore in the Yellow Pine district of Valley county, Idaho, was announced today by the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey. Tungsten is a vital defense material.

Although maximum dimensions of the deposit had not been determined, the two agencies reported to Interior Secretary Ickes that their information indicated the discovery might be of great importance.

The Yellow Pine district is well known for its antimonial gold ores, but this was the first find of tungsten ore there.

239,000 Reported Fed Daily In Warsaw

Commission On Polish Relief Says Kitchens Provide Rations Of 360 Calories

New York, March 30 (AP)—The Commission for Polish Relief announced today its representative in Poland had cabled that in Warsaw "91,000 children and 148,000 adults are served by soup kitchens daily with a soup ration of 360 calories."

Maurice Pate, commission vice-president, said in a statement that those with ration cards could purchase foodstuffs which permitted only 700 calories a day.

"Prices of food on the 'free' market have risen anywhere from four to ten times the pre-war level," he said. "But wages have been frozen at their pre-war level; hence the struggle to maintain life has become tragic."

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—The Admiralty issued this communiqué today:

An incident occurred this morning between some of our light forces and French shore batteries in Algeria.

Reports had been received that a convoy of four merchant ships escorted by a French destroyer was due to pass through the Strait of Gibraltar and that the convoy carried important war material for Germany.

Accordingly, orders were given for the interception of the convoy, which, however, passed through the strait within Spanish territorial waters.

Our forces caught up with the French ships after they had left Spanish territorial waters and called upon them to stop so that the normal procedure of visit and search might be carried out. French shore batteries in the vicinity then opened fire on our ships, notwithstanding that they were merely engaged in the exercise of our legitimate belligerent rights.

His Majesty's ships were compelled to reply in their own defense and hits were observed on the shore batteries. In view of the action taken by the French batteries, our warships would have been fully justified in firing on the French merchant ships and their escort, but in the interest of humanity did not do so, and the merchant ships succeeded in entering the near-by French port of Nemours.

During the return of our forces to Gibraltar they were twice attacked by French bomber formations, but without suffering damage or casualties.

Another Admiralty communiqué stated:

The Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean reports that no casualties or damage were sustained by His Majesty's ships throughout the recent operations. Two of our aircraft are, however, not yet accounted for.

So far it is confirmed that the following Italian warships have been sunk: The 8-inch-gun cruisers Fiume, Pola and Zara; the large destroyer Vincenzo Gioberti and the destroyer Maestrala.

Further details are awaited.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

Enemy activity over this country last night was not on a heavy scale and was mainly over West England.

A short attack was made on places in the Bristol Channel area and a number of fires started. These were fought effectively, but some damage was done to commercial buildings and houses. The number of casualties reported was small, but included people killed.

Elsewhere little damage was done, and there were no casualties.

The two Ministries also issued this communiqué:

Though there has been some activity off the east and west coasts during the day, few enemy aircraft have flown inland.

Bombs have been dropped in Northern Scotland and Southern England. In neither case have any casualties or damage been reported.

An enemy bomber was shot down near Middlesborough this afternoon by our fighters.

A communiqué issued by the Air Ministry:

Yesterday and today aircraft of the Bomber and Coastal Commands continued to seek out and attack enemy shipping off the Dutch and French coasts.

This morning an aircraft of the Coastal Command scored a direct hit on an enemy anti-submarine vessel off the mouth of the Loire and left it sinking rapidly.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command, in attacks on shipping off the Dutch coast, bombed and machine-gunned a supply ship and an anti-aircraft vessel.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 30 (AP)—British Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya—No change in the situation.

Eritrea—Our advance toward Asmara is steadily progressing. So far we have captured 3,775 prisoners, including sixty-eight officers, together with a number of guns.

Ethiopia—Advancing from Harar, our troops are now well on the way to Diredawa. Resistance en route is being brushed aside, and a number of prisoners with equipment have been taken. In other areas pressure on the withdrawing enemy is being maintained.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

Italian East Africa: There was further intense activity by the R. A. F. in the Asmara area yesterday. In the town itself the main station, buildings, trucks on sidings and a motor-transport park were repeatedly hit and severely damaged. Motor transport and troops on roads in the same area were heavily bombed and machine-gunned, many of the vehicles being destroyed and others damaged.

Aircraft of the "Free French" squadron took part in a raid on the enemy encampment between Gondar and Asmara, where military buildings were demolished by direct hits.

North of Dessye [in Ethiopia] and in the Awash area considerable damage was done to a large concentration of motor vehicles when these were bombed and machine-gunned. The railway station at Mathara was also divebombed and the railway line damaged.

Aircraft of the South African Air Force carried out successful bombing and machine-gun attacks on motor transport and buildings in the Magi area.

Near Diredawa motor-transport vehicles were overturned and many others observed to be damaged after a machine-gun attack from the air.

Libya: During the night of March 28-29 R. A. F. bombers raided the harbor at Tripoli. Large bombs were observed to fall among shipping and others were seen bursting between the wireless station and the main electric power station.

Albania: Three successful offensive reconnaissances were made yesterday against the Albanian villages of Berat, Dukay and Dukati.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 30 (AP)—The South African Air Force announced today in a communiqué:

The South African Air Force in the Diredawa area attacked motor transport groups between Hurso and Gota on the road to Addis Ababa. Lorries were machine-gunned, two being overturned and others badly damaged. The Italians lost a number of killed in these attacks.

The South African Air Force also was active in the Kalam and Magi area north of Lake Rudolf, where motor transport and fortified posts were bombed.

French

VICHY, France, March 30 (AP)—The French Admiralty issued this communiqué today:

On March 30 at 9 A. M. a large British naval force attacked in French waters between Nemours and Oran a convoy of four French merchant ships going from Casablanca to Oran under the escort of a single French torpedo boat.

The convoy took refuge in Nemours under the protection of its escort, land batteries and aviation. These replied to the fire of the aggressors and turned them away.

The convoy is safe and sound.

Greek

ATHENS, March 30 (AP)—Greek General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Intense patrol and artillery activity. Prisoners were taken. Our aviation bombed successfully enemy munitions depots, which exploded and started to burn. All our aircraft returned safely.

A Home Security Ministry communiqué said:

No Italian air raids on Greece.

German

BERLIN, March 30 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Submarines sank, besides three tankers already announced, five additional ships totaling 33,000 tons sailing in a strongly protected convoy. Thereby more than half of this convoy sailing to England, namely eight ships totaling 57,000 tons, was destroyed.

One submarine, furthermore, sank two tankers totaling 18,000 tons. The sinking of three additional ships is probable.

Planes under the command of Major Kruegar, on the afternoon of March 29, successfully attacked an English naval squadron west of Crete. Despite heavy defense fire and pursuit planes, three direct hits were scored on an airplane carrier.

In the course of air battles during the attack one British pursuit plane of the Hurricane type was shot down. All our own planes returned to their home fields.

Off the English east and southeast coast the Luftwaffe set afire one tanker and a large merchantman and heavily damaged two additional ships.

In St. George's Channel a ship was sunk by bomb hit.

An armed scouting force bombed harbor facilities and barracks on the English southeast coast.

Fighting squadrons last night again effectively attacked warvital objectives in the city and harbor area of Bristol. Big fires resulted.

Engagements with the enemy did not take place over German territory.

Italian

ROME, March 30 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

On the Greek front there was nothing notable in the way of land actions. Our planes scatter-bombed enemy troops on the Eleventh Army front.

Friday night German Air Corps planes bombed Halfar airport on Malta.

In North Africa the same night the enemy made air raids on Tripoli.

In the Eastern Mediterranean a strong enemy naval formation was repeatedly attacked by our air formations. Despite strong aerial and anti-aircraft reaction, our planes succeeded in hitting a light enemy cruiser with a torpedo.

German aircraft formations hit one aircraft carrier with three heavy bombs and shot down one fighter plane.

In East Africa enemy pressure continues on the northern front, east of Cheren, but was courageously held in check by our counter-attacks.

In the Harar zone our troops, having evacuated Diredawa, are

taking up new positions to the west.

Our air force made an air raid on the enemy's air base at Jijiga, destroying four planes on the ground. In air fights with enemy fighters two Hurricanes were shot down. Two of our planes failed to return to base.

Arrest of Germans and Italians From Seized Ships Is Ordered

Crews Face Deportation—Hull Declines to Say What United States May Do With the Sixty-nine Vessels.

Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—The Immigration Service said today that warrants for the arrest of the crews of German and Italian vessels seized by the Federal Government were being telegraphed to field agents for immediate service.

Department of Justice officials said that the warrants were for about 100 Germans and 775 Italians and that they would be taken into custody pending deportation proceedings. They will be charged with overstaying the statutory limit of sixty days permitted alien seamen.

Sixty-nine German, Italian and Danish ships were seized by armed forces of the United States over the week end to protect them against acts of sabotage by their crews.

Secretary Hull told reporters today that the absolute legality of the Government's action had not been questioned by any one.

Nevertheless, it was learned that the German and Italian embassies were assembling data from consular officials upon which they were expected to base vigorous protests.

Mr. Hull would not discuss the use to which the ships might ultimately be put. He said that he could not say whether the United States formally would notify the German, Italian and Danish governments of the action.

It's Aid to Britain.

As to the diplomatic implications of the move and whether it took the country nearer to war, Secretary Hull said that the Government was following a formula of all available aid short of war to Great Britain and other nations similarly situated.

He said that various governmental officials long had been discussing the possible necessity for some such action as was taken.

The Treasury made public a compilation covering twenty-eight Italian, two German and thirty-five Danish ships taken into custody by the Coast Guard, the army and navy in ports of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone. Four other Danish vessels were taken over by the navy in Philippine waters.

The Treasury announced originally that sixty-six ships had been taken yesterday, but later revised the figure to sixty-five and eliminated the Danmark, a Danish vessel tied up at Jacksonville, Fla. The Danmark is a four-masted schooner used as a training ship. The Treasury did not explain why it was not seized, but it was understood that it had no military value.

The Treasury said that the crews had been removed from the sixty-five vessels included in its announcements. The Coast Guard is a unit of the Treasury.

Move May Spread.

The action of the United States was expected today to develop into a hemisphere-wide move to thwart the departure or sabotage of long-idle Axis vessels.

That a violent Axis protest would be forthcoming was taken for granted in informed quarters, and the belief was that the dramatic events of the week end had brought relations between the United States and the Axis Powers close to an open rupture.

[The law under which the seizures were made sets out that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President after the latter has declared a national emergency to exist, may inspect, place guards on or take possession of any vessel in United States waters to secure them from damage and to prevent damage to the ports where they are anchored. The law also gives the Secretary the right to remove the officers and crews. In the Canal Zone, the Governor there may exercise these powers, under the law.]

'20 Completely Out.'

Twenty of the Italian ships, officials said, had been put "completely out of business" and Capt. Raiise Ernesto of the Italian freighter Mongiola, taken over at Galveston, Tex., said he had received orders from the Italian naval attache at Washington to destroy the machinery of his ship. Informed of this statement, the naval attache refused to discuss the subject.

Coast Guard officers at Boston said that there had been serious sabotage aboard the German tanker Pauline Friederich. Reports indicated no more than minor damage aboard the Italian freighter Dino and, the Coast Guard announced, there was none at all on four Danish vessels seized at that port.

It was pointed out that other hemisphere countries long have been considering steps to get control of such idle tonnage.

Chile took the lead in mid-February by seizing three Danish cargo ships. Other American countries have indicated a disposition to take similar action but were believed to have waited on a decision by the United States.

Germany has about forty ships in Latin American ports, and Italy considerably fewer.

The Government here was believed to have acted primarily because of the reported discovery of sabotage but the decision may also have been influenced by the indications of a concerted German-Italian attempt to get as many Axis ships as possible out of hemisphere ports.

Some Axis ships put out to sea from South American ports during the week end to try to break through the British blockade, and others apparently were getting ready to depart.

It was the discovery of systematic sabotage—as reported by the navy's intelligence service—that started the swift march of week-end events.

The freighter Villaperosa, anchored these many months at Wilmington, N. C., was the ship that touched off the surprising train of events, it was learned. On Saturday, naval officials decided that it was more desirable to have her moored some distance up the river from her anchorage. When they boarded her, they found her machinery completely dismantled.

Action Is Prompt.

Acting promptly upon this discovery, the navy intelligence found other evidence which strengthened the suspicion that widespread, systematic sabotage was in progress, it was said.

The information was laid at once before President Roosevelt, and it was with his approval that the Coast Guard got its orders for the abrupt and surprising rush of activity which put the Axis and Danish shipping in Federal custody.

Herbert Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said that the action of taking control of the ships was "purely protective" and "designed to prevent the further wreaking of damage which would constitute a menace to American ships and traffic being carried on in the harbors of the United States."

The Italian ships were the first taken over. The process started shortly before midnight Saturday and continued throughout Sunday forenoon. Then the two German merchantmen were unexpectedly added to the list and finally—after nightfall—the Coast Guard took possession of the Danish ships.

The large-scale operation was carried out virtually without incident. In the case of one Italian ship at Jacksonville, Fla., resistance was reported encountered, but apparently it was promptly overcome.

Coast Guardsmen, wearing side arms, did most of the work. In one instance, however, they were accompanied by marines with rifles and fixed bayonets, and in the Canal Zone some regular troops figured in the taking over of a ship. A machine gun was displayed only once—by the boarding party at Port Everglades, Fla., which took possession of the German freighter Arauca, the ship that displayed the Swastika ensign last week when President Roosevelt's vacation yacht was anchored near by.

In most cases the crews of the ships were removed at once and placed in the custody of Federal or local officials. The belief here was that they would be subject to the same restrictions imposed on crew members of the scuttled German liner Columbus, who have been detained by Federal authorities since they came ashore.

How Ships Were Damaged.

In all cases, however, blue-jacketed Coast Guards took up armed sentry duty while others searched the ships and investigated the extent of damage.

As far as could be learned, all the reported instances of sabotage were confined to Italian ships. On some vessels the damage was quite extensive, and investigating authorities said the destruction must have taken days if not weeks not accomplish. One official used the word "methodical" to describe the wreckage caused by acetylene torches, axes and chisels.

Samples of the damage reported:

New Orleans—Propeller shafts of the hardest steel, 14 inches thick, cut through with hacksaws.

Newark, N. J.—Holes bored in bottom of boilers; pistons cut; generators chopped and hacked; bearings damaged beyond repair.

Wilmington, N. C.—Diesel engines smashed with sledge hammers.

Portland, Ore.—Navigation instruments, generators and engines damaged.

Galveston, Tex.—Engine and auxiliary machinery "completely destroyed."

Baltimore—Cylinder heads, pistons, steering apparatus and gears all smashed.

Philadelphia—Machinery of all four Italian ships damaged, "some quite badly." Commander L. E. Wells of the Coast Guard reported. "The damage was of a nature that could be accomplished in a short time by men experienced with machinery."

In taking possession of some boats, Coast Guardsmen lowered the Axis flags and hoisted the Stars and Stripes instead. This procedure, however, apparently was not followed in every case.

London, March 31 (A. P.).—An authoritative source said today Britain was "gratified over the United States" action in placing Italian, German and Danish ships in protective custody.

This source said such steps were highly desirable because of the present shortage of merchant shipping, and prospects of a greater shortage by the end of the war.

Four Seized at Manila.

Manila, March 31 (A. P.).—Four Danish ships in Philippine waters were taken under protective custody today by the United States Navy.

A navy bombing plane carried fifteen men to Cebu, in the central Philippines, to take over a vessel tied up there. Naval crews of fifteen men each boarded three Danish craft in Manila Bay.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, said that the four ships were taken over to prevent sabotage.

Axis Protests To Washington Against U. S. Seizure Of Ships

German And Italian Envoys File Complaints With State Department. Crews Are Arrested

[By the Associated Press]

Fort Bragg, N. C., March 31—President Roosevelt said today at an informal press conference that he was too far from salt water to say whether German, Italian or Danish ships taken over by the United States would be held by this country or transferred to Britain and her allies.

He would not amplify his remarks.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 31—Germany and Italy protested to the United States today over the Government's action in taking Axis ships into "protective custody" on the grounds of sabotage.

The embassies of the two Axis powers acted quickly after the seizure of a total of sixty-nine German, Italian and Danish vessels in sweeping raids during the week end.

The contents of the notes were not disclosed, but it was considered likely that Germany's was couched in more violent language than that of Italy.

No Danish Protests

The Danish legation here announced tonight that "we haven't protested and are not going to protest" the simultaneous seizure of thirty-six Danish vessels along with those flying the Axis flags. Informally, Danish spokesmen explained that they felt that Denmark was in an entirely different category than the other nations in the matter of ships, adding that Danish crews had no idea of sabotaging their ships.

The Italian note was delivered personally by the Ambassador, Prince Colonna, to Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State.

Germany's was dispatched later by messenger to the State Department. It arrived after most officials had departed for the day and was left in the custody of a guard.

A long conference of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy was held at the State Department late in the day, but whether it had any connection with the seizure of the ships was not made known.

Following up its dramatic seizure of the vessels, the United States today

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issued formal warrants accusing the German and Italian crews of violating the immigration laws.

F. B. I. To Probe Sabotage

A few hours after this action was made known, the Justice Department announced it had instructed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate sabotage of the seized vessels.

The department said this was ordered under a section of the 1917 sabotage law, which defines as a crime the willful damaging of a ship, whether foreign or domestic, in territorial waters of the United States. A maximum penalty of $10,000 and two years in prison is provided for violators.

The 100 Germans and 775 Italians were alleged to have overstayed the statutory limit of sixty days permitted alien seamen and were ordered held pending deportation proceedings, officials of the immigration service of the Justice Department said. No warrants were issued for the sailors of the Danish vessels.

Meanwhile, responsible sources said new legislation might be necessary before the United States could operate or otherwise benefit from the ships, which were taken into "protective custody" on grounds of actual or prospective sabotage.

Axis Moves In Doubt

The legal position of the Government was not clear beyond its power to take possession of the vessels under a 1917 espionage act. Just what the Axis would do about the seizure of the ships, aggregating more than 300,000 tons, likewise was in doubt.

The German and Italian embassies here started gathering data from consular officials on the seizure of the ships and disposition of the crews.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Government moved to "protect" two Axis ships in Punta Arenas harbor, only to be greeted by fires aboard, said to have been set by the crews. The fires broke out about the time that armed police were approaching to place a special guard "in order to avoid sabotage."

Two Seized In Philippines

In the Philippines, too, the United States Navy took over four Danish vessels in accordance with the sweeping action instituted in the United States during the week end.

Secretary Hull defended the legality of the Government's move in taking possession of the ships following evidence of sabotage. He declined, however, to discuss the question of using the ships or transferring them to Great Britain.

A high Treasury official said the Government could take clear title to any of the ships which it could prove were "willfully damaged" by the crews, and added that it might gain title to others if it could be shown that all Italian shipmasters had instructions to sabotage their vessels.

Whether there was the same basis for action in the case of the Danish ships in the absence of sabotage was another question.

Lease-Lend Bill Cited

A provision in the Lease-Lend Act was cited in some quarters as possible authority for use or disposal of the ships, but this, too, was open to question. It is the clause authorizing the President to manufacture "or otherwise procure" defense articles for other governments.

It was not until after the United States entered the World War that it seized German or other foreign ships in American ports. After the entry, however, this country took over neutral as well as German ships in accordance with what it termed its rights as a belligerent.

In the cases of the Italian and German ships, all officers and crew members were taken off the ships and turned over to the immigration authorities of the Justice Department. But, Treasury officials disclosed, on the Danish ships the masters were left aboard and a few crew members, not more than six on any one ship, were also permitted to stay to take care of the vessels. The rest were turned over to immigration authorities.

Danes Cooperate

The Danes, it was learned, are in a "somewhat different category" than the German and Italian sailors. At New York, officials explained that the Danes had been "one hundred per cent. cooperative." Thirty-four of them were lodged at the Coast Guard station at Ellis Island, but were "free to come and go as they please."

At Philadelphia, Coast Guardsmen conducted newspapermen on a tour of the seized Italian steamship Belvidere. Hasty but heavy damage was apparent, especially to the triple-expansion, oil-fired steam engine. A metal block had been inserted into the drive shaft and the steam turned on so that a piston knocked one end from a cylinder.

Coast Guardsmen said the crew of the vessel had had no heart for the job.

"The chief engineer wept when he told of it," said Chief Boatswain Harry Stutter, of the Coast Guard. "Those engines were his pride and joy."

It was estimated that it would cost $60,000 to put the $250,000 ship into serviceable condition.

Axis Reaction

An authorized spokesman in Berlin declared Germany "certainly will not regard American action in respect to Italian and German ships as an act of friendship," and described the move as "probably of prime historical importance."

In Rome Italian quarters at first professed scepticism and a belief that the reports might be British propaganda but said that, if true, the action was "inspired by motives far from peaceful."

As to possible action against other foreign ships in American ports, authorities here were silent.

Mentioned unofficially in this connection were French merchant vessels which have been on this side of the Atlantic since the armistice. There also are about a dozen Baltic ships tied up in American ports since the three small Baltic nations were absorbed by Soviet Russia last summer. Russia has been trying unsuccessfully to get possession of them.

Roosevelt Ordered Seizures

He So Indicates En Route to Washington—More Action Expected Quickly.

Aboard Roosevelt Train En Route to Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—Heading toward the capital to expedite a $7,000,000,000 program of aid to embattled democracies, President Roosevelt indicated today that he personally had ordered the seizure of Axis ships in United States ports.

Holding a brief press conference at Fort Jackson, S. C., he declined to comment on the week end seizure of German, Italian and Danish vessels. But when asked whether it had been done at his specific direction, he told reporters he thought they could make certain assumptions.

Seizure of the ships and authorizing transfer of another consignment of weapons to Greece and Great Britain made it apparent that the President already had begun implementing his announced policy of action and more action.

Additional steps were in prospect soon after return to the White House tomorrow in his program against those he has termed the most brutal warmongers of all time.

Impressed by Fort Jackson.

Stopping for a morning tour of the big South Carolina fort, the President seemed favorably impressed by progress there in the effort to build an army of 2,000,000 men. He told his press conference he had seen a great show, a great sight and a wonderful piece of work. He commented particularly on the fact that the camp was reopened only last September but now it is virtually complete except for trimmings.

While a squadron of observation planes flashed overhead and a twenty-one-gun salute boomed out from a battery of the 128th Field Artillery of the Missouri National Guard, President Roosevelt stepped from a special train into an open car and began a drive around the sprawling military post.

The commander of the post and of the army's First Corps, Major-Gen. William E. Shedd Jr.; Gov. Burnet Maybank of South Carolina and Mrs. Maybank had greeted the Chief Executive aboard the train.

Mr. Roosevelt had requested that there be no formal review and that he be allowed to see troops being submitted to actual training processes. And, after looking over a guard of honor, the President saw 35,000 men, some drilling in close order, some working machine guns, small field pieces and mortars, lying flat in powdery brown dust.

Heavier field pieces simulated firing, stretcher crews went through their paces and across a vast parade ground squads of selectees were being whipped into shape for the armed forces in basic drills. There were equitation drills, bayonet drills, tent pitching drills, engineers stringing barbed wire, erecting bridges and welding steel.

Sees Triangular Unit.

Part of the troops were National Guardsmen from the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee, New Jersey and Missouri.

The President saw a triangular unit, the Eighth Division of the regular army, which was created for speed, effectiveness and mobility as a result of lessons taught by modern tactics on European battlefields.

Eventually 43,100 men will be stationed at Fort Jackson, which was established in the last world war, fell into disuse afterward and was reopened last year. Over its 52,000 acres are spread rows of wooden barracks and cities of tents. New construction is in progress and swamp and waste land is being reclaimed to provide additional useful grounds.

It was the best demonstration of the actual workings of an army which Mr. Roosevelt had seen since he began inspecting national defense activities last summer.

Mexico To Seize 12 Axis Ships

[By the Associated Press]

Callao, Peru, March 31—The German motorships Munchen and Hermonthis departed unexpectedly tonight from the harbor here, where they had refuged since the outbreak of war in September, 1939.

Port authorities said the two Nazi merchantmen took advantage of nightfall and sped away with their lights doused. Neither had sailing papers.

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, March 31—Responsible sources in the Ministries of Foreign Relations and the Navy reported tonight that Mexico planned to take custody of twelve German and Italian vessels in Mexican ports.

Armed naval detachments, these sources said, will take control of the Axis ships as an act of continental defense and of solidarity with the United States.

Navy and Foreign Office officials asserted an earlier statement from the Navy Ministry that the craft had been placed under the protection of the Tampico and Vera Cruz port captains would not bar such action.

Fear Sabotage

They said they feared the action of the United States in seizing Axis vessels yesterday had augmented the danger that vessels here might be sabotaged by their crews or might attempt to put to sea.

The Italian ships, freighters and tankers, are distributed as follows:

In Tampico: Stelvio, 4,962 tons; Lucifero, 4,500; Genoano, 6,066; Fede, 7,884; Atlas, 2,005; Americano, 7,008; Vigor, 6,510; Tuscania, 6,904; Mariano, 5,479; in Vera Cruz: Giorgio Fassio, 6,735.

The two German ships are the passenger liner Orinoco, 9,660 tons, in Tampico, and the freighter Hameln, 4,235 tons, in Vera Cruz.

Cuba Decides To Seize Italian Merchantman

Havana, March 31 (AP)—The Government instructed the Cuban navy tonight to take custody of the Italian merchant ship Recca, which has been in Havana harbor since Italy entered the war.

The decision was declared a manifestation of solidarity with the United States.

A navy force boarded the Recca to carry out secret orders hours before the move was announced. The crew offered no resistance and remained aboard under custody.

The thirty-five seamen and officers probably will be taken tomorrow to the immigration camp at Tiscornia for an indefinite stay.

2 Axis Ships Set On Fire In Harbor In Costa Rica

San Jose, Costa Rica, March 31 (AP)—Crews and officers of the German freighter Eisenbach and the Italian liner Fella were held incommunicado on arson charges in the penitentiary here tonight for firing their Axis vessels this morning in Puntarenas, on Costa Rica's Pacific coast.

Port officials said the vessels were a total loss after expressing hope earlier that the Fella might be salvaged.

The 120 seamen and officers were escorted through an anti-Axis demonstration at the Puntarenas railroad station and transferred quickly to the penitentiary.

An official Government version said the flames broke out this morning as forty armed police went to place "a special guard aboard the ship in order to avoid sabotage."

South American Nations Study Washington's Action

Buenos Aires, March 31 (AP)—The Governments of four South American countries in whose ports there are about sixty merchant ships flying the flags of Germany, Italy, France and Denmark, followed closely tonight reports on the seizures of Axis vessels in the United States.

There was no indication that Argentina, Brazil or Uruguay planned to follow the United States action although all three at one time or another have expressed the need for more ships to fill blanks left in their overseas trade by the war in Europe.

Chile, which seized three Danish vessels in February, offered no comment on its action or that taken by the United States.

Argentina, which has been studying for some time the means of acquiring idle ships in her ports, held conversations tonight with the Italian Embassy. A Government spokesman said Argentina would deal with the owners of the ships rather than seize them.

SEAMEN ARRESTED FOR FIRING SHIPS

APR 1 - 1941

Costa Rica Seizes Crews of Two Axis Vessels.

San Jose, Costa Rica, March 31 (A. P.).—The crews of the German freighter Eisenach and the Italian liner Fella, anchored at Punta Arenas, set their ships afire this morning and were promptly ordered arrested by the Costa Rican Government.

The seamen were ordered brought to San Jose.

Hours after the fires started the boats were still enveloped in smoke and flames.

The flames broke out about the time that the Secretary of Public Security, Francisco Calderon Guardia, arrived at Punta Arenas. He said that his office had been informed in advance of the sabotage plans.

An official version of the burning of the refuged vessels said Calderon Guardia and forty armed police under Police Director Col. Manuel Rodriguez went to place "a special guard aboard the ships in order to avoid sabotage" this morning. Just as they were boarding the vessels, this account added, "an explosion occurred and fire rapidly enveloped the entire Eisenach."

The Eisenach was considered a total loss, it said, but "strenuous efforts were being made to control the fire aboard the Fella."

"One hundred and twenty Italian and German members of the crews were detained, charged with committing the acts of sabotage," the statement announced.

The Fella is a 6,072-ton motorship passenger liner owned by the Italian line and built in 1926. She traded between Italy and United States Pacific coast ports before the war.

Early this month it was reported that Costa Ricans had urged the Government to take over the Fella and the Eisenach to keep them from being scuttled.

The Eisenach, a 4,177-ton freighter, traded between the West Indies, South America and her home port, Bremen. She was built at Stettin and was formerly known as the Alda.

In October, 1939, shipping men suspected the freighter of supplying U-boats with fuel. At the time she was at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

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THE MUENCHEN, 5,619 TONS, WAS BUILT IN 1938, AND THE HERMONTHIS, 4,833 TONS, WAS BUILT IN 1935. APR 1 - 1941

TWO OTHER GERMAN SHIPS REMAIN IN THE HARBOR HERE, THE 5,578-TON MONSERRATE, AND THE LEIPZIG, 5,898 TONS, BOTH BUILT IN 1938 AND BOTH NOW LOADED WITH 2,000 AND 1,300 TONS, RESPECTIVELY, OF COTTON PURCHASED HERE BY A JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MISSION.

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THERE WAS NO FURTHER NEWS FROM BRAZIL CONCERNING THE TWO ITALIAN SHIPS AND THE GERMAN VESSEL WHICH SAILED FROM THAT COUNTRY FOUR DAYS AGO, APPARENTLY TO RUN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

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BERLIN PUT OUT BY SHIP SEIZURE

APR 1 - 1941

Nazi Says It Certainly Is Not Friendly Act.

Berlin, March 31 (A. P.).—Germany will "certainly not regard American action in respect to Italian and German ships as an act of friendship," an authorized spokesman told the foreign press today in anticipation of an official release on the subject.

The whole idea of what is and is not private property is shaken by the United States action, the commentator said, asserting that the ships belonged not to governments but to private firms.

Some time today, it was authoritatively stated, the German Government's attitude toward the seizure will be made known.

"We can at present indicate neither the tendency, nor the time, nor the subject matter of a coming press release," another spokesman said. "Naturally, America's action is one which demands the closest scrutiny and investigation. The matter is probably of prime historical significance."

Regarding President Roosevelt's strictures on Communism and his throwing of Nazism into the same pot, the comment was:

"In the case of all Roosevelt utterances we say to ourselves, 'Don't get sore—merely be astonished.' We don't deny we're enemies of plutocratic democracy, but what the American President represents isn't real democracy."

His joining of Communism with Nazism was called "a favorite stupidity."

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Rome Professes Disbelief.

Rome, March 31 (A. P.).—The Italian radio professed today to believe that reports of American seizure of Axis merchantmen were British propaganda, but said that if it had happened it was an action far from peaceful.

"This action of the United States Government, if true, would surprise us because, being unjustified, it would appear to be inspired by motives far from peaceful," said the broadcast in English." If the Italian crews had any intention of sabotaging the ships they already had had the opportunity to do so, the radio said.

"Since no confirmation of the reports has reached us, we believe they are another instance of British propaganda," the broadcaster said.

The Government withheld comment on the seizure, but observers expected that the eventual reaction would be strong. Hints of reprisals if Italian and German ships were confiscated were published when such a suggestion was made in London three months ago.

The Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, said then that Britain might thus drag the United States into war. Whether the present action constituted confiscation in Italian eyes was not ascertained.

"Hateful Vexation" Noted

ROME, March 31 (AP)—Aside from an Italian radio characterization of the United States ship seizures as an "unjustified, far from peaceful" action, there was little comment on this development. Only the Tribuna showed its feelings—in a headline that said: "Hateful Vexation to the Detriment of Italian Steamers."

French Envoy To Paris Asserts U. S. Is In War

Paris, March 19 (Via Berlin, A. P., Delayed)—Fernand de Brinon, French Ambassador to German authorities in Paris, told foreign correspondents today that the United States is engaging in a war "which may bring very heavy deceptions."

His statement was a comment on the March 15 speech of President Roosevelt promising unstinted aid to England.

"We have ourselves spoken for a long time of democracy," he said. "That is a word which has cost us a lot. And I believe that the French soldiers who were sent to fight against Germans, when told that they were defending democracy, did not understand very well why they were defending the word.

"A Very Terrible Thing"

"England is a democracy, but Greece is not. So to make war for a word that everybody interprets his own way is a very terrible thing."

Turning to American correspondents directly, he added, "you are engaging yourselves in a world war which may bring you very heavy deceptions."

He made the statement in an interview in which he reviewed the condition of the occupied zone and the possibility of France convoying food ships.

Nazis Using Fine Wines

He said it was true German troops in France were using quantities of fine wines, but that it was impossible to get any others from the occupied zone.

Bordeaux is especially suffering, he said, because raw materials which came from the colonies for her industries are diverted to Marseille.

Bordeaux oil refineries, chocolate factories, canning plants and cooking oil industries are short of material, he said.

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THE NORTHERN MINES HAVE NOT E[NOUGH] TIMBER, HE ADDED, AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TRANSPORT THE PI[NES] NEEDED BY RAIL BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF 80,000 FREIGHT CARS.

THE RETURN BY GERMANY OF 30,000 FREIGHT CARS TAKEN AFTER THE OCCUPATION, HE SAID, "WOULD BE TOO GOOD."

NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY AT WIESBADEN, THE SEAT OF THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION, HE DISCLOSED, TO REDUCE THE COSTS OF MAINTAINING THE OCCUPATION FORCES. HE DECLARED PIERRE LAVAL, BEFORE HIS DISMISSAL AS VICE-PREMIER LAST DECEMBER, HAD OBTAINED AN AGREEMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF THIS COST.

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U. S. RELEASING 75-MM. GUNS TO GREEK FORCES

President Reveals Move As He Inspects Artillery At Fort Bragg

Chief Executive Also Calls At Fort Jackson On Way To Capital

[*By the Associated Press*]

Aboard Roosevelt Train En Route to Washington, March 31 — President Roosevelt viewed today two spectacular demonstrations of the processes by which the army molds men and machines into fighting trim, but he commented particularly on a group of 75-millimeter guns which he said were going to Greece.

He said it was all right for reporters to say that the World War vintage artillery pieces were not all the war equipment which would be dispatched to Greece, but he would not discuss numbers or quantities.

The President's statement that some 75's soon would be on the way to Greece was the first disclosure of any specific kind of weapons which have been released to Britain and Greece under the lease-lend program.

Consignments Approved

Immediately after Congress approved the program, Mr. Roosevelt approved the first transfer of war supplies, and it was learned yesterday that he had since approved additional consignments and that more probably would follow soon.

It was significant in that connection that Major General James H. Burns, aide to the Under-Secretary of War, who is in charge of procurement of war materials, boarded Mr. Roosevelt's special train before it pulled out of Fort Bragg.

A responsible authority said Burns and the President were working tonight on the $7,000,000,000 program to make America the "arsenal of democracies."

Training Methods Viewed

Far surpassing anything he had seen before of the actual methods of training were the swiftly paced shows put on by 75,000 men in khaki, first this morning at Fort Jackson, S. C., and again late in the afternoon at Fort Bragg, N. C.

It was at Fort Bragg that the 75's were waiting under a shed beside the train tracks.

Mr. Roosevelt first asked Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the post, whether there was any mystery about the weapons. Assured there was none, he told reporters that it was interesting that the pieces were about to leave for Greece.

He said he was interested also in the regiments of colored troops stationed at the fort. And he remarked, too, that the development of Bragg and Jackson both were on time and within cost estimates.

President Well Satisfied

The Chief Executive pronounced himself very-well satisfied with what he had seen at the two posts and exclaimed in amazement when Devers told him that one building at Bragg had been completed in thirty-two minutes.

Mr. Roosevelt stopped off at the two posts on the way to Washington by special train from a fishing cruise off the Florida coast. Back in the Capital tomorrow, he will face important decisions in translating a $7,000,000,000 appropriation into "action and more action" to assist nations standing in the path of the Axis powe[illegible]

TAMPICO, MEXICO, MARCH 31-AP-CREW MEMBERS OF AXIS SHIPS REFUGED HERE STROLLED THE STREETS AND CALMLY SAT AROUND IN CAFES TONIGHT AND NO ACTIVITY WAS NOTED ABOARD THEIR CRAFT ANCHORED IN THE PANUCO RIVER.

THE OFFICE OF THE PORT CAPTAIN SAID NO INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE CAPITAL FOR T KING OVER THE SHIPS.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 31-AP-U.S. AMBASSADOR CLAUDE BOWERS CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY TO INFORM THE CHILEAN TOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SEIZURE OF AXIS AND DANISH MERCHANT SHIPS.

THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD SEIZED THREE DANISH VESSELS AND THE DANISH MINISTER TO ARGENTINA WAS EXPECTED TO CONFER HERE WITH CHILE'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON THE ACTION.

BOSTON, MARCH 31-(AP)-COAST GUARDS SAID TODAY THAT EVERY PIECE OF MACHINERY ABOARD THE GERMAN TANKER PAULINE FRIEDERICH HAD BEEN DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR. THE VESSEL WAS SEIZED HERE YESTERDAY.

FOOT-SQUARE HOLES WERE CUT THROUGH THE THICK STEEL SIDES OF THREE CYLINDERS OF THE MAIN ENGINE AND THE THRUST AND SHAFT BEARINGS OF THE PROPELLOR SHAFT WERE DISMANTLED AND THE ESSENTIAL PARTS WERE MISSING.

THE COAST GUARD TOOK NEWSPAPERMEN ON A TOUR OF THE SHIP, REVEALING THAT ONLY THE BOILERS HAD ESCAPED THE WRECKERS.

THE GERMAN CREW APPARENTLY HAD USED HEAVY SLED HAMMERS TO SMASH VALVES, PUMPS, AND EVEN PIPES WHICH CARRY STEAM FROM THE BOILERS TO THE ENGINE.

A COAST GUARD ENGINEERING OFFICER SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE VESSEL LAST WAS VALUED AT ABOUT $250,000, AND HE ESTIMATED THE COST OF TEARING OUT AND REPLACING THE DAMAGED MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AT TRIPLE THE VALUE OF THE SHIP.

WOODEN WALLS IN THE CORRIDORS OF THE CREW'S QUARTERS WERE POCKMARKED WITH TACK HOLES, WHERE COAST GUARDS SAID THE GERMAN CREW HAD POSTED "DOZENS" OF PICTURES OF HITLER.

DAMAGE TO THE ITALIAN FREIGHTER DINO, ALSO SEIZED, WAS TERMED COMPARATIVELY MINOR, WHILE THE THREE DANISH SHIPS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY--HERTHA MAERSK, RITA MAERSK AND EMMA MAERSK--WERE REPORTED UNDAMAGED.

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BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SCORECARD

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BRITISH CLAIM THIS BAG AS CERTAIN IN THE WEEK-END BATTLE OF THE IONIAN SEA:

SUNK:

THE POLA, ZARA AND FIUME, 10,000-TON SISTERSHIP ITALIAN CRUISERS.

THE VINCENZO GIOBERTO, 1,720-TON DESTROYER.

THE MAESTRALE, 1,449-TON DESTROYER.

DAMAGED:

THE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP LITTORIO.

THERE, THE BRITISH LIST AS POSSIBLE FASCIST LOSSES:

THE 5,069-TON CRUISER GIOVANNI DELLE BANDE NERE.

A THIRD DESTROYER.

HERE, ACCORDING TO BRITISH STATISTICS, IS THE SUMMARY, OF ITALY'S NAVAL SITUATION SO FAR:

	HAD	LOST
BATTLESHIPS	8	4 (X)
CRUISERS	19	6
DESTROYERS	127	12
SUBMARINES	125	20

(X)-THE BATTLESHIPS ARE LISTED BY THE BRITISH AS DAMAGED; THE OTHERS AS SUNK.

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Italian Toll in Naval Battle May Total 7 Warships Sunk

British Fleet Reaches Alexandria Unscathed —Rome Concedes Loss of 5—Littorio May Have Fired on Own Craft.

By LARRY ALLEN.

Aboard Flagship Warspite at Alexandria, March 31 (A. P.).—Great Britain's fighting ships paraded into port today apparently unscathed in the victorious Battle of the Ionian Sea, in which at least five Italian warships sank under their blazing guns.

Besides claiming three—and possibly four—of Italy's biggest cruisers and two—perhaps three—destroyers, the British said that three aerial torpedo hits on the crack, new Italian battleship Littorio left that 35,000-ton capital ship heavily damaged.

[The Italians acknowledge that the 10,000-ton cruisers Zara, Fiume and Pola and the destroyer Maestrale and Vincenzo Gioberto were sunk by the British, but declare that at least one British cruiser was sunk and two other warships were damaged.]

British informants suggested that the struggle had been precipitated by the Germans themselves; that the Italian naval command had left port only at the promptings of the Nazis, that German naval observers had been aboard the Italian warships and thus that it was a defeat for the Nazis as well.

Sunk Within Two Hours

The fifteen-inch guns of Britain's battleships were said to have turned the Italian cruisers into a mass of flames when the Fascist fleet was surprised heading eastward in the Mediterranean last Friday night.

All the Italian ships and possibly another cruiser of the Bandanere class and another destroyer, went down in the two hours between 10 P. M. and midnight that night, the British said. In addition, they said three German warplanes were shot down and more than 900 Italian seamen and officers were taken prisoner.

[The Admiralty in London said the figure was more than 1,000 and admitted that two British warplanes were missing.]

No British warship was hit and there were no casualties on any British surface vessel, naval officials declared.

May Have Fired on Own Ships.

After the battle was over, British officers said, they still could hear heavy firing and surmised that, in the darkness, the Littorio mistakenly might have opened fire against some of her own warships.

Jubilant British naval men hailed the battle as the greatest fought so far in the Mediterranean and declared it probably had blighted permanently any ambition Premier Mussolini still might have had to make his battle fleet a vital war factor.

The British suddenly got their long-awaited chance to come to grips with Il Duce's navy when the Fascist fleet was reported off Cape Passaro, near Italy's toe, on Thursday.

[For four hours Friday, the 7,215-ton, six-inch gun cruiser Orion was the bait in a British naval trap which lured the Italian warships into action, it was disclosed in London today. The Orion played fugitive from the Italians until the British heavy forces closed in.]

Friday night, for the first time since the Battle of Jutland, the British fought a night battle involving capital ships when destroyer forces made contact with an Italian flotilla of cruisers and a Littorio class battleship near the western end of the Greek island of Crete.

A second Italian force, including two battleships, cruisers and destroyers also was reported by air scouts slightly to the north. Altogether three Italian battleships, nine cruisers and fourteen destroyers were in action.

British fleet air arm torpedo bombers immediately flew from the British warships, heavily attacking the Littorio and cutting her normal top speed of thirty-two knots down to fifteen, with several hits which seriously damaged her. Royal Air Force bombers also joined in the attack, scoring hits on cruisers and destroyers.

Littorio Is Pursued.

British fleet units pursued the Littorio, but contact was made only as darkness fell and it was not known whether she was hit again.

All the British forces then joined in the attack, crippling the cruisers Pola, Zara and Fiume with shells from their fifteen-inch guns. Destroyers followed up the fusillade and rammed home torpedoes which finished the cruisers off in a convulsive death dive into the sea.

A fourth cruiser was believed also to have gone down under the guns of the 30,600-ton Warspite, the Valiant, a sister ship, and the 31,100-ton Barham, which smashed the Vincenzo Gioberti and Maestrale to bits.

Another Italian destroyer, which launched torpedoes as it was withdrawing behind a heavy smoke screen, also may have been hit, the British declared.

They said some damage was known to have been inflicted on other Italian ships.

910 Italians Picked Up.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away, British warships picked up 849 Italian sailors and sixty-one officers from life rafts. Because the presence of German aircraft around the British ships made further rescue operations impossible, officers asserted, at least 300 more Italian sailors are known to have perished.

Capt. Despisi of the Pola was

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saved. Admiral Contanei, whose flagship was the Zara, is put down as missing. Admiral Arturo Riccardi, chief of the Italian naval staff and Under-Secretary of the Navy, was aboard the Littorio.

This flagship sighted three cruisers and from two to four destroyers about 150 miles west of Crete about 9 P. M. Friday.

"Shortly after 9 o'clock,' a gunnery officer on the Warspite said, "The battleships Warspite, Valiant and Barham were ordered to close position after an unidentified vessel was reported stopped.

"At 10 o'clock were were approximately in position.

"At 10:20 we sighted a number of darkened ships on our starboard bow.

"Almost simultaneously we were challenged by another ship on the port beam. The fleet was turned to starboard to bring us on opposite course to the remaining cruisers and our heavy armament was brought to readiness.

A few seconds later one of our destroyers, the Greyhound, switched her searchlight on a third ship in the enemy's line. We recognized her as one of the eight-inch-gun cruisers of the Zara class. Subsequently it was learned she was the Fiume.

"The Warspite's fifteen-inch guns at once opened fire at very close range. The first broadside struck the cruiser with devastating effect.

"The whole ship, from foremast funnel to aft burst into a mass of flames. The after turret was blown clean over the side. After one more broadside caused a fresh outburst of fire, the ship was hopelessly crippled.

"We switched fire to the next cruiser in line, the Zara. Again the first salvo produced an incredible effect. She burst into flames.

"By now the entire battlefleet was in action. Destroyers sank the cruiser Pola. Our searchlight illuminated two enemy destroyers. These were ideally placed for torpedo attacks against us and turned and launched torpedoes."

Cunningham Praises Men.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, the British commander-in-chief, praised his men in a message:

"Operations just concluded have given us a notable success over the enemy. Skillful handling of our cruisers and untiring efforts of the fleet air arm have kept me well-informed of enemy movements and the well pressed attacks of torpedo aircraft on the Littorio so reduced the speed of the enemy that we were able to gain contact during the night and inflict heavy damage.

"The devastating results of the battleship's guns are an ample reward for months of patient training. This work was completed by destroyers in the admirable way we have come to expect from them.

"The contribution of engine room departments to this success cannot be over emphasized. Their work not only in keeping their ships steaming at high speed for long periods but in work on maintenance under most difficult conditions has been most praiseworthy.

"I am grateful to all in the fleet for their support on this and all other occasions.

"Well done."

The Admiralty's Report.

London, March 31 (A. P.).—Five Fascist warships—and perhaps two more—were sunk by British naval forces in a great, week-end sea battle in the eastern Mediterranean, and more than 1,000 Italian survivors have been picked up, the Admiralty declared today.

About 1,500 Italian seamen were believed to have perished since the normal complement of the vessels which the British said were destroyed were about 2,500.

Except for attacks by German dive bombers, a communique said 200 or 300 more could have been rescued during the engagement—the biggest of the war—in which the British also claimed that serious damage was inflicted by aerial or torpedoes on an Italian battleship of the 35,000-ton Littorio class.

Survivors Reach Athens.

Dispatches from Athens said that survivors of three destroyer cruisers, the 10,000-ton sisterships Fiume, Pola and Zara, had been landed at Piræus, port of Athens, along with men from a destroyer which the British have not claimed. The Admiralty said that the destroyers Vincenzo Gioberto and Maestrale were sunk, along with the three cruisers, that a third destroyer was a probable victim and that the 5,069-ton cruiser Giovanni delle Bande Nere possibly had been sent to the bottom.

The destroyer in the Athens reports was said to be the Alfiera, not listed in recent authoritative naval manuals. There is a Vittorio Alfieri, however, and naval officials said that this might be the one meant.

At the other end of the Mediterranean other British warships sought to halt a French convoy and exchanged shots with shore batteries on the Algerian coast, the Admiralty said, the fourth clash between Britain and her former ally since France capitulated last June.

Blockade Maintained.

Britain contended that the French opened fire to prevent the normal process of "visit and search" and an authoritative source declared that she intends "fully to maintain" her belligerent rights of blockade despite French objections. A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare said that Britain had information that a "German program" for shipments from unoccupied France to Germany included important war materials.

This schedule, he asserted, included "priority" between January 16 and March 1 for the following items among others: 30,000 tons of bauxite, 10,000 tons of aluminum, 1,700 tons of raw rubber and 2,200 tons of Chilean nitrate.

"It long has been known that French merchant ships have been carrying goods to French ports from which they soon reach Germany," he said.

Shore Batteries Reply.

The convoy was called upon to stop outside Spanish territorial waters, a communique said, whereupon "French shore batteries opened up on our ships, notwithstanding that they were merely engaged in the exercise of our legitimate belligerent rights."

"His Majesty's ships were compelled to reply in their own defense and hits were observed on the shore batteries," the communique went on, adding that the French merchant vessels and their escort were not fired upon. The convoy took refuge in the nearby French port of Nemours, Algeria.

On the way back to Gibraltar the British vessels were attacked twice by French bomber formations, "but without suffering damage or casualties." One of the four French ships, an informed source said, was loaded with rubber from Bangkok and destined for Germany.

[A sharply differing account of the incident came from Vichy. The French Government asserted that "a large British naval force attacked in French waters a convoy of four French merchant ships."

[The convoy's escort, the 1,500-ton destroyer, Simoun, land batteries and aviation "replied to the fire of the aggressors and turned them away," it declared. A French spokesman, who termed the escort only "symbolic," declared that the the British "aggression" was unjustified because it was plain that the ships were going from one French colony to another with food for the civil popula-

Decoy Lured Italians To Defeat

"Finish" Of Entire Fascist Fleet By End Of Year Predicted By Victorious English Admiral

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard the British Flagship H. M. S. Warspite at Alexandria, Egypt, March 31—After smashing five and possibly eight Italian warships, the victorious British eastern Mediterranean fleet returned to harbor today and the commander in chief, Admiral Andrew Cunningham, declared: "We are going to do our best to finish off the Italian navy before the end of the year."

"Not a single British ship was hit by the enemy," the admiral said in terming the battle, which began Friday night, "one of the most extraordinary actions in naval history."

The British cruiser Orion, a 7,215-ton sister ship of the Achilles and Ajax, which fought the Admiral Graf Spee off Montevideo, Uruguay, contacted the southern section of the Italian fleet and cunningly lured it on for four hours, reports of the battle disclosed.

The Orion was used as bait to draw the Italian navy into action, it was reported. The Orion played fugitive until the British fleet closed in, officers said.

Upon arrival here of the British fleet, so far as could be seen, not a vessel was scarred and no British seaman bore a wound.

British officers estimated that from one fourth to one half of Premier Mussolini's naval striking power now was at the bottom of the sea or out of commission.

Almost 4,000 Italian officers and men were knocked out of the war, British sources stated. More than 900 of these men were rescued by British warships, but the remaining 3,000 were presumed to be lost at sea.

Smiling broadly and his blue eyes twinkling, Admiral Cunningham said:

"I don't know whether the Italian ships actually were officered by Germans in this engagement, but there was no doubt the Germans exerted pressure on Premier Mussolini to send the fleet to sea.

"The enemy fleet had not been sighted anywhere in the central Mediterranean since November 11, when the fleet air arm torpedo bombers crippled three of Il Duce's six battleships."

It was a long action, much of it in the darkness, but this is the main part of the story as obtained from exultant British officers:

The 35,000-ton Italian battleship Vittorio Veneto, of the Littorio class heavily damaged and left to a problematic fate; the 10,000-ton Italian cruiser Zara, Fiume and Pola sunk, and possibly also a cruiser of the Bande Nere class; the destroyers Maestrale and Vincenzo Gioberto sunk and probably also another destroyer; three German warplanes shot down; more than 900 Italian sailors and officers taken prisoner.

This was mainly in two hours of flaming action in the Eastern Mediterranean on the night of March 28—from 10 o'clock to midnight—two hours of action about which Admiral Cunningham radioed the fleet when it was all over:

"Well done."

There was another message that already is becoming a legend—and it thus was sent by Captain Watkins of the destroyer Havock to Sir Andrew in a moment of restrained urgency:

"I am hanging onto the stern of the Pola. Shall board her or blow her stern off with depth charges. Haven't any torpedoes left."

Then The Pola Goes Down

However it happened, the Pola took her death plunge soon afterward.

The first intimation that the British fleet was going to have its chance at last came on March 27 with the news that Italian warships were off Capo Passero, Sicily, and steaming eastward.

This Fascist fleet by the next day—March 28—was in two sections: The Littorio, accompanied by a force of cruisers, was off the western end of the Island of Crete; the second force included two battleships, along with cruisers and destroyers, and was by then farther to the north.

26 Warships In Action

Altogether, nine Italian cruisers, fourteen destroyers and three battleships were in action, but what happened to the second section—that in the northern zone of operations—is still not clear.

The attack on the southern section, that headed by the Littorio, was the first great night struggle of capital ships since the World War battle of Jutland.

This was the sequence of violence:

Planes of the fleet air arm—topedo bombers—swept in with their deadly attacks, scoring several hits on the Littorio class battleship Vittorio Veneto.

Direct Hit On Pola

A direct hit also was scored on the engine room of the Pola.

The Italians became suspicious of the Orion's tactics being used as "bait" and turned about toward home. But the Vittorio Veneto's speed had been cut from 32 knots to 15 by her injuries and the getaway was too slow.

British light forces attempted to cut off the damaged battleship, then thirty miles away from the main British fleet, and reported listing badly and down at the stern.

They made a circling movement at full speed, but failed to contact the big battle wagon. They then found that the Fiume and Zara, previously accompanying her, had returned to aid the Pola.

All Forces To The Attack!

Then all British forces drew up for the assault on the cruisers and destroyers.

Fifteen-inch shells burst into the Fiume and Zara, and while the destroyers cut in to loose their torpedoes, the two cruisers were finished off in bursts of fire and steam.

The Pola, disabled by a torpedo bomber, surrendered to the destroyer Jervis which sent her down with a torpedo after her 275 men had been taken off.

Destroyers Shot To Rubbish

The British battleships Warspite, Valiant and Barham shot the Italian destroyers Vincenzo Gioberto and Maestrale into hulks of rubbish. During all this, a cruiser of the Bande Nere class was believed sunk, and also a third Italian destroyer which launched her torpedoes and immediately hid behind the heavy smoke screens.

Damage was thought to have been wrought to other Italian ships.

When the smoke had somewhat cleared, the Brtish picked up 849 Italian sailors and 61 officers from life rafts, and British officers declared that but for the presence of German warplanes in the area it would have been possible to pick up more survivors.

Captain Despisi of the Pola was saved. Admiral Contanei, whose flagship was the Zara, is put down as missing. The Italian commander in chief Riccardi (Admiral Arturo Riccardi, chief of the Italian naval staff and Under Secretary of the Navy) was aboard the Littorio.

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard the British Flagship H. M. S. Warspite, at Alexandria, Egypt, March 31—An Italian captain, Manlio Despisi, rescued by the British destroyer Jervis from his 10,000-ton cruiser Pola before she sank, was quoted by British officers as saying that the "Vittorio Veneto probably sank before getting back to Taranto."

Despisi related that British naval pilots scored at least three direct torpedo hits on the powerful Italian battleship and that the vessel listed heavily at the stern. Her speed was reduced to 15 knots out of a possible 32.

Rome Admits Five Sinkings

ROME, March 31 (AP).—Italy acknowledged today that British warships had sunk three cruisers and two destroyers in a "hard" naval battle in the Mediterranean, but declared that a British heavy cruiser was sunk by a broadside from an Italian warship. Two other British warships were listed as "seriously damaged." The Italian high command said the British losses were still not wholly determined and "might have been serious."

The Italian admiralty specifically denied that a fourth cruiser, the Giovanni delle Bande Nere, was a possible victim, remarking: "The Italian admiralty, which does not hide the truth, awaits announcement of losses sustained by the British fleet in the neighborhood of Crete."

An Italian submarine operating in the Atlantic was credited today with having sunk a merchant ship of medium tonnage.

Yugoslav Forces Held Ready As Berlin Calls Envoy Home

Simovic Orders Civil Officials and Clergy to Stick to Posts Whatever Happens—German Ultimatum Due Tonight.

Belgrade, March 31 (A. P.).—German-Yugoslav relations reached an acute stage tonight, with Premier-Gen. Dusan Simovic proclaiming Yugoslav armed forces ready to do their duty and the Belgrade radio appealing hourly for public calm.

The radio at Zagreb, capital of Croatia in the north, broadcast instructions on how to behave in air raids. The reiterative appeal of the Belgrade station was: "Remain calm! The King and Government are watching and taking all necessary measures."

Simovic's proclamation called on all civilian officials and clergymen to remain at their posts no matter what happened and barred departures from Belgrade without special written permission. Soldiers were posted at the capital's railway stations to enforce his orders.

Ultimatum Is Expected.

His action followed a declaration by the German legation secretary that only an "unexpected miracle" could save the situation.

The secretary announced that the German Minister, Viktor von Heeren, was leaving for Berlin and at the same time the Yugoslav Minister to Germany, Dr. Ivo Andric, arrived unexpectedly from Germany.

An unofficial German source declared that Adolf Hitler intended to wait only until midnight to issue an ultimatum demanding demobilization of the 1,200,000-man Yugoslav Army—the same demand which was reported to have touched off last week's upset of Yugoslavia's pro-Axis Government and the catapulting of King Peter II to the throne. Hitler was said by this source to be waiting only until all Axis Nationals could get out of the country and then if Yugoslavs failed to meet the expected ultimatum, Germany would set her war machine rolling. Meanwhile men were being added hourly to the Yugoslav Army.

A great exodus of Axis nationals, on orders from Rome and Berlin, was proceeding. All trains leaving the city last night and early this morning for Germany and Italy were jammed and many seeking to leave were left standing on the station platforms. The deadline for completion of this exodus was reported set for midnight.

[Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said in Rome that all Italians living in Yugoslavia will be removed by tomorrow.]

Called Practically Hopeless.

The secretary of the German legation, who yesterday described the situation as serious but not hopeless, declared today that it was practically hopeless and added: "A decisive turn for the better is not impossible, but it would be an unexpected miracle."

Meanwhile Germans and Italians, some of whom had watched Britons pack up and leave other Balkan capitals, streamed out of Yugoslavia today and last night they had hurried out in excited crowds, jamming automobiles, river boats, and almost hourly trains.

Their home Government ordered them to quit not only Serbia but the reportedly friendlier provinces of Croatia and Slovenia. Three thousand persons were hurrying from Croatia alone.

[The German radio reported yesterday from Berlin that Yugoslavia had closed the entire German-Yugoslav frontier except for one crossing between Maribor and Spielfeld. Germans were being advised to leave Yugoslavia by way of Hungary and Rumania.]

Sidewalks in front of the German legation in Belgrade were piled with packing cases bearing the name of the Nazi Minister. His wife was expected to go to Vienna as quickly as possible by special train. Families of other Axis diplomats also were leaving.

Vague as to the Future.

Von Heeren conferred yesterday with Momtchilo Nincic, Foreign Minister of the Yugoslav Government set up last Thursday after overthrow of the regency of Prince Paul. The result of that talk was not disclosed. In German circles, however, the statement was made that Yugoslavia's position remained "very vague" despite German attempts to obtain a definite statement of the Government's policy toward the alliance.

The Belgrade press described Yugoslavia's two big factions, Serbs and Croats, as closer together than ever before since the formation of the new Government. German correspondents continued to report, however, that the Croat peasant leader, Vladimir Macek, who entered the new Government as Vice-Premier, still was awaiting clarification of the Government's foreign policy before giving it his support.

Hint at Albanian Drive.

One of the last stories sent out of Yugoslavia by German correspondents hinted that Gen. Simovic was considering a drive through Albania.

These stories quoted the Premier as telling the Italian Ministers:

"Yugoslavia is not going to be inclosed. If the Germans go to Salonika (Greece) the Yugoslavs must get to the sea by way of Albania."

In Yugoslav circles officials said that there was absolutely no confirmation that such a statement had been made.

Nazis Stress Their Patience.

Berlin, March 31 (A. P.).—The German Government has shown "unexampled patience, reserve and care in determining the facts regarding Yugoslavia," authorized spokesmen declared today.

"But," they said, "the points involved must realize there can be an end to this magnanimity. At a time when martial events are on the march, the Reich cannot stand for having its prestige endangered."

German citizens in Yugoslavia, estimated to number 16,000 to 20,000, have been ordered to leave the country. Significantly it was pointed out that there also are about 600,000 "Volksdeutsche"—meaning Yugoslav Nationals of German birth—residing within the kingdom.

Have Yugoslav Statement.

The Reich's Government, it was reiterated, "continues to observe events with ice-cold realism and it will not be provoked by the acts of Belgrade nor a mob in other Serbian towns."

The Foreign Office intimated that a Yugoslav statement of foreign policy either was under way or already had arrived. Its contents were known at least to some members of the German Government.

In discussing Yugoslav events emphasis was laid on the report that anti-German tendencies are on the increase. The reported arrest of the editors of the (pro-Axis) Belgrade newspaper Vreme and other newspapers was emphatically asserted to constitute an affront to the Reich.

A Bucharest dispatch to DNB, the official news agency, said that in Yugoslav regions bordering Rumania, Serbs looted and demolished German shops and burned farmsteads under the eyes of local authorities.

The "mobs" shouted, "We'll hang all Germans, but we are afraid there are too few trees," this account said.

The German position remains that the pact with Yugoslavia went into effect with the signature of her representatives at Vienna, it was stated.

It was added that Germany is in closest contact with her allies, especially Italy, over the whole Yugoslav situation.

Italians Out by Tomorrow.

Rome, March 31 (A. P.).—All Italians living in Yugoslavia will be removed by tomorrow, according to Stefani, the official Italian news agency.

The first group of Italian evacuees reached Trieste yesterday from Zagreb and said that the Croat capital was calm. Forty more families arrived there today from other Croat towns and from Belgrade.

Stefani said that they confirmed "the chaotic state in the Serb capital and the military nature of an extremely violent agitation."

Leave

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CROAT LEADER SUPPORTS SERBS AGAINST AXIS PACT; GERMANS MASSING TROOPS

Yugoslav Premier Said To Have Accepted Macek's Conditions For Joining Government And Uniting In Opposition To Alliance

75,000 Reich Troops Concentrated On Hungarian Border—Others Stand On Eastern Frontier. Berlin Envoy Leaves For Home

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, *Tuesday*, April 1—Five German divisions were reported concentrated on the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier early today soon after German Minister Viktor von Heeren led the last of German nationals out of this country on a special train departing eight minutes before the midnight dead line he had set for the exodus.

"I am going to report to my Government," von Heeren said. "I will see Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop immediately upon my arrival in Berlin."

The reported concentration of some 75,000 German troops on the northern Croatia frontier coincided with word that Yugoslavia had found national unity in an agreement between the veteran Croat leader, Valdimir Macek, and Premier Dusan Simovic.

"Croat Ranks Stand United"

Macek's paper in Zagreb, capital of the highly vulnerable northern province, declared: "In historic times which may be near, Croat ranks stand united."

In addition to the threat from Hungary, German troops, quartered in Bulgaria since that nation fell into the Axis sphere early in March, have been shifted from the Turkish and Greek frontiers westward to face Yugoslavia on the east.

At the back of this nation are Italian forces in Albania, for the present thoroughly occupied by the Greeks.

Ordered To Be Ready To Give Lives

Macek's acceptance of the Vice-Premiership in the new anti-Nazi Government was reported as Simovic ordered Yugoslavs to remain on the threshold of their homes and, "if destiny orders," give their lives to the fatherland.

Loudspeakers blared this proclamation as von Heeren and more than 1,000 Germans left on a special train which was an hour late because of the procession of trains which steamed out of the station bearing men, women and children of various nationalities.

Italians here joined the Axis partners in the exodus, which went on as police lines kept crowds of Yugoslavs back from the capital's depots.

The Government prepared its 1,250,000 soldiers as midnight passed without any apparent change in what Nazi circles themselves had described as "desperate and hopeless" German-Yugoslav relations.

A Croat negotiator was said to have left tonight with Simovic's approval of Macek's conditions for affiliating with the Government.

Nazi Negotiations Broken

German circles said negotiations with Belgrade had been broken off Sunday night and had not resumed since.

It was estimated that 3,000 Italians and Germans alone left in loaded trains for Germany, while other nationalities fled into Turkey, Greece and other Balkan neighbors of this kingdom.

Thousands of peasants, violating the Premier's proclamation banning all but official evacuations, jammed trains for the provinces.

The Swedish, Hungarian and Italian ministers bade good-by to their families, and the American Minister, Arthur Bliss Lane, saw his diplomatic friends off.

U. S. Couriers Leave

Many Britons were gathered about the compartment occupied by one of their couriers in von Heeren's car. Three American couriers also left on the same train.

Early today, thousands of persons still stood massed in the train sheds patiently waiting any kind of transport out of the capital.

Many carried baby carriages, bicycles, bedding, furniture and other luggage. Animals mingled with Serb soldiers headed for the frontiers.

Outside in the streets, other hundreds of disappointed would-be travelers slept on carts loaded with their luggage.

Premier Confident

Premier Simovic broadcast a confidant proclamation of his nation's military preparedness to meet any eventuality amid reports—unconfirmed in Yugoslav and German official quarters—that Adolf Hitler would serve an ultimatum at midnight demanding that Yugoslavia demobilize her army, or the guns of his Nazi legions would speak.

The Belgrade radio broadcast this exhortation hourly: "Remain calm. The King and Government are watching and taking all necessary measures."

Hungarians Told To Leave

The Hungarian wireless appealed to all Hungarians in Yugoslavia to return home. The German air line Lufthansa resumed service to Belgrade "until further notice," presumably to enable a hurried evacuation of the remaining German diplomats.

Some diplomatic informants expressed the opnion that the ultimatum might not come before tomorow and added that they expected no real danger here before ten days because Germany was not yet fully prepared for action.

"Stay At Your Posts"

To all state and local authorities and the clergy Simovic ordered: "Remain at your posts—no matter what happens."

"In connection with alarmist news spread about our country by foreign agents to bring unrest among our people and officials, I order all people to ignore the false news being circulated," the Premier said.

"There is no reason to worry. The Royal Government is trying to remain on friendly relations with all neighbors, and in the future follow this course.

"The population should remain calm and continue daily work and not allow themselves to be troubled by unfounded rumors spread abroad.

Must Stay In Homes

"Therefore, I forbid all exodus from domiciles, all leaving of homes, because there is no reason for such a step and it will have dangerous consequences.

"In the interest of the state, the people all are required to remain on the threshold of their homes; and, if destiny orders, to give their lives for the good of their homes, fatherland, King and all the people.

"The army, air force and navy are ready to do their duty. State authorities, local authorities and clergy should remain at their posts in every case. Competent Ministers will allow only evacuation which already has been planned by them. No evacuation will be permitted without special order.

"The Minister of the Interior will take all necessary measures to prevent all meetings not corresponding with the needs of the situation and prevent all gatherings of the population in public places.

Must Uphold Morale

"Officials must carry out their duties faithfully in this difficult moment and must see that this order is followed by the people and must uphold the morale of the population."

The ominous picture of German-Yugoslav relations was presented by the secretary of the German legation, who said:

"The situation, which was serious but not hopeless yesterday, at noon today is desperate and practically hopeless.

"A decisive turn for the better is not impossible, but it would be an unexpected miracle."

Far from demobilizing, Yugoslavia was bolstering her defenses hourly. Serb soldiers in steel helmets and full campaign equipment paraded through Belgrade's streets.

Following the infantrymen were taxi loads of Comitajis, hardy guerrilla fighters whose fur caps bear a skull and crossbones, symbol for "Unity alone saves Serbia."

Speak To People

These tough veterans paused in the streets to make brief speeches exhorting the people to support King Peter and his new Government and to denounce Yugoslavia's "enemies."

It was recalled that Hitler's reported impending demand for demobilization of the Yugoslav army was the same that was said to have precipitated last week's upset of Yugoslavia's pro-Axis Government and the catapulting of Peter II to the throne.

Government leaders were understood to be worried over the problem of what to do with Yugoslavia's 700,000 German minority in the event of war. These people live principally along the frontiers with old Austria and Nazi-dominated Hungary.

Berlin Pledges Balkan 'Peace,' But Bides Time

Nazis Assert Order Will Be Enforced in Due Course; Belgrade Word Awaited

BERLIN, March 31 (AP).—Germany considers herself responsible for peace in southeastern Europe, including Yugoslavia. But the time to enforce peace has not yet arrived, it was said in semi-official quarters here tonight.

"One could not go wrong," declared the commentary "Dienst aus Deutschland," which has close Foreign Office connections, "in assuming that Germany in every respect holds fast to the basic conceptions of southeastern politics in the light of the ideology of the three-power pact, and holds herself responsible for peace, law and order in southeastern Europe." It insisted that clarification of the situation "is not to be expected from Berlin, but must be accomplished in Belgrade."

Tells of Serbs Attacks

While some quarters believed the fate of Greece might be linked with that of Yugoslavia, the commentary pointed out that "it is a noteworthy fact that German citizens in Greece have not been advised to come home, on the ground that they, unlike Germans in Yugoslavia, have not been terrified in public riots."

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's newspaper, "Voelkischer Beobachter," declared that "Serbs knock down any one who speaks German; German business establishments are wrecked and plundered and German farm homes are burned."

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman himself explained that "the time for Germany to take a stand has not arrived." However, the fact that the German press is reporting in full the alleged abuses to German citizens in Yugoslavia, taken together with the German practice of timing other moves with almost mathematical precision in respect to diplomatic maneuvers, led observers to believe the present situation in Yugoslavia could not last long.

Orders went out over the week end to German citizens in Yugoslavia—estimated to number 16,000 to 20,000—to leave the country. Significantly, it was pointed out further that there were also about 600,000 "Volksdeutsche"—Yugoslav nationals of German birth—residing in the kingdom.

Statement Reported on Way

It was learned that Dr. Ivo Andrich, Yugoslav Minister at Berlin, had gone to Belgrade after a Wilhelmstrasse conference. He was said to have departed with the full knowledge of German officialdom, which was awaiting the results of his trip.

At the Foreign Office, it was intimated that a Yugoslav statement of foreign policy either was on the way or already had arrived. Its contents were known at least to some members of the Nazi government.

A D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch from Bucharest said that in Yugoslav regions bordering Rumania Serbs had looted and demolished German ships and burned farmsteads under the eyes of local authorities. This account said the mobs shouted, "We'll hang all Germans, but we are afraid there are too few trees."

Authorized sources asserted the German government had shown "unexampled patience, reserve and care in determining the facts regarding Yugoslavia," but that "there can be an end to this magnanimity."

YUGOSLAV NOTE GIVEN REICH, SOFIA REPORTS

Said To Have Failed To Mention Alliance Signed By Other Regime

Officials Who Quit Because Of Pact Said To Have Been Reinstated

[*By the Associated Press*]

Budapest, *Tuesday*, April 1—The Hungarian telegraph agency said today in a dispatch from Berlin that the Wilhelmstrasse had received a note from Belgrade explaining the Yugoslav foreign policy, but that the note did not mention the three-power pact into which the since-deposed regency government signed that kingdom.

The reinstatement of Yugoslav officials who retired because they opposed signing with the Axis and the retirement of two generals presumed to be pro-German also were reported by the telegraph agency in a dispatch from Belgrade.

Two other generals and a colonel also were recalled to active service, the dispatch said.

Anti-Nazi Demonstration

An anti-German denmonstration at Maribor, near the old Austrian border, also was reported. Leaflets saying "we will fight against Germany on England's side" were said to have been distributed at Maribor.

Diplomatic sources here said Serbs were insulting Germans and robbing German shops.

Hungarian Government leaders kept a close watch on the Yugoslav border across which German evacuees were streaming.

Teleki Conferences

Over the week end, Count Pal Teleki, Hungarian Premier, held extraordinary conferences with his Foreign Minister, army commanders and frontier police officials, but no special measures were announced.

The Berlin correspondent of the telegraph agency reported that the Wilhelmstrasse had said it was only natural for the signatories of the three-power pact to take some precautionary measures in view of the Yugoslav situation.

ROME EXTENDS BIG WELCOME TO MATSUOKA

Japanese Foreign Minister Arrives For Conferences With Mussolini

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, Tuesday, April 1—The newspaper Nichi Nichi said today the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, Mamoru Shigemitsu, was flying to meet Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, now visiting in Rome. This spiked rumors that Matsuoka planned to visit the British capital.

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[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, March 31—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka arrived tonight for conferences with Premier Mussolini amid the following war developments:

United States seizure of twenty-eight Italian ships in American ports.

Confirmation of British claims that their Mediterranean fleet had destroyed three Italian cruisers and two destroyers in the Ionian Sea.

Removal of Italians and Germans from Yugoslavia, which seemed nearer armed conflict with the Axis.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and other high political and military figures greeted Matsuoka and shepherded him through a Fascist welcome.

Axis Flags Galore

The Japanese Rising Sun, the Nazi Swastika and the Italian Tricolor rippled along Matsuoka's route to the Villa Madama, the Government's guest house.

Matsuoka was guest of honor at a private dinner tonight given by Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Italy.

Matsuoka's first talks with Mussolini and Ciano are scheduled for tomorrow.

The press devoted its space almost exclusively to a Japanese friendship theme and relegated to secondary display such developments as the American seizure of Axis and Danish vessels.

While foreign observers considered Matsuoka's trip to Rome as secondary to his calls at Moscow and Berlin, high Fascists declared it was more than a courtesy visit.

Newspapers spoke of conferences in which "plans and actions" would be coordinated "to complete decisions reached in Berlin." Matsuoka said he would return to Berlin for additional talks with Adolf Hitler.

The Berlin decisions, wrote Virginio Gayda, most authoritative Fascist editor, are "political and military secrets." Some observers said they believed they included an Axis appeal for direct Japanese action against Britain; others that they dealt only with what Japan would do should the United States enter the war.

Peace Remark "Misconstrued"

In an interview Matsuoka reiterated that his recent memorandum to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had been misconstrued, that he intended his remarks about world peace to be aken in "the most general and abstract sense" and "without any reference whatsoever to the war in Europe."

(Matsuoka has said his memorandum to Eden was a reply to a British inquiry concerning the Japanese mediation of the Thailand-French Indo-China conflict and that he added his personal views on world peace.)

He said many United States and some English papers had "irritated" him by suggesting that Japan would ask a heavy price for mediation between Thailand and France.

ITALY BANS CBS REPORTER

Cancels Cecil Brown's Permit for 'Hostile Attitude'

ROME, March 31 (AP)—The Italian Government has withdrawn broadcasting facilities from Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator, effective tomorrow, it was nearned today. The reason cited was his "continued hostile attitude."

The Ministry of Popular Culture declined to renew the temporary permit granted to Mr. Brown two months ago after a previous suspension. Mr. Brown, who comes from Warren, Ohio, said he was awaiting instructions from CBS in New York.

A CBS spokesman said that Mr. Brown reported no such difficulty in his last communication with New York earl yesterday.

"Broadcasting facilities have been taken away from him several times before in Italy, but we know nothing of the present report," the spokesman said.

All Italians To Be Out Of Yugoslavia by Today

First Group Reaches Trieste; Many Others on Way

ROME, March 31 (AP).—All Italians living in Yugoslavia will be removed by tomorrow, Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said tonight.

The first group of Italian evacuees reached Trieste yesterday from Zagreb and said the Croat capital was calm. Forty more families arrived there today from other Croat towns and from Belgrade.

The rest of the Italians residing in Yugoslavia, about 400 in number, are to be removed by special train tomorrow.

Strong Financial Base In Italy Is Reported

Bank Governor Declares Nation Is Prepared To Act With Efficiency On Any Front

Rome, March 31 (AP)—Italy is financially sound, Dr. Vincenzo Azzolini, Governor of the Bank of Italy, said in his annual report made public today.

Azzolini said war found Italy economically and financially prepared "in all sectors for the most efficient use of its means."

Despite adverse climatic conditions during 1940, the report said, farmers have been able to meet the nation's needs.

Italy's passage into a state of war caused no industrial shocks, Azzolini said, due to a timely transformation of the industrial structure and because of Premier Mussolini's policy of "progressive adaptation to rearmament needs and the carrying out of autarchy plans."

Rome Reports Sinking of Ship

ROME, March 31 (AP)—The daily war bulletin said today that an Italian submarine had reported sinking a merchant ship of medium tonnage in the Atlantic.

R. A. F. Raids Channel Ports

Bombs Straddle Brest Docks Where Two Nazi Battleships Are Moored.

London, March 31 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers and fighters blasted the French invasion coast and German channel shipping by daylight today in a fiery follow-up to a night raid on the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest.

The air over the Dover Strait was humming throughout the morning and early afternoon with British planes and the heavy crump of falling bombs could be heard plainly on this side of the Channel. Observers watching through glasses also saw water shooting into the air near the German-occupied shore.

A Continuing Attack.

This was believed to be a continuation of the attacks on German shipping which earlier in the day were reported by the Air Ministry to have left two German tankers afire and sinking off Le Havre. In last night's attack on Brest, the Air Ministry said that no direct hits were observed on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, but that their docks were "straddled from all directions by medium, large and very large bombs."

The 26,000-ton Nazi sister ships are believed by the British to have led the assault by surface craft and U-boats in recent raiding operations in the Atlantic. The Germans reported that 126,000 tons of British ships were sunk in combined German naval assaults on convoys beginning on March 22.

Busy Bertha Opens Fire.

While the R. A. F. swarmed over the channel, German Big Berthas on the French coast pumped shells into the Dover area. The shelling started at 11 A. M. (5 A. M., Eastern standard time) and continued at irregular intervals.

Several houses were said to have been damaged by the Nazi shells, but no casualties were reported. One shell fell beside a churchyard, tearing up a tombstone and shattering windows over a wide area.

Watchers on the channel coast said that a British Spitfire pilot apparently shot down one of four Messerschmitt fighters. He was seen stalking them at 20,000 feet over the channel. The night raid on Brest, reported by the Air Ministry to have been carried out by a powerful force of British bombers, was said to have left furious fires blazing.

Small forces of aircraft were said to have started other fires in an attack on the harbor at Calais. These operations were followed up today, an official announcement declared, by a raid in which British bombers scored five direct hits on two German tankers off Le Havre. Both tankers were said to have been "seen to be on fire and sinking."

R. A. F. bombers smashed at the channel invasion ports from Calais to Boulogne last night in an attack so intense that fires lighted the English coast.

London on Alert.

Shore watchers said that the British raids on the invasion ports were on a comparatively large scale and the Ministry of Information labeled the attack on Brest as a "heavy" one. German aerial activity over Britain was light during the night.

London had a brief alert and bombs were dropped in eastern England and in the east and southeast of Scotland, but the British said that little damage and no casualties resulted. One German bomber was reported destroyed yesterday.

Nazi bombers on Saturday night struck hard at Bristol and gave London its first night alert in eight nights. In attacks at sea, a British bomber was said to have sunk a German anti-submarine vessel off the Loire estuary on the west coast of France with a single bomb.

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Radio Stations Attacked.

Berlin, March 31 (A. P.).—German Air Force attacks on radio stations in northern Scotland and on the Shetland Islands "with visible success" were reported today by the High Command. The daily war bulletin said that mines again were dropped in British ports.

The Luftwaffe also was credited with attacks on two airports on the Island of Malta and against British troops in North Africa. No British planes entered German territory yesterday or last night, the High Command declared.

"Despite unfavorable weather," German bombers were said to have caused serious damage to two large merchant ships, one in the Atlantic, the other north of the Thames mouth.

30.24 - 8325

R. A. F. BLASTS AT 2 GERMAN BATTLESHIPS

Scharnhorst And Gneisenau Under Heavy Attack In Brest Harbor

26,000 - Ton Warships Have Been Active In North Atlantic Raids

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 31—The British topped off a violent night naval battle in the Mediterranean in which five to seven Italian warships were sunk with a blasting air raid on two German battleships just returned from a foray on shipping in the Atlantic, it was announced today.

Explosives crashed on all sides of the 26,600-ton Scharnhorst and Gneisenau anchored at Brest, the Air Ministry reported, when a "powerful force" of bombers raided that French port Sunday night. However, no direct hits were observed.

In Atlantic Raids

These were the battleships the British declared were loose in the Atlantic a few days ago sinking ships as far west as the forty-second meridian, which runs only a few hundred miles east of Newfoundland. (The Germans claimed twenty-two ships totaling 126,000 tons were sunk.)

The British kept up a relay of planes across the Channel in attacks on German shipping and invasion ports. Five direct hits on two tankers were reported. The tankers were left "sinking."

The British let it be known authoritatively that they intend to insist upon their belligerent rights of blockade, regardless of the desires of the French. The statement was made in connection with the clash off Algeria Sunday when British naval forces attempted to stop a French convoy.

Charge Good Will Abused

A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare declared the French had been "abusing" British good will by allowing food shipments from Africa to go to the Germans.

Furthermore, he declared, the Germans had set up a "schedule" of shipments for war materials from France.

The French Government, declaring the convoy was carrying "neither rubber nor war material nor any food" for Germany, announced a vigorous protest was being made.

Raids On Britain

German planes, diving through anti-aircraft barrages, pounced on a number of towns on Britain's northeast coast tonight, but London went through its eleventh bomb-free night.

Flares, incendiaries and heavy bombs were dropped on one coast town, hitting a newspaper office, an air-raid precautions center and public buildings. Some casualties were reported.

In another northeast coast district more than one hundred incendiaries were dropped a few miles inland. A lone raider dropped heavy bombs later, but no damage or casualties were reported. Raiders struck at several other points in the area, but there were "few incidents."

Vichy to Lodge Protest.

Vichy, March 31 (A. P.).—The French Government announced today that it was protesting to London against what was described here as a British attack yesterday on a French convoy in the Mediterranean. The French said that the protest would be made through the United States embassy in London.

The Navy Ministry declared that the convoy's cargo included "neither rubber nor war material, nor any food supplies destined for enemies of England." Instead, it said, the freighters carried 15,000 tons of rice from Madagascar and French Indo-China for Algeria and Marseilles; 1,500 tons of vegetables and seed from Morocco for the unoccupied zone, and about 7,000 tons of oranges from Morocco for Algeria.

BRITISH CUT ADDIS ABABA'S COAST RAILWAY

Steady Advance On Asmara, Capital Of Eritrea, Also Reported

R. A. F. Active On Two Fronts In Coordinating Infantry Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, March 31—British African forces smashed on inside Italian Eritrea and Ethiopia tonight in general advances which were declared to be adding to the number of captive Italian troops and war materials.

From newly occupied Diredawa, where the British have severed the Addis Ababa-Jibuti Railway, a westward advance coincided with a "general forward movement in other Ethiopian sectors," the Middle East command reported.

Road To Coast Cut

The capture of Diredawa has cut the only rail connection Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, has with the coast.

In Eritrea, the British reported they were advancing on Asmara, the capital, forty-five miles east of captured Cheren. (The Italian high command said a fierce battle, with heavy losses on both sides, was going on east of Cheren.)

The British were halfway to Asmara, latest advices from Cheren to Cairo headquarters said. Obstacles placed by the Italians on the single road to the capital were being overcome.

"The number of prisoners is steadily mounting while guns and other war materials abandoned by the enemy in his withdrawal are being collected in large quantities," the British general communique added.

In the Harar-Diredawa sector, the British listed 441 Europeans and 317 Africans as prisoners and 10 heavy guns, 3 field guns, 15 machine guns, 3 tractors, 19 lorries and other assorted war material as booty.

R. A. F. Is Active

British airmen, an R. A. F. communique reported, continued to coordinate attacks with the land forces. Retreating troops in Ethiopia were bombed and machine-gunned, and the harbors of Tripoli, Libya and Antropalia in the Dodecanese were attacked.

Two Italian freighters were reported shot down in a fight over Jijiga, Ethiopia, which the British hold.

An Axis air attack on Malta was declared to have resulted in no casualties.

SPEED ADVANCE UPON ASMARA

British Also Gaining on Ethiopian Front.

Cairo, March 31 (A. P.).—The British Army of the Nile, eager for quick completion of its conquest of Italian East Africa, is advancing rapidly west of newly occupied Diredawa in Ethiopia and toward Asmara, capital of Eritrea, the Middle East Command announced today. The advance by South African forces who entered Italian-abandoned Diredawa on Saturday and severed the only Fascist rail line leading from Addis Ababa to the coast of Jibuti, was declared matched by a developing general forward movement in other Ethiopian sectors.

"The number of prisoners is steadily mounting, while guns and other war materials abandoned by the enemy in his withdrawal are being collected in large quantities," today's G. H. Q. bulletin said. In Eritrea the Middle East Command announced tersely that "our advance toward Asmara is continuing."

The R. A. F. command announced that over the week end its pilots bombed and machine-gunned the retreating Italians in Ethiopia, again blasted the harbor at Antropalia, in the Dodecanese islands, the port of Tripoli and Elbasani, Albania. Two Italian fighters were declared shot down in a fight over British-captured Jijiga, in Ethiopia. Axis planes again attacked the island of Malta in the Mediterranean, but failed to inflict casualties.

BRITISH DRIVE FOR KNOCKOUT IN EAST AFRICA

Converging Columns Pushing On Against Italians From Three Points.

ONLY ONE RAIL LINK LEFT

Haile Selassie's Ethiopian Flag Soon May Be Flying Over Addis Ababa.

Cairo, March 31 (A. P.).—Britain's converging columns in East Africa drove for positions today to strike the blows they expect to knock out Fascist resistance in Eritrea and trap the Italians in Ethiopia on the inland plateau. The British moved up from captured Harar, second largest town in Ethiopia, to cut the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad at Diredawa, whose Italian defenders withdrew inland.

That would break the only Italian rail link with the outside world and leave them to fight it out around Addis Ababa, with British and native forces closing in from the east, south and northwest. British military observers, who said that they expected to see Emperor Haile Selassie's Ethiopian flag over Addis Ababa soon, declared that the Fascist survivors of the long battle for Cheren also seemed to be in a hopeless position as they retreated toward the Eritrean capital, Asmara.

The British placed Italian casualties in the seven-week fight for Cheren at 5,000 to 6,000 and said "so far we have captured 3,775 prisoners, including sixty-eight officers." The rest of the Italians were reported being bombed and machine-gunned from the air along the Cheren-Asmara road as they sought to hold back the British by rear-guard action.

Observers expressed doubts that the remaining 26,000 to 31,000 Italians could hold Asmara long and said that even if they retreated to the port of Massaua, escape would be cut off by British naval forces in the Red Sea. The Italians announced yesterday that their troops had withdrawn to the west from Diredawa in the face of the British drive against the town, which is 200 miles by railway east of Addis Ababa. British advances toward the Eritrean capital were said by the Italians to have been checked by counterattacks.

British Push On.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, March 31 (A. P.).—Diredawa, on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti Railroad, has been in British hands since Saturday, it was announced officially today. This puts the British only 200 miles east by railroad from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, and in control of the only railroad link between that inland city and the coast.

The Italians acknowledged yesterday that Diredawa had been abandoned. The British communique merely said:

"Diredawa was occupied by our troops on the afternoon of March 29."

The British have pushed about 500 miles into Italy's East African empire since the capture of Fer Fer, on the Ethiopian-Italian Somaliland line on March 6. Milestones in the advance to the railroad were the capture of Jijiga on March 19 and Harar, one of Ethiopia's most important cities, on March 27. An earlier communique today said that the British had occupied Carsa, twenty miles beyond Harar, on the way to Diredawa.

The town, approximately half way from Harar to Diredawa on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway, was said to have been entered last Friday.

The British pushed on, clearing obstacles with which the Italians blocked the mountain road, the communique said. It reported that 441 Italians and 317 native troops were captured in the preceding three days and said that ten heavy guns, three field guns, three tractors, nineteen trucks and quantities of other war material had been seized.

Fierce Fighting Reported.

Rome, March 31 (A. P.).—Fierce fighting east of Cheren, British-captured stronghold in Italian Eritrea, was reported today. Both the British and Italians were said to have suffered heavy losses.

In a British air bombandment of Asmara, capital of Eritrea, about ten persons were killed and wounded and civilian dwellings were damaged.

Turkey to Call 3 Classes Of Youths for Training

Greek Ambassador Confers With Foreign Minister

ANKARA, March 31 (AP).—Turkey will soon call up youths in the classes of 1924, 1925 and 1926 in unspecified districts for training, it was learned unofficially tonight.

The Greek Ambassador to Turkey talked for an hour today with Foreign Minister Sukaru Saracoglu. Yugoslav, British and Greek diplomats here have had steady contact with the Turkish government for the last few days.

Commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the success of Turkish armies in the fight for independence, an announcer of the official radio station expressed the wish that all armies "which today are fighting for freedom will have the same success."

London Swimming Club Destroyed in Raid

London, March 31 (A. P.).—The select Bath Club, where King George VI and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose learned to swim, was destroyed by fire during a recent air raid alert. Officials said the fire was not started by a bomb, however, though they did not give the cause.

An air raid warden and a fire watcher died in the blaze, which destroyed the interior of the club, located on Dover street.

BRITON ESCAPES BY 3-MILE DIVE

London, March 31 (A. P.).—A spectacular three-mile dive to victory by a Spitfire pilot attacked by four Messerschmitt 109's 20,000 feet above the sea, was reported by the Air Ministry today.

The Ministry said that the British pilot eluded the Germans' concentrated assault, put his nose down and "went into a dive of such velocity that the transparent cover of the cockpit was torn off and the goggles whipped off his face."

At 4,000 feet above the English Channel waters, he pulled out of his dive, to see a German pursuer hurtle past out of control and plunge into the sea.

EDEN AND DILL BACK IN ATHENS

Athens, March 31 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, have returned to Athens, it was announced today, for discussions aimed at "preventing the spread of war on the Balkan Peninsula." A Greek governmental communique said:

"Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill arrived in Athens and resumed conversations with the Greek Government with the view of preventing the spread of war on the Balkan Peninsula."

EDEN GOES TO ATHENS AGAIN

British Foreign Secretary And Dill Talks With Greeks

Athens, March 31 (AP)—Fast-moving developments in the Balkans brought Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the imperial general staff, to Athens today.

An official communique said they had "resumed conversations with the Greek Government with the view of preventing the spread of war on the Balkan Peninsula."

NAZIS BAR SWISS VISITS

Monthly Opening of the Alsatian Frontier Is Canceled

BASLE, Switzerland, March 31 (AP)—Berlin today unexpectedly canceled the usual monthly three-hour opening of the Swiss-Alsatian frontier to permit an exchange of visits of the border populations.

"Tension in the international situation" was given as the reason. The action followed interruption of railway communications Friday between Geneva and unoccupied France by way of Bellegarde, in occupied France.

Swiss Ship to Bring Uncensored Mail Here

Berne, Switzerland, March 31 (A. P.).—The Swiss ship Armando, scheduled to leave Genoa for New York about the middle of April, will carry Swiss-American mail which both the British and the Italians have agreed not to censor, the Swiss Transport Office announced today.

Franco Frees Foes Today

Decree Benefits Republicans Serving Terms Under Twelve Years

MADRID, March 31 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco will issue tomorrow, Victory Day, a decree liberating former Republicans serving prison terms under twelve years for "military rebellion."

Those released, an announcement said, will be prohibited during the next six years from approaching nearer than within 250 kilometers (about 150 miles) of their residences or of the places where they committed the "rebellion."

To Quell Anti-Nazi Protests

VICHY, March 31 (AP).—Informed quarters said today that French police planned to take special precautoins at Marseilles during American Ambassador William D. Leahy's scheduled visit there this week, to prevent a possible repetition of demonstrations which occurred Friday when citizens celebrated the news that Yugoslavia had overthrown her pro-Axis government. Admiral Leahy is leaving April 3 for Limoges, Marseilles and Monte Carlo on his first trip through France since his arrival.

VICHY ACTS ON JEWS

Vallat to Pass on Laws Regulating Them.

Vichy, March 31 (A. P.).—Xavier Vallat was named today to a newly created office of Commissioner-General of Jewish Questions, with power to prepare and submit to Chief of State Petain all legislative measures concerning Jews.

Vallat is a former general secretary of the French Veterans Organization. As a Rightest Deputy in 1936 he attacked the former Socialist Premier Leon Blum as a Jew.

Broad questions with which the Commissioner may deal include Jews' political activity, aptitude to exercise functions in the professions and right to hold employment.

The Commissioner also will name administrators for Jewish companies and control their activities. Such administrators already have been appointed for 1,432 Jewish stores in occupied France.

Tahiti, Loyal to de Gaulle, Visited by U. S. Warships

'Free French' Island Host to Squadron Three Days

CANBERRA, March 31 (AP).—A message from the local French Governor to the Acting Australian Prime Minister, Arthur W. Fadden, today said United States warships paid a three-day visit to Tahiti last week. They were believed here to be ships of the American squadron which visited New Zealand recently. (Tahiti, part of the French empire, is loyal to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his "Free French" movement.)

The two sailors missing from the United States cruiser Chicago were named today as Albert F. Hudson, eighteen, and Joseph E. Olsen, twenty-one. The two were missing when the Chicago sailed from Australia with six other ships in a training squadron last week. Their descriptions were given to police.

Java Is Mechanizing Army

BATAVIA, Java., March 31 (AP).—Experimental parachutist units have been established here and considerable progress has been made in mechanization and motorization of the army, according to a government statement circulated by Aneta, Dutch East Indies news agency.

Brazil Seizes Reds

Sao Paulo, Brazil, March 31 (AP).—Police announced today the arrest of 30 alleged Communists and the seizure of literature and printing materials.

U. S. Envoy Coming Home

Bogota, Columbia, March 31 (A. P.).—The United States Ambassador to Colombia, Spruille Braden, flew to Panama today in an army transport plane to board the liner Santa Lucia for New York. He expects to confer with the State Department during a three-week visit.

LIVERPOOL CLOSES

Cotton Exchange Steps as 'Patriotic Duty.'

Liverpool, England, March 31 (A. P.).—The Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed at noon today in a solemn ceremony to the strains of "Good Save the King" sung by traders who crowded the floor.

The exchange was closed upon members' approval of a decision by directors based on a conclusion that Government control of cotton made speculation in futures virtually impossible.

W. S. S. Hannay, president, in an address from the balcony, expressed regret over the Cotton Association's failure to negotiate with the Government.

"We are called on to perform a patriotic duty," Mr. Hannay said. "The blow has fallen upon us and has been accepted by you all in the right spirit. The association will help those displaced to find new employment."

Today's final prices for all positions in the futures market were up 25 points, the maximum daily permissible limit, on trade calling and covering to settle contracts.

British Naval Victory Cuts Insurance Rates From U. S. To Mid-East

New York, March 31 (AP)—British gunnery in the naval battle in the Mediterranean over the week end had repercussions today in the marine insurance field to the advantage of shippers.

Marine underwriters announced reductions in war-risk rates to and from the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

On shipments to and from Greece, Syria, Palestine and Turkish Mediterranean ports via Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal the rates were reduced to seven and one half per cent. of cargo value from ten per cent.

Tariffs were cut also on shipments to and from Alexandria, via Cape of Good Hope and Suez, and to Red Sea, Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Aden ports, excluding French and Italian possessions.

At the same time, underwriters hiked the rate on shipments from the United States to Iceland by United States and Icelandic flag vessels to two and one half per cent. from one and one quarter per cent.

Congress Seeks Means to Tax More Incomes for Arms Funds

Present Sources Not Enough to Bear Burden Regardless of Any Increase in National Wealth.

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Who must pay the costs of national defense? How much of the bill for airplanes, battleships, tanks and aid to Britain will come out of your pocketbook?

Those are the questions to which the House Ways and Means Committee will seek an answer when it sets to work soon on tax measures to finance the defense program.

You'll never know exactly how much it costs you, because many of the taxes you pay will probably be included in the cost of articles you buy. But one thing is certain, that Americans with moderate or small income will pay the tax collector as never before.

There Aren't Enough Rich.

The old formula of tax the rich won't be sufficient this time, for all the wealthy people in the country don't earn enough to pay for the expenditures we are making now. Upon peacetime deficits we have tacked an armament program expected to cast more than $30,000,000,000. That is not counting promised aid to Britain, of which $7,000,000,000 is just a starter.

Even though national income now is at a rate which exceeds $80,000,000,000 a year, tax experts say that to meet such huge expenditures we must reach down to the little man. Either that, or defense must be financed almost entirely by borrowing, with repayment extended over a long period. In the United States most of the national income goes to people with relatively small annual earnings. About two-thirds of it goes to individuals who make less than $3,000 a year.

Medium Income Group Pays.

People making as much as $10,000 a year or more get only a small share of the national earnings and this share is already taxed heavily.

A study presented before the National Economic Committee showed that in 1938-39, when national income before corporate and personal taxes amounted to $70,000,000,000, only $10,000,000,000 went to persons earning more than $10,000 a year. Of this amount, nearly $3,500,000,000 was paid back to the Government in Federal, State and local taxes.

If the Government should take every cent of income above $10,000 a year, experts say it would add less than $3,000,000,000 a year to present revenues, and such drastic measures probably would have the effect of reducing compensation paid to these individuals and so available for taxation.

These considerations, tax experts believe, will make it necessary for Congress to turn to the man earning less than $10,000 a year for defense revenues.

Hidden Taxes Heavy.

The problem is complicated by the fact that the average American, even though he is entirely unaware of it, already is bearing a fairly heavy tax load. The analysts say that anyone who doesn't pay a tax in the United States must live in a cave in the Woods, survive on berries and nuts, and wear leaves for clothing. Some taxes are included in the cost of every item we buy.

Even for the families which pay no income taxes, these hidden levies are a burden. Data presented before the TNEC indicate that a family with an income of only $500 a year pays more than $100 in taxes included in the price of things it buys.

Here are some of the taxes which the Monsanto Chemical Company has estimated are included in the price of articles purchased by employes of its plant in Nitro, W. Va.

Every dollar spent for these common household items includes the following taxes:

Rent	25 cents
Bread	15 cents
Sugar	18 cents
Cocoa	20 cents
Matches	13 cents
Electricity	12 cents
Beauty Preparations	20 cents
Auto Maintenance	37 cents
Beer	34 cents
Furniture	13 cents

Such burdens, of course, vary from State to State. State and local governments collect more taxes than the Federal Government, more than $9,000,000,000 of

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the total tax bill of $14,300,000,000 in the United States last year.

May Tax Lower Incomes.

New defense levies may increase this indirect burden on every one's income, but many tax experts believe the principal source of new revenue will be found in higher taxes on corporate and personal incomes of moderate size. Another lowering of exceptions for married and single persons below present limits of $2,000 and $800, respectively, is also considered highly probable.

These taxes, which can be seen and measured, and of which the payer is painfully conscious, have been relatively light for the American.

Heres' how the personal income taxes and share of corporate taxes paid to the Federal Government compared with the sames taxes in England for some of the lower tax brackets in 1940:

Annual Income.	United States.	Great Britain.
$1,500	$14	$143
$2,500	$42	$506
$5,000	$243	$1,534
$10,000	$1,022	$3,891

This comparison, drawn from estimates made by the National Industrial Conference Board, does not take into account, of course, the fact that the Britisher does not have the same burden of local and State taxes that we do.

Allowing for these taxes, experts believe the British tax load may be lighter than ours on incomes below $2,000 a year, but heavier above that level.

Day's Communiques of War Powers

British

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

Some further details of the operations in the eastern Mediterranean have now been received from the commander in chief.

During these operations, in which severe losses have been inflicted upon the enemy, no damage or casualties have been sustained by any of our ships, but two of our aircraft are missing. The next of kin will be informed.

Air reconnaissance on March 27 reported a force of enemy warships to the eastward of Cape Passero, in Sicily, steering to the east.

On the morning of March 28, our light forces sighted one Littorio class battleship, accompanied by cruisers, to be southwest of Crete, while air reconnaissance reported two battleships, cruisers and destroyers to the north of this position. After being sighted, the enemy gradually hauled round to the westward, proceeding at high speed.

On receiving the news that a fleet action was expected, a squadron of Greek naval forces hastened to take up a strategic position with our fleet.

During the day, the Littorio class battleship was repeatedly successfully attacked with torpedoes by our naval aircraft. The battleship was seriously damaged and her speed was considerably reduced.

A successful attack was also made by bombers of the Royal Air Force, who scored several hits on cruisers and destroyers. The loss of speed resulting from these air attacks enabled our heavier ships to gain contact with the enemy, but it was only as darkness fell that close action was joined.

Our battleships with accompanying light forces went into the attack, and as already announced the eight-inch-gun cruisers Pola, Zara and Fiume, the large destroyer Vincenzo Gioberti and the destroyer Maestrale were sunk.

It is probable that one other destroyer was sunk, and possible that the six-inch-gun cruiser Giovanni delle Bande Nere was sunk as well.

Damage was seen to be inflicted on other enemy ships, but details could not be established owing to the darkness and the speed at which the action was being fought.

Two Junkers-88 dive bombers were shot down during the daylight operations.

On the morning of March 29, nearly 1,000 Italain survivors were rescued.

It would have been possible to save 200 or 300 more but for attacks by German bombers on the ships engaged in the task of rescuing Italian seamen. In these circumstances, further risk to the rescuing vessels could not be accepted.

The commander in chief of the Mediterranean forces made a signal to the chief of the Italian naval staff, indicating the position of the survivors whom he had been forced to abandon and suggesting that a hospital ship be sent. A reply was received, and it is therefore possible that some of the men may be rescued.

Among those saved was Capt. Despisi, of the Italian cruiser Pola.

Admiral Cantoni, commanding the Italian eight-inch-gun cruiser squadron, is missing.

An Air Ministry communique tonight:

Two enemy tankers were bombed and left burning early this morning by aircraft of the Bomber Command operating off the French coast.

An earlier Air Ministry communique:

Brest, where the two enemy warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are known to be sheltering, bore the main weight of the R. A. F. attack last night. This was carried out by a powerful force of the Bomber Command.

Direct hits on the ships were not observed, but the docks in which they were lying were straddled from all directions by medium, large and very large bombs. Many more of these fell on the quaysides, and bursts were seen all over the dock area. Fires broke out soon afterward, and were burning well when the last of our aircraft left.

A smaller force of the same command bombed the harbor at Calais and started many fires.

From these operations none of our aircraft is missing.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There is nothing to report.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 31 (AP).—A British communique:

Diredawa was occupied by our troops on the afternoon of March 29.

An earlier British communique:

Our advance in the Yavello area continues.

On the Harar front, our troops occupied Carsa, twenty miles from Harar, on March 28. The mountain road between Carsa and Diredawa has been extensively destroyed by the enemy, but our engineers are speedily and successfully overcoming the obstacles and the advance is proceeding according to plan.

The following prisoners and equipment have been captured during the last three days: 441 Europeans, 317 Africans, ten heavy guns, three field guns, fifteen machine guns, three tractors, nineteen lorries, and a considerable quantity of assorted war material.

CAIRO, March 31 (AP).—The Middle East command communique:

LIBYA: No change in the situation.

ERITREA: Our advance toward Asmara is continuing.

ETHIOPIA: Diredawa has been occupied by South African troops, who are again advancing westward. In other sectors our general forward movement is developing. The number of prisoners is steadily mounting, while guns and other war materials abandoned by the enemy in his withdrawal are being collected in large quantities.

The Royal Air Force command communique:

ETHIOPIA: Yesterday in support of army operations, R. A. F. bomber aircraft bombed and machine-gunned large concentrations of enemy motor transports in the Dessie and Alomata areas. Army vehicles were set on fire by the attack. Enemy aircraft attempted a raid on the airdrome at Jijiga yesterday. Two CR-42's were shot down.

ALBANIA: R. A. F. bombers made a successful attack on military objectives in Elbasani. Direct hits were observed on buildings in the town and fires were started. Enemy fighters attempted to intercept, but broke off the engagement damaged.

DODECANESE ISLANDS: The harbor at Antropalia also was raided by a formation of bombers, and bombs were dropped among shipping.

TRIPOLITANIA: During the night of March 29-30, another heavy raid was made on the harbor at Tripoli. Bombs were dropped on docks, the main quay and fuel installations.

MALTA: During the night of March 29-30 and again yesterday, enemy aircraft attempted to raid the Island of Malta. There were no casualties.

From all above operations our aircraft returned safely.

Italian

ROME, March 31 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front in the 9th Army sector, enemy action of a local character was completely broken.

Planes of the German Air Corps attacked airports on Malta.

In North Africa, Italian and German planes hit enemy mechanized vehicles and artillery. Enemy planes raided Tripoli without causing important damage.

In East Africa, our troops are engaged in an epic battle east of Cheren and are inflicting very serious losses on the enemy. Our losses also are heavy. Col. Borgesi fell heroically leading his gallant soldiers of the 10th Savoy Grenadiers in an attack. In air fighting our fighters shot down a Hurricane plane. The enemy made an air raid on Asmara, with about ten killed and wounded and damage to civilian dwellings.

In a hard battle which developed the night of March 28 in the central Mediterranean, we lost three cruisers of medium tonnage and two destroyers. Many men of the crews were rescued.

The losses inflicted on the enemy are not yet completely ascertained, but they certainly were serious. A British heavy cruiser received squarely a broadside from our largest guns and sank. Two other warships were seriously hit.

One of our submarines commanded by Comdr. Manilio Petroni sank an enemy ship of medium tonnage in the Atlantic.

German

BERLIN, March 31 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The air force, despite unfavorable weather, continued operations against Great Britain. A large merchantman was stopped with a heavy list after a bomb hit north of the Thames mouth. Another large ship was badly damaged in the Atlantic.

Armed reconnaissance planes attacked army radio stations in northern Scotland and on the Shetlands with visible success. Several British ports were mined during the night.

In the Mediterranean, units of the German air force in the course of the day effectively attacked two airports on Malta.

Successful bomb raids were directed against British troops in northern Africa.

The enemy entered Reich territory neither in the day or night.

Greek

ATHENS, March 31 (AP).—A Greek government communique:

Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill arrived in Athens and resumed conversations with the Greek government with the view of preventing the spread of war on the Balkan Peninsula.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Zante. Bombs aimed at the town hospital burst around it, caused no damage, no casualties.

In the War Zone

Sabotage on Italian Ships Here Held Clew to Future Acts by Axis

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Italian sabotage aboard Fascist merchant ships in American ports is a natural corollary to the attitude adopted by the Axis at the time of the passage of the lease-lend bill—the claim that the United States had to all intents and purposes entered the war on the side of Britain.

This sabotage is merely a further indication that the Axis—and it simplifies matters if one doesn't forget that Adolf Hitler is the Axis—intends to pursue the course which seems most profitable, irrespective of relations with this country.

With that understanding of the position it is logical to take the sabotage as fair warning of more to come. There is no reason to assume that the present war will deviate in this respect from the world war, when this country was swept with German sabotage of all sorts prior to our entry into the conflict. The idea was to hamstring industry and shipping, thus hampering us in preparing for possible war ourselves, and impeding aid which the Allies were getting from America.

It has been made clear that this country is full of spies and fifth column agents who are prepared to strike as the signals come from their chiefs. The fact that the present sabotage is directed at Axis property in our ports, doesn't alter the complexion of the situation.

Critical Moment in War.

The Nazis have declared that American aid will not be permitted to reach Britain no matter what the cost. In this connection it should be borne in mind that this is the critical moment of the war when Hitler especially wants to keep help from Britain—while he is expending every ounce of his energy in a supreme effort to knock her out completely.

The most striking development in the European war itself was the great British naval victory over the Italian fleet off the Isle of Crete. The British Admiralty claims the sinking of at least five Fascist warships in what was the biggest sea engagement thus far in this conflict. This represents a further grave blow at Italian sea strength. The British believe that it reduces the Fascists to two, or possibly four, battleships, from the eight with which they started the war. Six cruisers also are listed as destroyed, apart from smaller craft of various sorts.

Italian Navy Crippled.

The sum total of all this is that Italy's navy has been reduced to the point where it has comparatively small striking power left with which to face the British Mediteranean fleet.

While this terrible defeat was being administered to the Italian navy, Mussolini's African defenses continued to crumble. The British announced that the Fas-

cists had evacuated Diredawa, on the Addis-Ababa-Djibuti railway, and were retreating toward the Ethiopian capital. In Eritrea the Italians continued to withdraw toward Asmara, after losing their key position of Cheren.

On the whole, the week end picture was one of rapidly increasing danger to Italy's whole position in the war. Disaster certainly is stalking the Roman trail with such grim determination that it's no wonder many observers are wondering how much longer Italy can stand such punishment. The answer is that it depends on how long Herr Hitler feels able, and sees fit, to carry his partner along as a casualty.

(Advance for Ams of Tuesday, April 1.)

(Advance) LONDON, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE DOMINIONS OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR PATRICK DUFF, VETERAN OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, AS TO THE NEWLY CREATED POST OF DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA.

W. H. COATES, DIRECTOR OF THE IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, WAS NAMED FINANCIAL ADVISER TO MALCOLM MACDONALD, SECRETARY FOR COLONIES WHO RECENTLY WAS NAMED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA.

(2nd advance for ams of Tuesday, April 1.)
APL 1800 -EDS-1244P

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 31 -(AP)-A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN SWEDEN AND XXXXX FINLAND WAS SIGNED TODAY EFFECTIVE UNTIL NOV. 1, 1941.

SWEDEN AGREED TO EXPORT TO FINLAND 42,500,000 KRONOR ($10,115,000) WORTH OF IRON STEEL, IRON AND METAL WARES, MACHINES AND ELECTROTECHNICAL MATERIAL AND OTHER ARTICLES. DURING THE PERIOD FINLAND WOULD EXPORT TO SWEDEN 23,000,000 KRONOR ($5,474,000) WORTH OF TIMBER, FIREWOOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GAS AND CHARCOAL.

THE AGREEMENT ALSO CALLED FOR SWEDEN TO SEND TO XXXXX FINLAND 5,000 TONS OF WHEATFLOUR, 600 TONS OF BUTTER, 1,400 TONS OF XXXX PORK, 2,000 TONS OF OAT SEEDS, 250,000 FRUIT TREE SCIONS AND 100 TONS OF SEEDS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

IN ADDITION, SWEDEN WOULD TRANSFER 200,000 TONS OF BREAD CORN TO BE RETURNED BY NEXT XXX NOVEMBER. HOLMQUIST JPH 642PES